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HON. GEORGE HOOD
FIRST MAYOR OF LYNN, 1850-'51.



HON. WILLIAM SHEPHERD
MAYOR OF LYNN 1899-1900



CITY OF LYNN

Massachusetts

SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Of Incorporation

EVENTS AND EXERCISES OF THE
50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
HELD MAY 13th, 14th and 15th, 1900

Printed by Direction of the Celebration Committee

LYNN, MASS., 1900

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WHITTEN & CASS, PRINTERS

33 Monroe St., Lynn, Mass.

TO THE
SETTLERS OF THE "SAUGUST" PLANTATION
THEIR
DESCENDANTS AND SUCCESSORS IN THE TOWN OF LYNN
AND THE
CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF LYNN
TO WHOSE INDUSTRY AND APPLICATION DURING TWO
HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE YEARS
IS DUE
THE PRESENT GREAT MUNICIPALITY
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED.



PREFACE.

To preserve a memorial of the important event which this year has transpired in the history of the City of Lynn was the purpose of the 50th Anniversary Celebration Committee in directing the publication of this volume. Assigned to the duty of conducting the celebration, the Committee deemed that duty fulfilled only when it had caused to be placed on record, in form for convenient reading and reference, all that was of value in a historical sense in the exercises which the celebration embraced. The book is designed to take a place in the growing collection of local historical literature and to go abroad to add to the store elsewhere possessed of knowledge pertaining to Lynn. Its chief function will be, it is hoped, to acquaint coming generations with the life and character, the public spirit and high enterprise, of Lynn as she stands at the end of fifty years of city life and of two hundred and seventy-one years as a New England community.

To the undersigned, members of the Celebration Committee, was intrusted the work of publication, and they in turn called to their aid, as Editor, Hon. Walter L. Ramsdell, whose general plan of the work, submitted beforehand, was considered worthy of adoption, and whose adaptability to the task was unquestioned. To his painstaking efforts is due, in a large measure, the merit which the book is confidently expected to attain in the public estimation.

Acknowledgments are due to many who gave assistance in the preparation of the matter, the services thus rendered having been in most cases in addition to generous contributions of time and effort toward the success of the celebration itself.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD,
CHARLES C. FRY,
GEORGE C. HOUGHTON.

LYNN, MASS., December, 1900.



EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In the volume printed as a memorial of the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Lynn, the late Hon. James R. Newhall not only gave a carefully prepared account of the celebration of 1879, but made therein a valuable contribution from his pen to local history and biography. In the present volume the need of space wherein to record the exercises and events of which the celebration of 1900 was so prolific precludes any attempt at independent historical narrative. Nevertheless, the reader will find herein much to give him knowledge of the past and much to acquaint him with contemporary men and things, for these pages embody, as a result of the excellent plans of the Committee, the best of material for that purpose. He need only turn to the Anniversary oration, or the sermons and addresses, to be conducted into instructive fields of history, illumined by new thought and brought down to a period where, by contrast alone, it is rendered more distinct and intelligible; and the proceedings and pageantry of the moment, as depicted in the accounts of other celebration features, will serve to set forth—better, perhaps, than by any other means—the activity and spirit, the prosperity and power, of the Lynn of the present day and generation.

The Editor met with some difficulty and embarrassment in the progress of his work, but has been admirably assisted by those to whom he has applied for aid. Their number is legion, for many parts of the book have passed through the hands, in manuscript or in proof form, of the individuals most familiar with particular exercises or events. The splendid work of the newspaper press in publishing most ample reports of the celebration is thankfully acknowledged, for their reports served as the basis upon which the book has been built up. The *Daily Evening*

Item, in particular, covered the whole ground, and the Editor has availed himself copiously from its columns. Special thanks are due the Essex County *Republican* for loan of portrait engravings; and, in behalf of the Committee, renewed thanks are tendered to Misses Abbie J. Barry and Kate R. Moulton and Messrs. Charles A. Lawrence and Fred B. Valpey for their artistic contributions to the souvenir programme, which are again made useful in embellishing this volume. To Misses V. Marguerite Hastings and Alice G. Billings, Messrs. Harold D. Valpey, J. D. Montgomery, William Stone and Clarence I. Allen, thanks are due for photographs used in preparing illustrations.

Walter L. Rausdell

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MAYOR WILLIAM SHEPHERD
CHAIRMAN CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.



GEN. CHAS. C. FRY,
ALDERMAN.



CAPT. GEORGE C. HOUGHTON
ALDERMAN.



HENRY W. EASTHAM
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.



C. NEAL BARNEY
COUNCILMAN.



EUGENE MARLOR
COUNCILMAN.



JOHN A. WOODMAN
COUNCILMAN.



CLARENCE I. ALLEN
CITY MESSENGER.



CHAS. H. SPEAR
CLERK OF COMMITTEES.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE
CONTINUED.

CITY OF LYNN SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

To find the origin of the movement which culminated in the observance of the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Lynn, it is necessary to go back to the year 1850, for no doubt even then the public looked forward to the time when the first fifty years under the new City form of government should be completed, and calculated on the people of that distant period taking ample notice of the event; as those of to-day are anticipating the 100th Anniversary, feeling very sure that the great City then existing will by no means pass it by in silence. The instinctive desire of the human species for celebrations is another source from which the incentive came, and more recently this desire has been excited by references in the press to the approaching Semi-Centennial. Toward the close of the year 1899 the subject of the observance had become one of conversation among those whose attention was in some measure given to public affairs, and interest therein became general on the first day of the Anniversary year.

On that day took place the inauguration of the Mayor and City Council elected for the year 1900. The usual inaugural address was delivered by His Honor William Shepherd, for the second time chosen to the high office of Mayor; and, taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, he proposed, in the language which follows, a celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City, and recommended action by the City Council to that end.

*Abstract from the Second Inaugural Address of Mayor
William Shepherd.*

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1900, Lynn will have completed her first half-century as a municipality. When the City Charter was adopted, in 1850, we had a population of about fourteen thousand. To-day we have a population nearly five times that number, a most gratifying and remarkable increase. This is all the more so because the life of the City was for many years dependent upon one principal industry. Those of us who have seen its various vicissitudes, its prosperity and its adversity, have special cause for congratulation that our standing has been so well maintained. Our people have been self-reliant and enterprising, our industries have increased and to-day we stand in the front rank of Massachusetts cities in the amount of manufactured product. Thankful for the past and hopeful for the future, it is fitting that we should in some special manner celebrate our 50th Anniversary. I therefore recommend that the City Council take prompt and immediate action in this direction.

Immediately upon dissolution of the joint convention in which the message was read to the City Council, the Board of Aldermen adopted an order, presented by Alderman Houghton, providing for the appointment of a Celebration Committee, as follows:

Ordered, That so much of the inaugural address of His Honor the Mayor as relates to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Lynn becoming a City be referred to a Joint Special Committee, to consist

of His Honor the Mayor and two Aldermen, the President and three members of the Common Council.

The Common Council adopted the order in concurrence with the Board on the same day. Both branches meeting again January 9, the Joint Special Committee was duly constituted as follows :

On the Part of the Board of Aldermen :

Mayor William Shepherd.
Alderman George C. Houghton.
Alderman Charles C. Fry.

On the Part of the Common Council :

President Henry W. Eastham.
Councilman John A. Woodman.
Councilman C. Neal Barney.
Councilman Eugene Marlor.

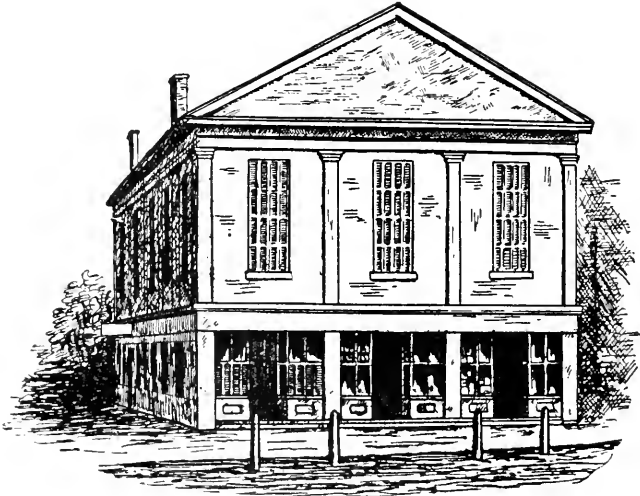
In the Common Council, the same evening, an order was presented by Councilman Matthew McCann, instructing the Committee on Finance to set apart in the annual appropriation bill the sum of \$5,000 for the proposed celebration ; but, in view of the fact that the Committee on Finance had not then been appointed, it was voted to lay the order upon the table. In a subsequent meeting of the Common Council, held February 13, Councilman C. Neal Barney reported from the newly-appointed Celebration Committee, recommending the adoption of the following order, which recommendation was unanimously concurred in :

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be and hereby is requested to consider the advisability of incorporating in the annual appropriation order the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of properly observing the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Lynn.

The Board of Aldermen concurred in the adoption of this order February 20, and in compliance with the request therein

contained, the Committee on Finance included in its bill of appropriations for the current year the amount designated, the bill passing the Common Council March 13, and the Board of Aldermen March 20.

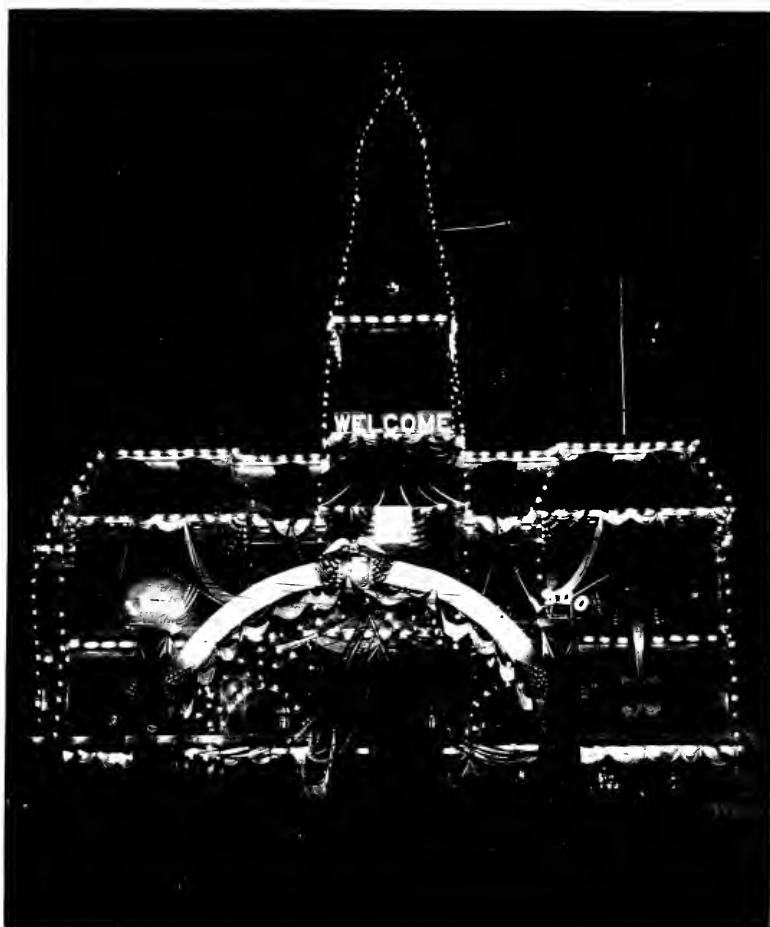
In this official manner the celebration was set afoot. It reflects the spirit of the times to record that the municipal government did not lose sight of the need of economy in conducting the affairs of the City; and limited the appropriation to what could be spared without adding to the burden on the taxpayers; and also to state, as an incident bearing on the moral sense of the community, that there was not lacking in the City Council a voice to protest against the introduction of intoxicating liquors in any part of the proceedings. The historian of the 250th Anniversary proceedings took special pride in recording the temperance which marked those festivities, and the present writer is bound to say that the example thus set was not departed from in the 50th Anniversary exercises.



OLD LYCEUM HALL.



THE CITY HALL BY DAY.



THE CITY HALL BY NIGHT.

THE PREPARATIONS.

FORMATION OF PLAN.—CO-OPERATION OF CITIZENS.—PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.—APPOINTMENTS AND INVITATIONS.—THE SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.—THE PROCESSION AND OTHER FEATURES.—THE COMPLETED PROGRAMME.

Among the tasks imposed on those charged with public functions there is none more arduous or perplexing than that of planning a public celebration and perfecting the arrangements in all their countless details. It would have been easy for the Committee appointed from the City Council to forecast a general scheme for the event if what had been done at other times and in other places was to be imitated. Several Massachusetts cities had celebrated similar anniversaries within a brief period,¹ and the record of their doings was open to the Lynn Committee. The time was fruitful of such events, for the cities of the Commonwealth were arriving at their 50th birthdays one after another, and the cities and towns whose first settlers came with the tide of immigration following the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and the Puritans at Salem were seeing the close of two centuries and a half since they began existence. Lynn herself had celebrated with becoming fervor, in 1879, the 250th Anniversary of the settlement by those "rude forefathers" who took "peaceable possession" in 1629. There was not lacking

¹ Cambridge, incorporated March 17, 1846; New Bedford, incorporated March 9, 1847; Worcester, incorporated February 29, 1848 (celebration in connection with dedication of new City Hall). Cities to observe semi-centennial anniversaries of incorporation in next few years are Newburyport, incorporated May 24, 1851; Springfield, incorporated April 12,

1852; Lawrence, incorporated March 21, 1853; Fall River, incorporated April 12, 1854; Chelsea, incorporated March 13, 1857. Other anniversaries celebrated within the last decade were Gloucester, 250th of establishment as a town, 1892; Marblehead, same, and Malden, same, 1899; Melrose, 50th of establishment as a town, Framingham, 100th do, Topsfield, 250th do, 1900.

precedent, therefore, nor was there serious objection to the same being followed by the Committee, if it chose to copy forms thus established by usage.

But mere slavish imitation of the example of others was not the purpose of the Committee selected to arrange Lynn's birthday festivities, and in the adoption of a plan original ideas prevailed to the extent which the natural restrictions permitted. If the plan can be described as having a main purpose other than that of providing a round of patriotic exercises and pleasing spectacles, it was to interest and instruct the younger generation in the history, the growth and future possibilities of the City. To that end, as a matter of fact, a large share of the thought of the Committee was directed, and the result was a programme in which the children of the schools had abundant opportunities to be seen and heard, and to see and hear for themselves. In embracing the idea of instruction to those who would be the citizens of the future, the scheme became enlarged to include exercises calculated to edify the minds of older persons, both with regard to the history of the past and the outlook for the future, and thus the celebration mounted to a plane of intellectual profit which gave it a character at once lofty, dignified and unique. The services in the churches on Sunday, the first day, including pulpit addresses by numerous divines, in which the subject of Lynn's life as a city was treated from a multitude of view-points and embellished with many gems of thought; the exercises in the schools on Monday, the second day, wherein the minds of the young people were impressed through the instrumentality of song and story, speech and poetry; the theatre exercises of Monday evening, which gave an opportunity to a distinguished citizen to review in a great oration the City's history and progress, as well as set free most timely thoughts from the mind of a native poet, distinguished for her youth no less than for the grace of her muse,—such were the features which made the celebration an inspiration to the mind and memory and a stimulus to patriotism, and saved it from passing into forgetfulness with the "tumult and the shouting." There was educational

value, also, as well as patriotic inspiration, in the great procession of Tuesday, the third day, which was designed to afford a spectacle of interest to the multitude while exhibiting to all comers the City's strength of manhood and her commercial, industrial, and municipal resources.

Probably the earlier consideration of a plan on the part of the Committee did not extend to the definite object thus set forth, and which appears complete more as it is looked upon in the light of reflection, but whether the Committee in its wisdom forecast all that transpired to the advantage and benefit of the people and of posterity, or, in its efforts to provide a worthy celebration, "built better than it knew," it placed itself in a position to deserve the high commendation which it eventually received. It certainly prepared a programme¹ which embraced all the noble features from which so much of profit was realized, as well as provided lighter forms of entertainment in the shape of band concerts, athletic sports, theatrical shows, decorations, illuminations and fireworks, and it was not without labor of mind and body that the varied feast of good things, affording the largest measure of enjoyment to the largest number of people, was successfully spread.

CO-OPERATION OF CITIZENS.

While the officials designated to serve as the Committee were fully empowered by the City Council to act independently in the matter, they nevertheless saw much advantage to be gained by enlisting the co-operation of citizens at large, and among the first movements of the Committee was one to secure advice and assistance from outside the circle of government. With this end in view, communications were sent to the Lynn Board of Trade, the Lynn Merchants' Association and the Lynn Historical Society, organizations of business men and others who took

¹By direction of the Committee, a draft of a programme, in which features occupying three days, May 13, 14 and 15, were suggested, was drawn up by Clarence I. Allen, City Messenger, who relied upon his own creative faculties in doing so. Changes were subsequently made,

omitting a public banquet and speaking exercises on the common (for which the exercises in Lynn Theatre were substituted), and increasing the magnitude of the procession, and the programme as thus devised was carried out in the celebration.

a large interest in the affairs of the City. Each of these bodies acted in due time, returning replies in which the project of the celebration was highly commended and promises made of support in the carrying out of plans. Committees were delegated from these associations to confer with the City Committee, and they attended to the duty, assuring the latter that a celebration commensurate to the City's importance was desired, and agreeing in behalf of their constituent bodies to help make it a successful event.¹

Encouraged by these assurances and by the expression of a general public desire for an ample celebration, the Committee took cognizance of the fund placed at its disposal by the City Council and came to the conclusion that it would not suffice for a celebration of the character desired, and that a more ample supply of money was necessary to do justice to the undertaking. The programme under consideration was an elastic one, and

¹The Lynn Historical Society, which had been organized and incorporated in 1897, and of which Benjamin N. Johnson, Esq., was president; Henry F. Tapley, Vice President; Eugene A. Putnam, Treasurer; Howard Mudge Newhall, Recording Secretary, and William S. Burrill, Corresponding Secretary, was first to act, as appears by the following communication:

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

January 30, 1900.

Hon. William Shepherd,

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter to Mr. Philip A. Chase, inviting the Lynn Historical Society to appoint a representative delegation to meet and confer with a Committee of the City Government to make arrangements for a proper observance of the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of Lynn as a municipality, I would write that at a meeting of the Society, held on January 17, 1900, a Committee was appointed to have charge of any arrangements which might be made for the observance of the occasion by the Society, or to co-operate with any committee of citizens, or of the City Government in behalf of the Society, and as already appointed the members of the Committee are Messrs. Henry F. Tapley, Philip A. Chase, [Hon.] Nathan M. Hawkes, Benjamin F. Spinney, William S. Burrill.

HOWARD MUDGE NEWHALL,
Recording Secretary.

The Lynn Board of Trade, organized 1891, at a meeting held February 20, passed this vote, which was communicated by Henry A. Sawyer, Secretary: "That the Lynn Board of Trade heartily approves of the purpose of the City Government to properly celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Lynn as a municipality, and that the Board of Trade will co-operate with the City Government as far as possible in whatever it can do to make the celebration a great success." The Committee from the Board of Trade consisted of Charles H. Hastings, the President; Hon. Charles E. Harwood, Everett H. Dunbar and Howard Mudge Newhall.

The Lynn Merchants' Association, organized and incorporated in 1897, at a meeting held March 6, voted as follows: "The Merchants' Association, in session assembled, are unanimously in favor of celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Lynn as a City, and pledge assistance individually and as an Association." The officers of the Association at the date of the meeting were George H. Robie, President; Thomas B. Knight, Secretary; Charles E. Rolfe, Treasurer. Subsequently, and before the celebration took place, I. Walton Titus was chosen President, and William E. Downing, Treasurer, and these gentlemen, together with Thomas B. Knight, Secretary, were appointed the committee of conference.

there was hardly a feature in it that could not be made more elaborate and satisfactory. Provision for the participation of the school children, for one thing, could not be as generous as was desirable without a considerable increase in the means at hand. Taking this view of the matter, the Committee resolved to assume the responsibility of an appeal to the public for additional funds, thus voluntarily augmenting the burden of the task committed to it by the City Council.

An auxiliary Committee on Finance was appointed, consisting of Mayor Shepherd and Alderman Fry, from the City Committee, and the following gentlemen selected from the committees of the organizations which had tendered assistance: Charles H. Hastings, President of the Lynn Board of Trade; I. Walton Titus, President of the Lynn Merchants' Association, and Henry F. Tapley, Vice President of the Lynn Historical Society. To this Committee was subsequently added Edwin W. Ingalls, representing the shoe and leather manufacturing industries. These gentlemen immediately set about their task of raising funds, and as a preliminary step caused to be prepared and circulated the following appeal:

CITY OF LYNN,
CELEBRATION 50TH ANNIVERSARY,
OFFICE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE,
LYNN, MASS., March 27, 1900.

To the Citizens and Friends of Lynn:

In accordance with a natural and commendable desire to fittingly mark the close of the first half-century in the life of the City of Lynn, and the beginning of another, the city is about to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of her incorporation, the exercises to take place May 13, 14 and 15. The City Council, recognizing the importance of the event, has provided the sum of \$5,000 to meet the contingent expense. In view of what seems to be demanded in the way of a celebration which shall be in keeping with the character and dignity of the city, this sum is evidently insufficient, though it is as ample as the authorities deemed expedient to take from the treasury under the circumstances.

That Lynn may have a worthy celebration, her citizens and friends are relied upon to extend pecuniary aid at this juncture. Every person interested is earnestly requested to contribute toward the additional fund required. On former occasions, when the public has been appealed to in a similar way, the response was generous and abundant. On this occasion, when we shall rejoice over the progress of fifty years, and invite our neighbors to view the results of that progress, there should be hearty co-operation on the part of Lynn citizens and those interested in her welfare, to the end that nothing shall be wanting to make the celebration a notable and memorable success.

Contributions may be forwarded to Gen. Chas. C. Fry, Treasurer of the Finance Committee, 90 Exchange Street, who will cause due acknowledgment to be made of all sums received. Trusting this will have your kindly consideration, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Chairman,*

CHAS. C. FRY, *Treasurer,*

CHARLES H. HASTINGS,

I. WALTON TITUS,

HENRY F. TAPLEY,

EDWIN W. INGALLS,

Finance Committee.

Contributors of substantial amounts, among whom were the publishers of the *Daily Evening Item*, the Boston & Maine Railroad, and the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, were announced before the appeal was fairly on its way. Public-spirited individuals and concerns were prompt to respond when the purpose of the Committee became known. Aided by the liberal action of the press,¹ which gave columns of space to an agitation of the matter, the attention of the public was soon fully

¹ A "Press Agency" was early established by the Committee, under the charge of the Editor of this volume, by means of which the newspapers were supplied with news of events and transactions as the work of preparation progressed. The Lynn *Daily Evening Item* and the Lynn *Daily Evening News*, the Boston *Herald*, *Globe*, *Journal* and *Post*, in their daily and Sunday editions, the Boston *Traveler*, *Transcript*, *Advertiser* and *Record* in their

daily editions, gave a great deal of attention to the inauguration of the celebration, as well as copious reports of its actual occurrence. Assistance of this kind was also rendered by the Lynn *Weekly Times*, the Lynn *Review*, the Essex County *Republican*, the journals of the shoe and leather trade, and many daily and weekly papers published throughout the state. For reports, special articles and historical reviews, see contemporary files in the Public Library.

directed to the enterprise in hand and a satisfactory flow of subscriptions succeeded. As an additional effort, and to make sure that the auxiliary fund should be guaranteed before it was too late to effect the arrangements, a movement involving the enlistment of citizens as canvassers was decided upon. In pursuance of the plan, a number of gentlemen, prominently connected with the trades and professions, or with social organizations, were invited to a conference wherein they were requested to serve upon a general finance committee under instructions to solicit subscriptions by personal approach. The acceptances of the invitations were quite unanimous, and the subsequent service rendered showed that they were also sincere. The corps of solicitors thus secured was organized and assigned to various branches of business, professions, clubs, etc., according to a systematic plan, the following being the arrangement and the names :

Shoe Manufacturers	James W. Hitchings, Hon. Charles H. Baker, M. F. Donovan.
Shoe Supplies, Cut Leather and Findings Trade	Albert R. Merrill, Edward W. LaCroix.
Shoe Machinery	William H. Treen, John J. Heys.
Upper Leather Manufacturers	Walter O. Faulkner.
Boston Boot and Shoe Trade,	Charles H. Conway, Robert Leslie.
Grocers	Edward W. Pinkham, Stephen S. Marsh.
Wholesale Grocery Trade	Arthur J. Blood.
Common Victuallers	M. A. Fenton, William H. Hennessey.
General Retail Trade	Thomas B. Knight, William E. Downing, A. Jus Johnson, Samuel G. Gunn, Ev- erett H. Dunbar, Parker J. Webber, Wellman Osborne.
Last Manufacturers	Thomas W. Gardiner.
Coal Trade	Maurice A. Stevens, George E. Sprague.
Retail Cigar and Tobacco Trade,	James N. Pike, Matthew McCann.
Lumber Trade and Box Manufacturers	William B. Littlefield.
Insurance and Real Estate Men	Howard Mudge Newhall, J. Harry Stiles.
Express Companies	S. Henry Kent.

Lawyers . . .	Hon. George F. Harwood, Peter A. Breen, Esq.
Physicians	Dr. George W. Haywood.
Dentists	Dr. Arthur B. Mudge.
Milk Dealers	H. P. Hood, Charles H. Wilson.
Printers	John F. McCarty.
Oxford Club and Citizens at Large	George F. Lord, Charles H. Collins, William E. Neal, George R. Beardsell.
Lincoln Club	E. B. Fraser.
Prospect Club,	W. B. Abbott, Everett E. Condon, Charles Bellows.
Ward 7	James Hill, Allen G. Shepherd.

With commendable alacrity the solicitors entered upon their duties, and results from their work became immediately manifest in extended lists of contributors given publication in the newspapers from day to day. The fund mounted rapidly, not only through the persuasions of the collectors taking effect on not unwilling citizens, but by voluntary subscriptions, many of which were accompanied by words of encouragement¹ and endorsement of the committee's plan of action. It cannot fail to interest readers of this volume in the future to be informed who of the citizens and friends of Lynn in 1900 were contributors to a cause so worthy of support, and the list is therefore appended, arranged in alphabetical order.

¹ The death had occurred, May 30, 1899, of George Burrill Currier, who had served twenty-five years as a member of the Board of General Assessors. His widow, in contributing to the fund, which she did in a personal visit to Gen. Fry's office, stated that she was doing only what her husband would have done had he

lived, for she believed that the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the City he loved and faithfully served would have been of great interest to him, and it would have been his pleasure to help in every way to make the celebration a success.

THE PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.¹

Abbot, H. D. & Co.	. \$2.00	Bessom, Andrew S.	. 1.00
Abbott, F. B.	. . 5.00	Bessom, Hon. Eugene A.	. 5.00
Aborn, C. H. & Co.	. 15.00	Berridge, Frank	. . 2.00
Ackerman & Brummell	. 10.00	Berry, Charles E.	. . 1.00
A. J. S.	. . 1.00	Berry, Hon. John W.	. 10.00
Allen, Clarence I.	. . 5.00	Bickford, F. E.	. . 2.00
Allen, C. S.	. . 1.00	Bingham, G. W. & Co.	. 1.00
Allen, George H.	. . 10.00	Blake, Charles E. & Co.	. 10.00
American Car Sprinkler Co.	. . 10.00	Blakeley, George C.	. . 5.00
American Credit Co.	. 2.00	Blethen (C. J.) Baking Co.	. 10.00
American Express Co.	. 25.00	Bliss, A. W.	. . 15.00
American Leather Co.	. 15.00	Blodgett, G. W.	. . 1.00
American Shoe & Leather Reporting Co.	. . 10.00	Blood, J. B. & Co.	. . 50.00
Appleton & Dana	. . 25.00	Blumenthal, F. & Co.	. 15.00
Armour Packing Co.	. 5.00	Bodwell, G. A. & Co.	. 10.00
Aspinwall, Dr. John	. 1.00	Bogue, Arthur, Esq.	. 5.00
Attwill, Joseph W.	. 25.00	Bogue, Thomas	. . 15.00
Attwill, William A.	. 3.00	Booth & Co.	. . 15.00
Atwood, Luther	. . 5.00	Boston and Maine Rail- road Company	. . 500.00
		Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad Com- pany	. . . 50.00
Bachelor, A. P.	. . 2.00	Boynton, Elmer E.	. . 5.00
Badger, Gustavus A.	. . 2.00	Brackett, C. W.	. . 15.00
Baker, Sarah E.	. . 1.00	Brackett, G. W.	. . 25.00
Bamford, B. B.	. . 2.00	Brackett, William F.	. 10.00
Barker & Lord	. . 5.00	Bray, Elmer E.	. . 10.00
Barry, J. L.	. . 5.00	Bray, F. H.	. . 1.00
Barry, John N., Esq.	. 5.00	Brazell, John F.	. . 1.00
Bartlett, A. F. & Co.	. 5.00	Breed & Bacheller	. . 10.00
Bartlett, John S.	. . 20.00	Breed, F. J.	. . 1.00
Batchelder, G. H. & Son,	. 5.00	Breed, George W.	. . 10.00
Bauer, R. S.	. . 10.00	Breed, H. G. & Son	. 5.00
Baumgarten, Bernard	. 1.00	Breed, Hon. Amos F.	. 50.00
Bay State Cut Sole Co.	. 5.00	Breed, R. G.	. . 5.00
Beebe, Lucius & Sons	. 15.00	Breen, Peter A., Esq.	. 5.00
Belonga & Leonard	. 10.00	Bresnahan Shoe Machinery Co.	. . . 10.00
Bemis & Wright	. . 5.00	Brewer, Parker & Co.	. 5.00
Benner, F. R. & Co.	. 2.00	Broad, Frank H.	. . 5.00
Bent, George F. & Co.	. 3.00		
Besse, Rolfe & Co.	. . 25.00		

¹ A number of contributors modestly withheld their names from publication, and the list is not, therefore, as complete as it might be. A statement of the total amount contributed is given in the financial report at the end of the volume.

Broad, Fred H.	5.00	Cook & Hart	5.00
Broad, J. H.	1.00	Copeland, L. H.	1.00
Brock, Dr. E. H.	5.00	Corcoran, Thomas & Sons,	5.00
Brockway-Smith Corpo-		Corey Leather Co.	15.00
ration	20.00	Cotter, John	15.00
Brooks & Co.	5.00	Courtney, A. B.	5.00
Brooks, George P.	10.00	Creighton, G. A. & Son,	10.00
Brophy Bros. Shoe Co.	15.00	Creighton, George J.	5.00
Brown, W. D.	5.00	Crosman Box Co.	15.00
Bubier, F. L.	5.00	Cross, Alfred & Co.	10.00
Bulfinch, H. Cushing	5.00	Cross & Tucker	10.00
Bulfinch, C. T.	5.00	Currant, Thatcher M.	1.00
Burckes, Capt. Thomas M.	10.00	Currier, Mrs. George Bur-	
Burckes, Stacy R.	1.00	rill	10.00
Burke, William	15.00	Curtis, M. C.	5.00
Burleigh, H. Y.	2.00	Cutter & Ames	5.00
Burrill, Frank A.	1.00		
Burrows & Sanborn	25.00	<i>Daily Evening Item,</i>	
Burns & Bee	10.00	Hastings & Sons, Pub-	
Byers, George H.	1.00	lishers	100.00
		Dam & Warner	10.00
Cahill, Maurice	1.00	Dame, M. A.	1.00
Callahan, William	2.00	Davis & Eastman	2.00
Carr Bros.	5.00	Davis & Young	25.00
Carr, Dr. George B.	2.00	Dean, Chase & Co.	15.00
Campbell, Thomas, 2d	4.00	Dearborn, Stephen W.	5.00
Carroll, James H.	1.00	Dennison, Dr. A. S.	3.00
Caunt, Joseph & Co.	10.00	Derrin, E. S.	5.00
Caverly, E. J.	1.00	Devine, Henry	50.00
Central National Bank	50.00	Dibble, W. B.	2.00
Chadwick, F. H.	2.00	Dick, A. W. & Co.	5.00
Chase, Amos B.	10.00	Dickinson, Joseph	15.00
Chamberlain, Charles	5.00	Dodd & Williams	5.00
Childs & Kent Express Co.	10.00	Doherty, C. J.	1.00
Chisholm, F. A.	1.00	Doherty, J. Joseph, Esq.	5.00
Clark, George D.	1.00	Dolan, Frank	15.00
Clark, John	1.00	Dolan, Rev. E. J.	10.00
Clark, R. U., Jr.	5.00	Donohue, D. F.	5.00
Clark, S. E.	2.00	Donohue, John	1.00
Clough, M. P.	10.00	Donovan, D. A. & Co.	25.00
Cobb & Putnam	5.00	Donovan, John	2.00
Coffee, W. M.	5.00	Donovan, Michael (16	
Colbath, H. W.	5.00	Chestnut street)	5.00
Collins & Dolan	10.00	Donnelly, Peter	10.00
Collyer, T.	1.00	Dorrer, Lawrence	2.00
Connery, William P.	5.00	Downing, Charles H.	2.00
Conway, Charles H.	15.00	Downing, William E.	10.00

THE PREPARATIONS.

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Downs & Watson Co.	25.00	Gammon, Dr. Guy N.	2.00
Doyle, E. A.	10.00	Gammon, Dr. Nathaniel,	2.00
Dudley, C. F.	10.00	Gardiner, Thomas W.	10.00
Dunbar, Everett H.	10.00	Garfield, Joseph W.	1.00
Dunham, C. H. & Co.	15.00	Garney, J. A.	1.00
Dunn & McKenzie	10.00	Gay, Charles W.	10.00
Dun, R. G. & Co.	5.00	General Electric Com-	
Durland, Robert M.	5.00	pany	250.00
		Gifford, W. B. & Co.	10.00
Eager, F. D.	1.00	Gilman, William	25.00
Earl & Martin	15.00	Gilson & Hatch	5.00
Eastern Amusement Co.	25.00	Gloyd, Arthur E.	5.00
Eastham, Henry W.	25.00	Goddard Bros.	15.00
Eastman, H. L. & Co.	10.00	Goldthwait, E. O.	10.00
Eaton, George E.	3.00	Goodell, Dr. J. W.	5.00
Eckhardt & Ford	2.00	Goodhue, G. W.	1.00
Ellard, J. W.	5.00	Goodrich, M.	3.00
Embree, W. F. & Co.	5.00	Goodwin Bros.	5.00
Employers' Liability As-		Gordon, E. H.	2.00
surance Corporation,		Gordon, Hiram W.	3.00
C. S. Goodridge, Agent,	25.00	Grady, John P.	1.00
		Graham, George H.	2.00
Fadden, Joseph G.	10.00	Grant, George	25.00
Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co.	15.00	Greeley, Eugene O.	3.00
Farquhar, Dr. J. M.	1.00	Greene, Rufus F.	1.00
Faunce & Spinney	25.00	Green, John H.	5.00
Feeley & Brennan	5.00	Green, Thomas	5.00
Felt Bros.	10.00	Grimstone, R. A.	2.00
Fenno, Herbert L.	15.00	Grover, J. J.'s Sons	15.00
Fenton, M. A.	60.00	Grymish, Samuel	25.00
First National Bank	50.00	Gunn, Samuel G.	5.00
Fisher, A. D. & Son	3.00		
Fisher, A. D.	5.00	Hall, Albion K.	1.00
Fisher & Levy	25.00	Hall, E. P.	1.00
Field, L. C.	1.00	Hall, L. D.	1.00
Flynn, Daniel F.	1.00	Halloran, Edward	15.00
Flynn, D. J. & Co.	15.00	Hamley, John C.	10.00
Fogg, Hon. E. Knowlton,	10.00	Hanlon, John	15.00
Foote Bros.	5.00	Harding, Joseph W. & Co.	25.00
French, Hartwell S.	25.00	Harmon, Dr. M. A.	5.00
Frizzell, Frank H.	2.00	Harney Bros.	25.00
Fry, Charles C.	25.00	Harnois, Ernest	5.00
Frye & Griggs	2.00	Harriman, J. M.	5.00
Fuller & Besse	1.00	Harrington, Rev. J. C.	50.00
		Harrington-Rintels Drug	
Gafney, Thomas F.	2.00	Co.	5.00
Gallagher, John	2.00	Harris, J. Frank	5.00

Harris, Solomon	2.00	Howe, Cushman & Stocker	1.00
Harwood, Hon. Charles E.	15.00	Howe, Oliver R.	2.00
Harwood, Hon. George F.	5.00	Hoyt Bros.	50.00
Haskell, John C.	5.00	Hubbard, J. T.	1.00
Haven, Michael P.	5.00	Hunt, E. P.	1.00
Hayden, D. J.	15.00	Huntt, Harry	5.00
Hayes, Hon. Elihu B.	10.00	Hurley, M. & Co.	50.00
Hayes, Harry F.	5.00	Hurley, Thomas	5.00
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Haywood, Charles E., Esq.	5.00	Hyde, E. V.	5.00
Haywood, Dr. George W.	5.00		
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Heald, Willis C.	1.00	Ingalls, Charles H. & Co.	5.00
Heffernan, Edward	50.00	Ingalls, Edwin W.	25.00
Heffernan, P. J.	25.00	Ingalls, James W.	5.00
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Henderson, Abby M.	5.00	Ingalls & Williams	2.00
Hennessey Shoe Co.	10.00	Ingram, John, Esq.	5.00
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Herrick, G. W. & Co.	25.00	Jackson, H. P.	5.00
Higgins, Daniel	5.00	Jackson, Lambert	3.00
Hilliard & Merrill	15.00	Jeffers, George W.	1.00
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Hood, H. P. & Sons	15.00	Joyce, Michael H.	1.00
Hook, Hiram	5.00	Judkins, Dr. F. L.	5.00
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Howard, F. W.	1.00	Keith, Ira B., Esq.	5.00

Keliher, D. J.	15.00	Lougee, Dr. Frank T.	5.00
Keliher, John E.	50.00	Lovejoy, Dr. C. A.	5.00
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Kellam, Tilton & Co.	10.00	Luddy & Currier	25.00
Kelley, C. J. & Co.	1.00	Luke & Edwards	10.00
Kelty, J. H.	1.00	Lynn and Boston Railroad	
Kennan, H. Y. & Co.	10.00	Company	250.00
Kennedy, Dr. John	2.00	Lynn Box Company	15.00
Kennedy, John	1.00	Lynn Gas and Electric	
Kenison, J. B.	2.00	Company	150.00
Kiely, Philip A., Esq.	5.00	Lynn Ice Company	5.00
Kiely, T. J. & Son	5.00	Lynn Mutual Fire In-	
Kimball, Rufus	5.00	surance Company	25.00
Kimball, William E.	1.00	Lynn National Bank	50.00
King, Mrs. C. H.	5.00	Lynn Retail Clerks' Asso-	
King, Thomas	10.00	ciation	25.00
Kistler, Lesh & Co.	25.00	Lynn Safe Deposit and	
Klivansky, J.	5.00	Trust Company	50.00
Knight, Thomas B.	5.00	Lynn Steamboat Company,	25.00
Knox, Joseph E. & Co.	5.00	Lynn Typographical	
Kollock, F. A. & Co.	1.00	Union	10.00
Kyes, Dr. F. W.	5.00	Lyons, J. H.	1.00
		Lyons, John	1.00
LaCroix, W. & E. W.	15.00	Macfarlane, John & Co.	5.00
Laffey, John H.	15.00	Magrane, Kate	1.00
Lamper, J. B. & W. A.	15.00	Magrane, P. B.	25.00
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Landers, Robert	15.00	Manufacturers' National	
Landregan, T. F.	25.00	Bank	50.00
Larrabee, E. E.	1.00	Marsh, George E. & Co.	10.00
Leary, Joseph W.	5.00	Marsh, Stephen S.	3.00
Lee, David	1.00	Marshman, G.	1.00
Lee, Perkins & Co.	1.00	Martin, Dr. A. H.	2.00
Lee, Timothy	1.00	Martin, Dr. N. R.	2.00
Lenisky, Max	3.00	Martin, James P.	5.00
Lennon, P. E.	15.00	Martin, Edward F.	5.00
Lennox & Briggs	10.00	Maxwell, H. W.	5.00
Leonard, Dr. Henry P.	5.00	Mayo, Fred D.	5.00
Leonard Shoe Co.	10.00	McBrien, W. J.	1.00
Leviser Bros.	50.00	McCann, Matthew	5.00
Libbey, J. L. & Sons	15.00	McCarren, Frank S.	1.00
Lincoln Club	25.00	McCarty, John F.	10.00
Little, A. E. & Co. (So-		McDonald, Dr. William	
rosis Shoe)	25.00	A.	5.00
Littlefield & Plummer	25.00	McFarlane, W. H. & Co.	10.00
Lord, Z. N.	1.00		

Melanson & Currier	10.00	Newhall, Charles H.	50.00
Merritt, Arthur S.	5.00	Newhall, Dr. Edward H.	5.00
Meyers, H. L.	1.00	Newhall, Edward S.	5.00
Miles & Johnson	50.00	Newhall, Howard Mudge,	5.00
Miller, I. G. & Bro.	10.00	Newhall, Israel Augustus,	2.00
Miller, William & Sons	5.00	Newhall, John B., Esq.	5.00
Moloney & Harrington	15.00	Newhall, Joseph W.	1.00
Moody, M. F. & Co.	2.00	Newhall, Philip A.	5.00
Moody, W. H.	1.00	Newhall, W. F.	5.00
Moore, Frank	1.00	Nickerson, W.	15.00
Moore, Mrs. George H.	3.00	Nichols, G. H. & A. L.	3.00
Moore, Nixon & Co.	10.00	Nichols, Thomas P.	10.00
Moran, J. J.	25.00	Nicholson (George) Co.	10.00
Moran, J. Z.	1.00	Nicholson, James	10.00
Moran, Thomas J.	1.00	Niles & Carr	25.00
Morning Star Shoe Co.	5.00	Nourse, P. H.	5.00
Morrill Leather Co.	15.00	Nutter, George H.	15.00
Morrison, H. L.	25.00		
Morse & Logan	5.00	Odlin, James E., Esq.	5.00
Mosser, J. K. & Sons	15.00	O'Hara, Charles	15.00
Moulton, William B.	1.00	O'Keefe, John A., Esq.	5.00
Mudge, Dr. Arthur B.	5.00	Osborne, Wellman	15.00
Mudge, Wallace O.	3.00	Oxford Club	50.00
Mulholland & Varney	10.00		
Mullen, J. D. & Son	3.00	Palmer, Capt. Henry E.	5.00
Murphy, Martin H.	1.00	Palmer, Henry E., Jr.	1.00
Murphy, Thomas F.	1.00	Para Rubber Cement Co.	10.00
Murphy, T. J.	15.00	Parker & Blakeley	25.00
Murphy, William	25.00	Parker, J. Alvah & Co.	1.00
Murray Bros.	15.00	Parson Grocery Co.	2.00
Murray Shank & Counter Co.	5.00	Patterson, S. T.	25.00
Murray Shoe Co.	15.00	Payrow, Frank L.	15.00
Murray, William F.	1.00	Pearce, Harry J.	5.00
		Perkins, W. B.	1.00
		Pevear & Co.	15.00
Nash & Seamans	5.00	Phelan, James & Sons	25.00
National City Bank	50.00	Phelan, J. E.	10.00
National Shoe and Leather Exchange	15.00	Phelps, James T.	5.00
Naval Brigade, Co. E	10.00	Phinney, J. C. F.	10.00
Neill, James E.	10.00	Phinney, W. B.	10.00
Nelson, John M.	5.00	Pierce & Sibley	2.00
Newcomb, Arthur P.	1.00	Pierce, W. H.	2.00
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company,	100.00	Pierson, John	3.00
Newhall & Upham	5.00	Pike, James N.	5.00
Newhall, A. C.	1.00	Pinkham, Charles H.	50.00
		Pinkham, Edward W.	5.00
		Pinkham (H. E.) Shoe Co.	3.00

Pitman, A. A. & Co.	2.00	Scherer, Gaston A.	10.00
Poltrini, V.	2.00	Schlehuber, Andrew	25.00
Pratt & Babb Express Co.	10.00	Schmidt, H. J.	2.00
Preble, George L.	2.00	Security Safe Deposit and Trust Company	50.00
Prichard, Charles F.	5.00	Senter, C. M.	1.00
Prospect Club	25.00	Seymour & Jackson	15.00
Pool H. F.	2.00	Shaffner, M. A.	1.00
Pool, James F.	1.00	Sheehan, John J.	1.00
Porter & Hanson	10.00	Shepherd, Allen G.	5.00
Porter, Thomas F.	10.00	Shepherd, Hon. William,	25.00
Pote, H. J.	1.00	Sherry, F. E. & Co.	25.00
Potter, J. W.	5.00	Sherry, Patrick P.	5.00
Purbeck, D. B. & Co.	10.00	Sibley, C. R.	1.00
Pyne, A. W.	2.00	Silsbee, Baker & Geer	25.00
Quinn, Benjamin	10.00	Silver, Martin	1.00
Quinn, John	15.00	Singer Manufacturing Co.	10.00
Quirk, John	1.00	Sisk, James H., Esq.	5.00
Ramsdell, Charles H.	5.00	Sisson, Robert S.	2.00
Randall, Edward	10.00	Slayton (E. M.) Co.	10.00
Ready, Thomas J.	5.00	Small, James B.	5.00
Reardon, T. A.	1.00	Smith (A. F.) Co	25.00
Reed & Costolo	10.00	Smith, Dr. M. C., and Crane, Dr. C. W.	5.00
Reece Button Hole Ma- chine Co.	10.00	Smith & Dove Manufac- turing Co.	15.00
Reilly, P. & Sons	25.00	Smith, Edward E.	1.00
Renton (J. B.) Co.	15.00	Smith, Capt. Edward H.	25.00
Riley, N. A. & Co.	25.00	Smith, Joseph N.	50.00
Roberts, W. H. & Co.	2.00	Snell, William	1.00
Robidou, B. H.	2.00	Soley, John & Sons	5.00
Rogers, Henry W.	10.00	Souther, Elbridge G.	15.00
Rogers, Thomas W.	25.00	Southwick & Parsons	10.00
Rollins, L. M.	25.00	Southwick, Harry E.	1.00
Rosenberg, Happ & Siegel,	10.00	Spalding, F. R. & Co.	10.00
Rowell, Benjamin W.	10.00	Spalding, R. A. & Co.	20.00
Rowell, Winslow J.	1.00	Spear, Charles H.	5.00
Rowe, Capt. William	1.00	Sprague & Breed Coal Co.	25.00
Rowe, W. A.	5.00	Sprague (C. E.) Box Co.	10.00
Rousmaniere, Williams & Co.	15.00	Spurr, Wake B.	10.00
Rumpf, W. A.	15.00	Stackpole, George H.	5.00
Russell & Co.	10.00	Stanbon, C. & Co.	10.00
Russell, Joseph M.	1.00	Stanwood, C. E.	2.00
Sampson & Allen	20.00	Steingardt, Daniel N.	1.00
Saugus Mutual Fire In- surance Co.	10.00	Stetson, W. A. & Co.	15.00
		Stevens & Newhall	25.00
		Stevens, W. A.	2.00

Stone, Dr. Frank E.	2.00	Valentine, C. W.	1.00
Strickland, C. M.	1.00	Vandenberg, J. A.	1.00
Sullivan, Rev. D. S.	15.00	Vennard, John M.	2.00
Sullivan, James H.	15.00	Vinal, Charles A. & Co.	15.00
Sutherland, J. T. & Son	10.00	Vincent, Frank	5.00
Squire, Nelson C.	3.00		
Swain, George D.	5.00	Waitt, Freeman	1.00
Swain, Frank	1.00	Walker, W. P. & Co.	5.00
		Walton & Holyoke	2.00
Talamini, V.	2.00	Walton & Logan Co.	25.00
Tapley, Henry F.	50.00	Ward, H. A. & Co.	2.00
Tapper Bros.	2.00	Warner, Capt. John G.	5.00
Tarbox, James M.	5.00	Warren, Mary A.	2.00
Tarr, F. L.	5.00	Watson, W. B.	10.00
Taylor & Emerson	10.00	Webber, Parker J.	15.00
Tebbetts, J. C.	2.00	Wegardh, W.	5.00
Teeling, Rev. Arthur J.	25.00	Weinberg, S. J.	5.00
Terretti, Charles	1.00	Welch & Landregan	25.00
Terry, S. E.	5.00	Weston, D. E.	1.00
Thomas, F. & Co.	5.00	Wheeler & Wilson Co.	10.00
Thomas, T. & Co.	5.00	White Bros.	5.00
Thompson, J. E.	1.00	White, Richard J.	5.00
Thompson, John A.	1.00	Whitten & Cass	10.00
Thorne, W. H.	1.00	Willey, I. Otis	1.00
Thrasher, H. S.	1.00	Williams Bros.	10.00
Thurston, John A.	1.00	Williams, Clark & Co.	25.00
Titus & Buckley Co.	15.00	Wilkins, Charles E.	5.00
Torrence, Vary & Co.	10.00	Wilkinson & Perry	2.00
Towne, Joseph L.	3.00	Wilson, Charles H.	1.00
Towns (Q. A.) Co.	10.00	Wilson, E. A.	2.00
Tozzer, S. Clarence	5.00	Wilson, J. T.	20.00
Tracy Bros.	10.00	Wilson, J. W.	5.00
Treen, William H.	15.00	Woodbury, J. G.	2.00
Tripp Giant Leveller Co.	10.00	Woodill, Dr. George F.	3.00
Tripp, Thaxter N.	5.00	Woodward & Cochey	10.00
Tucker, G. M. & Co.	5.00	Woolworth, F. W. & Co.	10.00
Tufts & Cahill	15.00	Wormstead, Charles W.	1.00
Tufts & Friedman	5.00	Wyman, Mrs. A. S.	10.00
Tuttle, Calvin B., Esq.	5.00		
Tuttle, W. H.	5.00	Youland & McManus	50.00
Twisden, Thomas	1.00	Young, F. L.	25.00
Tyler, John H.	1.00	Young, John D. & Sons,	5.00
		Young, Julius	1.00
		Young Men's Republican	
Ulman, S. A.	1.00	Club, Ward 3	5.00
Upton, DeWitt C.	15.00	Young, Sampson & Hollis,	10.00
Upton, Derby L.	15.00	Young, W. J. & Co.	10.00

APPOINTMENTS AND INVITATIONS.

Meanwhile the City Government Committee was not inactive. While some of the arrangements were held in abeyance pending an assurance of a sufficient supply of funds, the details of others were concluded as expeditiously as possible. Only by a division of labor could the work be successfully performed, and Sub-Committees were accordingly designated as follows :

Historical Address and Exercises in Lynn Theatre.—Mayor Shepherd, President Eastham and Councilman Barney.

Hospitality.—Mayor Shepherd, Alderman Fry, Councilmen Barney and Marlor.

Invitations.—Alderman Fry.

Sports and Children's Entertainments.—Alderman Houghton, President Eastham and Councilman Woodman.

School Regalias and Flags.—Alderman Houghton, President Eastham, Councilmen Woodman and Marlor, City Messenger Allen.

Music.—Alderman Fry, President Eastham and Councilman Woodman.

Press.—Alderman Houghton and Councilman Barney.

Carriages.—Alderman Houghton, Councilman Marlor and City Messenger Allen.

Decorations.—Alderman Houghton, Councilman Marlor and City Messenger Allen.

Printing.—President Eastham, Councilman Woodman and City Messenger Allen.

Fireworks.—Alderman Houghton, President Eastham and City Messenger Allen.

Badges.—City Messenger Allen.

Reception.—The whole Committee, together with all the gentlemen who served on the Finance and Collection Committees.

A selection for the important post of Chief Marshal of the great procession designated for the crowning feature of the celebration was made by the whole Committee, and fell upon Gen. Charles C. Fry, who cheerfully agreed to combine the onerous duties of the position with those he was required to perform as

Treasurer of the Committee on Finance and a member of several Sub-Committees. As Orator of the occasion the name of Benjamin N. Johnson, Esq., was submitted and it was agreed that no better choice could be made. To write the Anniversary poem, deemed a very necessary addition to the literary exercises, Miss Mabel Ward was invited, and her worthy contribution proved that this selection was a wise one also. A suggestion to the effect that an Anniversary ode should be a product of the schools having been adopted, a competition was set on foot among pupils of the High Schools, resulting in the discovery of a talented odist in the person of Miss Isabelle Dorothea O'Brien, whose verses had the true spirit of the occasion. It was the most graceful act of the Committee, this recognition of the claims of womanhood to representation among those who were to make the celebration memorable, and it was generally applauded.

The fact of the celebration being in part a memorial to the citizens of 1850 who set up the institutions authorized by the City Charter led to a recognition of the surviving individuals who filled official stations in the first City Government. These venerable men, whose lives had been prolonged through the half-century, were Joseph M. Rowell, who sat in the first Common Council as a representative of Ward 6; Albert Needham, a member of the School Committee as organized under the Charter; Harrison Newhall, an Assessor; William H. Lewis, the City Messenger of 1850; John A. Thurston, a Constable; S. Oliver Breed, a Surveyor of Lumber, and Warwick Palfrey, a Field Driver; and it became the pleasant duty of the Committee to assign places for them in the exercises where they could be duly honored as well as share in the enjoyment of the occasion. Invitations were issued to the seven, which each was happily able to accept, and they figured as notable guests of the City which they had served in its infancy.

That the members of the Committee were filled with an exalted sense of the importance of the coming event, as a demonstration of the greatness of Lynn compared with the cities of the whole country, is evidenced by the fact of an invitation

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON

William McKinley

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

being sent to the President of the United States, His Excellency William McKinley, which, while it was not productive of the presence of that great American in the City during the celebration, was nevertheless received and acknowledged in a reply which forms one of the treasured mementoes of the occasion.

His Excellency Winthrop Murray Crane, Governor of the Commonwealth, the members of his military staff, and His Honor John L. Bates, Lieutenant-Governor, were likewise recipients of invitations; and, recognizing the claim of a chief city of Massachusetts upon their distinguished presence at such a time, these dignitaries readily consented to come and be the City's honored guests. The President of the Massachusetts Senate, Hon. George E. Smith, and the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Hon. James J. Myers, were also included in the list of invitations, as were Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, junior member of the Senate of the United States from Massachusetts, and Hon. Ernest W. Roberts, member of Congress from the Seventh Massachusetts District. The list was lengthened to include the Mayors of all the cities in the Commonwealth: the former Mayors of Lynn; the members of the City Council; the Judge of the Lynn Police Court, Hon. John W. Berry; and the members of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives chosen from districts embracing wards of Lynn. Nahant and Swampscott having been parts of the City as it was incorporated, the Selectmen of these towns were invited.¹

Prompted by a sentiment of filial regard and following a custom inaugurated when the 250 Anniversary of the settlement of Lynn was observed, a letter of invitation, which was also a

¹ See the roster of the procession for list of the distinguished persons who attended. President Smith, Senator Lodge and Congressman Roberts were unable to be present. Hon. George P. Sanderson, who filled the office of Mayor in the years 1879-80, was a resident of California and could not attend. Hon. E. Knowlton Fogg, Mayor in 1891, and Postmaster since July 1, 1895, died suddenly April 21, his death casting a gloom upon the celebration.

Special invitations were issued to the Association of Master King's Schoolboys, to take part in the school division of the procession (see account of procession), and to Miss Eline Mansfield, who was a school teacher in Lynn when the city was incorporated. Miss Mansfield was unable to participate in any of the exercises, but she was entertained with views of the procession and scenes about the City from a carriage placed at her disposal.

tender of greetings, was sent across the ocean to the ancient borough of Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, England, Mayor Shepherd writing as follows :

CITY OF LYNN, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mayor's Office, April 2, 1900.

*To His Worship the Mayor of Lynn Regis,
Norfolk County, England:*

This City will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of its incorporation on Monday and Tuesday, May 14th and 15th, 1900.

On behalf of our government and people, I invite you to be present and participate in the ceremonies and festivities.

The reply from a former Mayor of Lynn Regis, in response to an invitation from the Mayor of this City, to be present at the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the settlement of Lynn, in 1879,¹ is remembered with much pleasure. The feelings of mutual interest and regard then expressed have been by the lapse of time in no degree diminished, and the citizens of Lynn, Massachusetts, still remember with pride that the first settlers of this immediate territory came from your neighboring county, and that the name our City bears was given to it by one whose former home was Lynn Regis, England.

We earnestly hope to be honored by your presence. Accept for yourself and the government and people of your city the best wishes of our citizens for continued health and prosperity.

I have the honor to remain

[CITY SEAL]

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor.*

The reply, which arrived in due time, and of which a fac simile is herewith presented, was given immediate publication, and though causing regrets because the Worshipful Mayor of King's Lynn was not to visit the City, its kindly greeting and congratulations were much appreciated.²

¹ The correspondence in full is printed in the volume issued as a memorial of the 250th Anniversary, *Proceedings at Lynn, Massachusetts, June 17, 1879, Etc.*, Lynn, 1880.

² Mayor Shepherd returned an answer to the letter of Mayor Bristow, accompanying the same with one of the official celebration badges, handsomely encased, and a copy of the souvenir

programme. To this the English executive responded, again expressing his regret that he could not be present at the "rejoicings, which," he wrote, "from the thoroughness of the preparations must have been of a most enjoyable character." Both the letters received, together with a celebration badge, are in the collection of the Lynn Historical Society.



KING'S LYNN

England

June full moon, April 1892

Dear Mr. Mayor

Will you please accept from me on behalf of our ancient Borough my best thanks for your very cordial invitation.

What I shall unfortunately not be able to see you on the 14th of May I shall bear in mind your presence and on that day at one o'clock direct to your very good health and to that of the people of your City wishing a successful termination.

We are indeed proud of the City across the water which bears our name and in reciprocating your very kind wishes we trust that the mutual regard which has subsisted for so many years between the two Towns may long continue.

Believe me

Mr. Mayor

Yours faithfully

Geo. Bristow
~~Mayor~~

Wm. Shephard Esq.

The Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts

U.S.A.

William Shephard Esquire

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF KING'S LYNN.

Reduced one-half. The seal (see illustrations) was attached by its ribbon at the left of the signature.



SEAL OF LYNN REGIS, ENGLAND.

Both sides of the seal attached to Mayor Bristow's letter are shown, full size, above. The seal is a quarter of an inch thick, bearing the impressions in wax, and is heavily gilded.

THE SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

In pursuance of the purpose to engage the children of the schools in the celebration the Committee sought the aid of the School Committee, and that body complied by instructing the Chairmen of the several District Committees, together with the Superintendent, Orsamus B. Bruce, to take charge of the arrangements desired. The gentlemen who thus rendered substantial service were Louis A. Wyman, Chairman of the School Committee and of the High School Committee; John H. Nelson, Chairman of the First District, comprising Wards 2 and 3; Henry W. Breed, Chairman of the Second District, Ward 4; Charles H. Chase, Chairman of the Third District, Wards 1 and 5, and Dr. Edwin H. Brock, Chairman of the Fourth District, Wards 6 and 7. Under their direction and the general supervision of the Superintendent, the principals and teachers throughout the city prepared programmes for the exercises of Monday morning, and arranged for the attendance of pupils at the afternoon entertainments and for their appearance in the procession and on the stands of observation. There were many details to attend to, much ingenuity to be exercised in the selection of programmes and the designing and dressing of floats, a deal of labor to be performed marshaling thousands of impatient little ones for their orderly appearance in the events, and the work, coming as it did in the midst of the activities incidental to the close of a school year, was by no means light. It was well performed, however, as the results proved. There was equal effort expended by the instructors in the schools of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic parishes, the Pastors in charge of which, Rev. Arthur J. Teeling of St. Mary's, and Rev. John C. Harrington of St. Joseph's, having been notified of the desire of the Committee that all the school children of the City, without distinction, participate in the exercises.

Manifestly a great many children, those of tender years, would have little chance to take part in the procession, unless

special provision was made for them. It was at first thought to place them in barges for transportation with the column, but the idea was abandoned as impracticable. Instead, it was decided to erect observation stands exclusively for the little ones, and four were accordingly ordered constructed, one in Market Square, another on the City Hall grounds, facing Johnson Street, another in Highland Square, and the last at Goldfish Pond.¹ The grouping of the children upon them was placed under the charge of teachers, who were privileged to procure bright-colored dress for the boys and girls and arrange them according to certain designs of their own adoption.

Knowing the delight which children take in "shows" of any kind, entertainments by variety actors were planned to be given in public halls, Monday afternoon. With four large auditoriums placed at its disposal,² the Committee, by a judicious duplication of the bills at different hours in each, was able to give upwards of 8,000 children the privilege of enjoying the songs and sayings, the dances and acrobatic feats of talented performers, and there were no more lively scenes presented in the entire round of events than those in which the happy, laughing children, thoroughly delighted with everything that was said and done upon the several stages, were the abundant figures.

Each of the Pastors of the Lynn churches received from Mayor Shepherd a communication as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

LYNN, MASS., March 30, 1900.

Dear Sir:—The Committee of the City Council having in charge the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City

¹ These stands had each 15 rows of seats, rising in tiers; those at Market Square and Johnson Street were each 190 feet long, the one at Highland Square was 140 feet, and the Goldfish Pond stand was 60 feet in length. They were carefully examined and their construction approved by the State and City Building Inspectors. For the use of the children on the stands 8,000 small flags were provided by the Committee.

² The Lynn Theatre was tendered to the Committee for this purpose, free of charge, by the

Eastern Amusement Co.; the Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Market and Summer Streets, was tendered gratuitously by the Lynn Odd Fellows' Hall Association, and the Odd Fellows' Halls at the corner of Essex and Chestnut Streets, East Lynn, and on North Common Street, West Lynn, were made available by reason of the generosity of the East Lynn and West Lynn Odd Fellows' Building Associations, respectively.

of Lynn, at a meeting held on the evening of March 27, passed the following vote, which I respectfully transmit :

“Voted, That the Pastors of the churches in Lynn be and hereby are invited to observe the occurrence of the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City by such services in their several places of worship, on Sunday, the 13th day of May, 1900, as they may deem proper for the occasion.”

Hoping that the action of the Committee will meet with your favorable consideration and approval, I am, yours truly,

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, *Mayor*.

There was an immediate and gratifying response. March 31, Rev. Tillman B. Johnson, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, North Common Street, wrote to the Mayor, extending an invitation to the entire City Government to attend a public service in that church on the Sunday set apart for the observance of the Anniversary. On the same day the Unitarian Church, South Common Street, by its Trustees, gave a similar invitation, which was transmitted by William H. Frazier, Secretary. April 2, the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, South Common Street, met and voted "that the hospitality of the parish be extended to the Mayor and City Government, and that they be invited to attend the special service at St. Stephen's Church on the morning of May 13, at 10.30 o'clock, at which service the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City will be commemorated, in accordance with the vote of the Committee of the City Council in charge of the celebration of that Anniversary." The Rector, Rev. James H. Van Buren, in sending the vote, added his personal request that the Chief Executive and his associates in the City Government attend the service. Aiming to impart to the service greater dignity in honor of the occasion the church body of St. Stephen's invited, at a later date, the Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., to preach the sermon, and the eminent divine accepted the call.

Rivalry between the churches for the honor of the attendance of the City Government was more apparent than real, and no

thought of jealousy arose when the Committee, after due deliberation, accepted in behalf of the City Council the invitation from St. Stephen's. Certain claims were considered, as, for example, that of the First Congregational Church,¹ Vine and South Common Streets, which dated its foundation back to the period of the settlement and had maintained unbroken ministration since its first Pastor, Rev. Stephen Bachiler, came to Lynn in 1632; or that of the Central Congregational Church, which was organized in the same year that the City was incorporated, or that of the Unitarian Church, whose Pastor, Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, had the record of longest service in the Lynn ministry. It was a time for comparing records, and the churches whose histories were linked with that of the City, in ways to commend them to special notice, were not lacking adherents to assert their claims to recognition. Once decided, however, the question of the City Government's church attendance ceased to disturb anybody's mind, and thereafter Pastors and parishioners considered only what to do to recognize the great event in the life of the City and contribute to it from their thought and feeling as Christian believers.

THE PROCESSION AND OTHER FEATURES.

Chief Marshal Fry began immediately after his appointment the organization of the great pageant which he afterward conducted through the City streets, the first step being the issuance of a call for volunteers to join his forces, and the selection of staff and division commanders. The following notice was his first official communication on the subject:

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF MARSIAL,

LYNN, MASS., March 20, 1900.

Having accepted the position of Chief Marshal of the procession on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of Lynn as a City, to take place on Tuesday, May 15th, I have the honor to extend

¹ Rev. William C. Merrill, Pastor, wrote April 14, inviting the Committee to "conduct such service or attend such service with the 'Old First Church' as may seem appropriate to

the occasion. . . . It would seem eminently fitting that the old Colonial church should take some prominent place in the religious part of the observance."

an invitation to the military, fraternal, social and business organizations of the City, and to the citizens in general, to unite in making this feature of the celebration not only worthy of our City but also demonstrating the great progress made in half a century.

It is intended that the procession shall consist of not less than four divisions; the First comprising the Military and semi-Military bodies, the Second the Fraternal and Social Organizations, the Third the Trades and Business Representatives, the Fourth the City Departments.¹

Organizations desiring or willing to take part in the procession will please notify the Chief Marshal at No. 90 Exchange Street, as soon as possible.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth have accepted invitations to be present.

The appointment of Capt. John G. Warner as Chief of Staff is hereby announced.

CHAS. C. FRY, *Chief Marshal.*

Appointments of Division Marshals followed, Capt. George C. Houghton being assigned to the First Division, Henry W. Eastham to the Second Division, Capt. Edward H. Smith to the Third Division and J. Clarence Wilson to the Fourth Division. These officers forthwith began recruiting for their staffs, drafting a large number of the active and venturesome young men of the City, together with not a few older ones, and the demand for saddle horses instantly became great. The responses from military bodies, fraternal societies and other organizations, accepting the invitation to parade, followed each other in rapid succession, until a larger number had been enrolled than was ever before known to appear in procession. The appearance in the military division of such crack organizations as Battery C, First Battalion Light Artillery, M. V. M., stationed in Lawrence, and the Second Corps of Cadets, the pride and joy of Salem, was assured by the acceptance on the part of both organizations of invitations to become the guests of the City. A spirit of rivalry and emulation among the civic bodies prompted them to make extensive preparations, and a great deal of expense was incurred

¹This order was subsequently changed, the City Departments being assigned to the Third, and the Trades to the Fourth Divisions, respectively.

procuring uniforms and equipment, constructing floats and engaging bands of music. From some of the fraternities invitations went forth to out-of-town brethren to join in the procession and partake of their hospitality. Arrangements were made for a large representation of the public and parochial schools in the line, the boys as paraders, and the girls on floats,¹ and the departments of the City, under instructions from the Chief Executive, made ready to show their full strength and the variety of their equipment. The division of the procession of which some doubts were entertained was that to which the trades displays were assigned, but activity on the part of interested citizens, including officials of the Board of Trade, created energy among manufacturers, merchants and proprietors, and the division soon gave promise of being the strongest in the column.

One form of expression of sentiment on occasions of public rejoicing is the decoration of buildings, and such was the extent and variety of the preparations made in this direction that Lynn may be said to have been getting ready to utter her patriotic feeling in most eloquent language. Decorators swarmed everywhere, on the dizzy heights of many-storied blocks, clinging to perpendicular walls, and perching on the eaves and porticoes of private residences. They left behind them in every instance festoons and streamers of bunting, flags in every imaginable grouping, shields and escutcheons, all combined in tasteful and handsome designs and clothing the structures with a brilliancy of color. Electricians were equally active in placing incandescent lamps, the modern substitute for the ancestral window candles, where they would shed illumination, and the manner in which the lights were arranged and the diversity of their colors made possible some strikingly beautiful displays as the shades of evening fell.

¹ Among the celebration supplies purchased by the Committee were 1,400 sashes, in separate colors of red, white and blue, and 1,400 flags, these being the boys' equipment for the march.

Each grammar and parochial school, and the Manual Training School, was allotted an ample sum of money to expend in preparing a float.

The Committee turned its attention to the City Hall, and gave it a dress of flags and bunting and a trimming of lights that transformed its stately facade and imposing outlines into a temple of beauty by day and a refulgent palace by night.¹ The illustrations give but a slender idea of the effect produced by the decorations and illumination. An electrically-lighted arch over the main gateway, and half-circles spanning the walk leading to the entrance staircase, were added in the design, the arch displaying portraits of Mayors Hood and Shepherd on its supports, and the words "City of Lynn, 1850-1900," across its face, the latter being outlined in incandescents. The interior, including not only the spacious rotunda and gallery but all the offices, was transformed into a series of red, white and blue grottoes, presenting beautiful pictures on every hand. Over the tablet in the wall at the head of the grand staircase was placed a large City Seal, painted on canvas,² and a profusion of potted plants was so distributed as to add the charm of verdure to the scene.

A series of athletic contests, to interest and amuse lovers of sports, was arranged to take place on the Common, Monday afternoon. By agreement with the Young Men's Christian Association, the Pentathlon, or annual championship field and track games of the New England Y. M. C. A., was included in the list of sports; the youths of the Lynn High Schools were given an opportunity to show their skill and strength in competition

¹The decorations were put up under the direction of City Messenger Allen, who also designed the arch. City Electrician Edward L. Hiller and assistants put up the electric lamps, using 1,100 incandescents in the display. City Forester William Miller furnished and arranged the decorative plants.

The total number of incandescent lamps used on the occasion throughout the City was not far from 4,000, the Lynn Gas and Electric Company drawing heavily upon its resources to furnish the additional current.

²Though prepared merely for temporary use, this canvas was deemed worthy of preservation, and it was subsequently framed and replaced upon the wall of the rotunda. Certain features

in the design of the City Seal were thus commented on, jocosely, by a newspaper writer: "The City Seal is added, as a feature of the decoration, with its old-fashioned shoe, its hammer and anchor, its picture of the City with Nahant stretching serpentwise to seaward, and its sun rising apparently in the north-west. Designed by Alonzo Lewis, a half-century ago, no one to-day thinks the Seal of Lynn inappropriate or out of date, though Nahant has no connection with Lynn politically at the present time, the general aspect of the City as depicted by the designer has changed wonderfully, and the sun has developed the habit of coming up in the east."—[*Boston Sunday Globe*, March 31.]

with each other, and minor games, for the participation of boys of the Grammar schools, were arranged, prizes of silver being procured to award to the winners.

What was deemed an indispensable feature was a pyrotechnic display, and quantities of fireworks, to be discharged on the Common and at Goldfish Pond on the last evening of all, were ordered. The enterprise of citizens of the High Rock neighborhood, which culminated in a stupendous bonfire on the Rock, Monday evening, was recognized and supported by the Committee. The electric fountain on the Common, the gift of William Shute, was put in readiness to contribute its beautiful radiance to the evening illuminations. Provision was made for the ringing of bells and firing of salutes, a time-honored custom not to be discarded.¹

The duties of hospitality were not overlooked in the preparations. At the outset the social clubs of the city testified their interest in the celebration by tendering the use of their rooms for reception purposes,² thus affording abundant opportunities for the sheltering and entertainment of guests. The City Hall, however, was made the headquarters for receiving guests, the Mayor's and other offices being devoted to that purpose and the deserted library reading-room in the west wing being fitted and decorated for their entertainment at luncheon. The Oxford Clubhouse was selected as a place for a spread following the

¹ It was not rigidly adhered to, however. In all former celebrations, particularly those which came on the Fourth of July, the bells and guns awoke the inhabitants at sunrise, but out of consideration for the sleepy-headed the Committee set the hour for the morning salutes at 7 A. M.

² The Oxford Club, Lynn Press Club, Park Club, Prospect Club, Lincoln Club, Unicorn Athletic Club and West Lynn Republican Club were thus hospitable. Gen. Lander Post, Grand Army of the Republic, also tendered the use of rooms in the Grand Army building, Andrew Street. John F. Hay, Secretary of the Park Club, wrote as follows: "It [the Park Club] is the oldest social organization in the City, and

has numbered among its members many who distinguished themselves in the service of Lynn, so that it is specially fitting that the contemplated celebration should appeal strongly to our members. The names of Buffum, Usher and Walden are of those enrolled on the membership lists of the Park Club, and they are names that hold a position second to none on the records of our City."

In connection with the arrangements for the care of guests, it may be interesting to know that many surrounding cities and towns were drawn upon to help supply the carriages required for their use in the procession. Salem, Beverly, Stoneham, Peabody, Wakefield, Medford, Chelsea and Boston were in the list.



THE OFFICIAL BADGE.

Designed by Hon. Walter L. Ramsdell; dies cut and badges made by the Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.; cast in composition metal, the top being of the color of gold; the bar, steel, and the hanger, bronze.

procession; and for the special care and convenience of newspaper representatives, a large number of whom attended the celebration, the Press Club rooms were accepted and put in readiness.

An official badge, with which to designate persons in authority and decorate invited guests, was prepared, special pains being taken to provide one of appropriate character. Local draughtsmen were invited to make designs, the stipulations being that the City Seal should be displayed and the principal industries of the City, shoe manufacturing and the production of electric apparatus, be depicted. Several excellent ideas were presented in the drawings submitted, and the one surviving the test of judgment was placed in the hands of a manufacturer. The badges arrived in due season and were distributed to those entitled to receive them on the day of the procession. They excited much admiration, and were eagerly sought for by many who were not so fortunate as to be numbered among the celebration officials or the invited guests.

Several requests were made to the Committee for the right to publish an official programme, but it was deemed inadvisable to grant the privilege for the reason that it would give the countenance of public authority to private speculation. By direction of the Committee, a programme was prepared by the Editor of this volume, who endeavored to produce something which would be acceptable as a souvenir of the occasion. For its embellishment the services of artists in pencil and pen-and-ink were invoked, and by their aid the brochure of twelve pages and cover was adorned with appropriate sketches and designs, all of which are reproduced as illustrations to this volume. It was enriched by photographic half-tone engravings of the members of the Committee, several distinguished guests, including the Governor, Orator and the seven surviving officials of the 1850 Government, and all of the former Mayors of Lynn. In preparing the engravings use was made of the lithographed portraits of the first fourteen Mayors struck off for the Centennial

Memorial,¹ published in 1876, and the cuts of the remaining Mayors were made from photographs.

Thus was the 50th Anniversary celebration conducted through the preparatory stage. The pages which follow will afford an ample view of the celebration itself. Before entering upon them it will be well to summarize the foregoing account, which is easily done by a glance over the programme which the Committee labored zealously to complete. It contains features which may have escaped attention above, and it sets forth the orderly arrangement of events in accordance with the clock, a system as desirable in celebrations as in other earthly affairs.

GENERAL PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATION.

Sunday, May 13.

Anniversary Services in the Churches of Lynn.

Lynn City Council in attendance at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, morning service, Rt. Rev. Bishop William Lawrence, D. D., officiating.

Monday, May 14.

7 A. M.—Morning Salute of Bells and Artillery (Co. E, Naval Brigade).

9 A. M.—Band Concert on City Hall Grounds.

9 A. M.—Exercises in the Schools of the City.

12 M.—Noon Salute of Bells and Artillery (Co. E, Naval Brigade).

1.30 P. M.—First Series Entertainments for School Children, in Lynn Theatre, Summer Street; Odd Fellows' Hall, Market Street; Odd Fellows' Hall, West Lynn; Odd Fellows' Hall, East Lynn.

2 P. M.—Athletic Sports on the Common—Dual Meet, English and Classical High Schools; Y. M. C. A. Pentathlon (Championship Meet); Grammar Schoolboys' Contests.

3.30 P. M.—Second Series Entertainments for School Children in Halls as above.

Sunset.—Salute of bells and Artillery (Co. E, Naval Brigade).

7.30 P. M.—Band Concert on City Hall Grounds.

7.45 P. M.—Historical Address and Exercises in Lynn Theatre.

¹ *Centennial Memorial of Lynn, Essex County, Mass., embracing an Historical Sketch; 1629-1876; By James R. Newhall.*

8 P. M.—Bonfire and Band Concert on High Rock.

8 P. M.—Electrical Fountain on the Common.

Tuesday, May 15.

7 A. M.—Morning Salute of Bells and Artillery (Battery C, First Battalion Light Artillery).

7.30 A. M.—Band Concert on City Hall Grounds.

10 A. M.—Reception at City Hall to His Excellency the Governor and other Distinguished Guests.

11 A. M.—Grand Procession, consisting of Military, Civic Societies, Municipal Departments, Trades and Industries, parading from City Hall Square over the following route :

North Common Street, Centre Street, Western Avenue, Market Square, South Common Street, Commercial Street, Summer Street, Market Street, Munroe Street, Central Square, Union Street, Silsbee Street, Mount Vernon Street, Exchange Street, Broad Street, Nahant Street, Ocean Street, Atlantic Street, Broad Street, Breed Street, Ocean Street, Cherry Street, Fayette Street, Essex Street, Chestnut Street, Union Street, Ireson Street, Essex Street, Washington Street, Lughton Street, Johnson Street, Sutton Street, Liberty Street, Market Street, to City Hall Square, where the Review and Dismissal takes place.

7 P. M.—Band Concert on the Common.

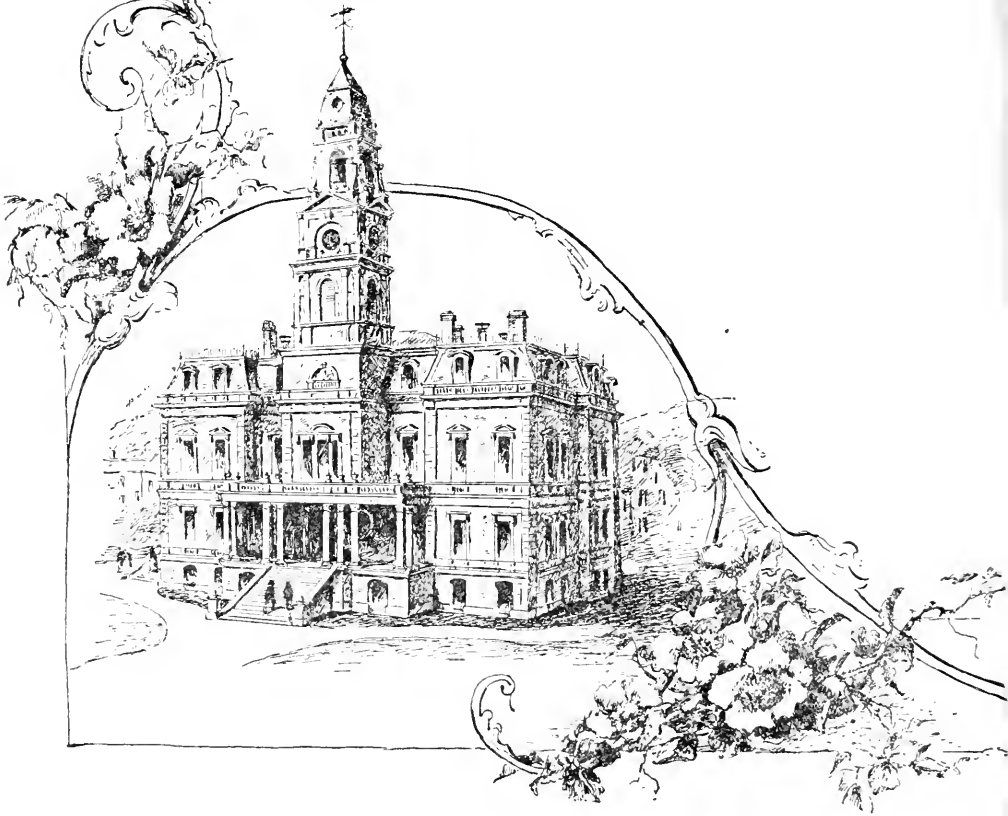
7 P. M.—Reception at City Hall by His Honor the Mayor, Survivors of 1850 Government and the Departments.

7 P. M.—Electrical Fountain on the Common.

8 P. M.—Band Concert and Fireworks at Goldfish Pond.

8 P. M.—Illumination and Fireworks on the Common, depicting Historical Incidents.

"As ancient cities wrote their undying records for us, so Lynn is writing her record for future generations, and this Anniversary but closes one chapter to-day that another may begin to-morrow."—REV. TILLMAN B. JOHNSON.



THE FIRST DAY.

CHURCH SERVICES OF SUNDAY.—CITY GOVERNMENT AT ST. STEPHEN'S.—SERMONS BY BISHOP LAWRENCE AND OTHER DIVINES.

Sunday, May 13, dawned with a pleasant sky and a balmy atmosphere, and the morning hours saw the streets of the City thronged with church-goers. Large congregations gathered in the numerous houses of worship, where, with few exceptions, the services were devoted to praise and thanksgiving in behalf of Lynn. In every instance the invocations offered up included pleas for continued peace, happiness and prosperity for the beloved City. From many pulpits came earnest and eloquent tributes to the industry, the progressiveness and the high character of the municipality, and exhortations to greater effort and nobler aims. The spirit of the occasion had possession of the choirs and their singing was enlivened accordingly. There were not wanting signs of rejoicing in the shape of decorations, the interiors displaying not only floral adornments but the national colors in banners and bunting. No feature of the celebration exceeded in fervor the religious exercises with which it was begun.

At 10 o'clock a procession of City Government officials, led by His Honor Mayor Shepherd and President Eastham of the Common Council, moved from the City Hall to St. Stephen's Church, taking seats in the edifice which had been set apart for them. The usual worshippers and others in attendance filled the remaining space to the doors. Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, conducted the service,

assisted by Rev. James N. Van Buren, Rector of St. Stephen's, and the surpliced choir, the latter rendering a specially prepared programme of sacred music, with impressive effect.

The sermon by Bishop Lawrence, and those by Rev. Arthur J. Teeling of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Arthur J. Covell of the North Congregational Church, Rev. Samuel B. Stewart of the Unitarian Church, Rev. Edward T. Curnick of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Neil Andrews, Jr., of the East Baptist Church, Rev. Clayton S. Cooper of the Washington Street Baptist Church, Rev. A. N. Foster of the Second Universalist Church and Rev. William Full of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church are given in whole or in part in the following pages. In each of these churches the services were of a character in keeping with the event in progress.

At the First Universalist Church, the Pastor, Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., took for his subject, "The Moral Significance of the City," the text being Acts 21:29, "A citizen of no mean city." He said in part:

Civic pride is useful, because it stimulates public spirit, without a strong leaven of which every community is sure to degenerate and decay. The adoption of a city charter fifty years ago did not constitute any break in the continuity of our long communal life, but simply marked a stage in its organic development. The City is a good deal more than fifty years old. But the observance of this Anniversary will have a value if it awakens into new life our civic consciousness, and helps us to see clearly what things we have to be proud of, and also what things we have to be ashamed of.

The real question about a city is: What kind of an environment does it offer for the development of humanity, and what kind of men and women grow up under its influences? It will be quite in vain that you show a great increase in population unless you can also show a development in the capacity for sound and energetic self-government. Or that you show a vast increase in wealth, unless you can show that that wealth is being well used—is being spent upward and not downward. For the only real test of the prosperity of a city is the degree of the moralization of its citizens. The exercise of the powers

of self-government is so important that I hope Lynn will never become a part of "Greater Boston," but will forever preserve its autonomy as an independent city. You cannot get good government by throwing a lot of badly governed cities together.¹

At the Church of the Incarnation Rev. Albion H. Ross took for his subject, "The True Basis for Civic Rejoicing." His text was from Acts 8:8. He said in part:

The secret of all true civic prosperity is the triumph of righteousness and the uplifting of the weak. In the midst of our joy we must ever ask: Are the devils cast out and are the sick made whole? The things which should be cast out are public stupidity and sloth, the spirit of petty jealousy and strife, the large majority of our professional politicians. All these are evil spirits and curse and retard our City's progress. The things which are diseased and must be made whole are: The self-disfranchised majority, the sin-smitten class whose moral leprosy is a constant menace, the innocent victims who suffer for the misdeeds of others. It is the forces of righteousness to which we must look to bring about reformation of existing evils and permanent prosperity. These may be best stated as an awakened public conscience, union in work of all institutions which labor for good ends, but above all leaders worthy the name.

Rev. Edwin J. Dolan, Assistant Pastor, celebrated the 10.30 A. M. High Mass in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in which the sermon was given by Rev. Patrick Colman on the gospel of the day. Aside from the regular sermon Father Colman made fitting reference to the 50th Anniversary celebration of Lynn as a City and of the wonderful progress made in the past fifty years. He traced the growth of the Catholic population of Lynn during that period, and stated that from a

¹At the close of the service Dr. Pullman suggested that it would be a good plan to start the new civic half-century with a clean balance sheet. The church needed about \$10,000, he said, to pay off its outstanding indebtedness. The appeal met with a ready response, \$5,000 being quickly subscribed by five members of the congregation, who gave \$1,000 each. The sum total of the subscriptions finally amounted to \$12,076, which will pay all debts and leave

something with which to make needed repairs. Those who gave \$1,000 were Augustus B. Martin, Luther S. Johnson, Benjamin F. Spinnery, Charles H. Pinkham and Walter E. Symonds. The names of John S. Bartlett, Benjamin W. Currier, Benjamin N. Johnson and the Chapin Club were handed in for \$500 each. F. E. Abbot gave \$300, and a sum sufficient to make up \$12,076 was then contributed in amounts from \$250 downward.

population of a few hundred Catholics in 1850, with only a small wooden church, so great had been the increase that in 1900 there was a population of 20,000 Catholics, owning ecclesiastical property worth half a million dollars. Most of the Catholics came here in poor circumstances, among strangers, yet they became an important factor in the community, and were to-day prominent in trade, in business and in the professions. If they continued to increase and do as well in the coming fifty years as in the past, the City will have every reason to be proud of them at the time of the centennial celebration.

At the Highland Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Joseph Jackson, the Pastor, gave an address upon "The Future of the City," taking for his text I. Samuel 10: 26, "And Saul went home to Gibeah; and there went with him a band of men whose hearts God had touched." In brief the sermon was as follows:

A glance at Bible history will show us that the children of Israel had been ruled by judges or deliverers, who were the instruments of saving them from their enemies for about three hundred and fifty years, but they had grown restless and dissatisfied and began to clamor for a king who would be their leader, that they might be like other nations. God granted their request and gave them a king and, the text says, "he went home to Gibeah; and there went with him a band of men whose hearts God had touched."

This brings us to the first thought in our text, which is leadership. Every man is not capable of being a leader. The young man who is successful at the counter may be an absolute failure at the head of the firm. The operator in the factory may be a master mechanic and demand the highest wages, but would not at all be fitted for, nor capable of engineering, the business. There are natural-born leaders, as there are natural-born orators. The man who is to be a successful leader must of necessity be broad-minded, and not only conversant with that which has to do directly with, and comes under the supervision of, his office; but ought and must be acquainted with all the streams of industry which run into and contribute to the great river of national prosperity. This will not only demand a broad mind, but a man of

great intellectual ability; one capable of weighing the great problems confronting our city and national life.

In the second place I find there was a union of effort—"there went with him a band of men." A united effort is greater than individual effort. The wise man said: "Where no counsel is the people fall; but in the multitude of counselors there is safety."

One other thing I want you to notice: that King Saul's cabinet was composed of Christian men, men "whose hearts God had touched." It makes considerable difference with a leader what kind of counselors he has. Rehoboam found this true: instead of listening to the wise old men of his kingdom, he sought the advice of a company of wild, reckless young men, and the result was the division of the nation.

We ought to insist on keeping every office in our City affairs filled with honest, capable men, men whose hearts God has touched. The City will be what the people make it. More depends upon the people than the leader. Every man who has the right, should not only vote, but attend the caucus, for it is there where the important work is done. I am proud to say, though a stranger among you, that the past fifty years of your history warrants great things for the City's future. And if we can have as good men to look after our interests during the next half-century as we have had during the fifty years just closing, we ought to thank God and take courage.

At the High Street Free Baptist Church a sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. Abbott P. Davis, from the subject, "Intelligence and Religion Fundamental in the Life of a Republic." The pastor referred in his address to the Semi-Centennial celebration, touching upon the great underlying principles of the republic, founded in intelligence and religion.

At the Essex Street Baptist Church Rev. Frank M. Holt, Pastor, spoke of the 50th Anniversary of the City, saying:

I shall not attempt to speak of the virtues or the vices of our City; I shall not attempt to describe its advantages, but this I will say: cities are made up of individuals, rather than houses, institutions or industries. Whatever we are as a City to-day we are what our men and women have made us. Nay, rather, we are what our men and women are. We may be proud of our churches and library and our High

school, but our greatness is to be measured not by these, but by the character of our citizens.

The services in St. Jean Baptiste Roman Catholic Church included a special programme of music, arranged by the organist and director of the choir, Prof. J. O. D. de Bondy, and performed in the 10.30 A. M. High Mass. The choir was strengthened for the occasion by Lurvey's Orchestra. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Jean B. Parent, who, in making the announcement for the coming week, referred to the 50th Anniversary of Lynn as a City, and asked his parishioners to take an active part in the celebration and aid in making the event as great a success as possible. The regular sermon was preached by Rev. Father Holland, Redemptorist, of Montreal, who also briefly referred to the celebration and the fact that Lynn had reached the half-century milestone. He dwelt at some length on the importance of giving the children proper education in the schools, in order that they might be better citizens, as it was good citizens that made a good, thriving and prosperous city.

Rev. Charles W. Blackett, at the South Street Methodist Episcopal Church, took for his text, Heb. 11:10, "For he looked for a city which hath foundations." After a brief reference to the Anniversary of the City, Mr. Blackett said:

Your preacher's purpose this morning is not to speak especially of Lynn, to eulogize her citizens, commend her commercial spirit, note her philanthropies or institutions. His purpose is rather to speak of that alluring ideal of righteousness and brotherhood in this earth which has been the pursuit of godly men for thousands of years. Abraham looked for a city. He was a pilgrim following a divinely revealed ideal. That ideal has found its best expression in the Church of God. A city is not territory, streets or buildings, but the organization of men for government, and the sharing of common burdens. Streets and buildings are but the expression of the controlling principles. So the city of God is spiritual and invisible; its expression only is outward in organization.

At the Chestnut Street Congregational Church, the Pastor, Rev. George W. Osgood, spoke from Acts 29:39. He said:

Paul gloried in Tarsus, a free and marked city. We glory in Lynn as marked, first, in situation, as can be seen from High Rock; second, in inheritance, and third, in civic robustness. The second point is showed by stating facts indicating the heritage of our citizens of 1850, and the third by showing that the City, having had a poor harbor for commerce, had proved its robustness by having developed varied industries that explain its present advanced position. That its citizens have been patriotic is clearly shown by its history in the civil, and also in the recent, war, and also by its public institutions. Finally our churches owe it to our City to prove headsprings of power, to demand rightness of character, to hold catholic views of truth and to cultivate sympathy with life. Thus can we mould the twentieth century now at our doors.

Rev. William C. Merrill, at the First Congregational Church, preached on "The Christian Citizenship," from the text "Our citizenship is in heaven." The thought of the discourse was the view of St. Paul. If we are citizens of heaven we are fitted to be citizens of earth.

Interesting services were held in the Scandinavian Evangelical Church, Pleasant Street, in which appropriate reference was made to the 50th Anniversary of Lynn as a City. In the absence of the Pastor from the morning service, the meeting was led by Deacon A. L. Nyquist, who made fitting reference to the celebration. The service in the evening was the most important of the day and was presided over by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. Johnson, who preached an appropriate sermon and made brief reference to the celebration. The service was in the Swedish language, and a special programme of sacred music was given by the choir, led by Emil S. Erickson.

A union service celebrating the Golden Anniversary was held in the First Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services opened with singing "Praise God From Whom All

Blessings Flow," followed by the Lord's Prayer and a selection by the choir. The invocation was by Rev. F. C. Haddock, Pastor of the Boston Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The choir sang "Praise Him, Praise Him." Rev. William C. Merrill, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, read the 8th chapter of Deuteronomy; Rev. Tillman B. Johnson, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, offered the prayer; Rev. Charles W. Blackett, Pastor of the South Street Church, read the hymn, "There Shall be Showers of Blessing." Rev. Mr. Johnson then delivered an address on the subject, "Fifty Years a City," of which the following is an abstract:

Man's thought never dies. His work, the medium of thought, lives, and in unmistakable language speaks boldly and candidly of its author. Whether told by the historian, sung by the poet, portrayed by the painter or wrought by the sculptor, the story is ever the same. Under the steadfast gaze of modern archæological research, cities, buried through long centuries, are being exhumed, made to tell their names and rehearse the story of their lives. Hoary Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, Media and Persia, Greece and Rome, are thus revealed to us through their buried cities, and the product of man's hand and head and heart leads us back into the shadow of oblivion.

As ancient cities wrote their undying records for us, so Lynn is writing her record for future generations, and this Anniversary but closes one chapter to-day that another may begin to-morrow. Coming years cannot look back upon Lynn as the largest city in the world, nor as the most beautiful city in the world, but while she covets not the fame of London or Paris she will be to many hearts the best beloved city in the world. A visible city is the incarnation of invisible life. Thus in the streets, homes, public buildings, and parks of our City may be seen the nature and spirit of its people. Anyone who can look back as I can over the last decade of Lynn's progress will feel just pride in her upward and onward march.

Would you know Lynn, go to High Rock and watch the sun rise over the City and over the sea. See her homes, schools, churches, factories, and other public buildings, her splendid Common, her magnificent Lynn Woods, and beautiful Pine Grove cemetery. These all declare the noble spirit of our people. Home, school, press and

pulpit have been the chief factors in Lynn's development. Of these the local press claims our special recognition; not that it is first, but because of its free and generous service for the public good. As was Venice in her glory to all her children, so may Lynn be to all within her borders. God bring us all into the eternal city at last.

The Pastor was followed by Rev. Arthur J. Covell, Pastor of the North Congregational Church, who commenced his remarks with the words of Paul, "I am a citizen of no mean city." Rev. A. N. Foster, Pastor of the Second Universalist Church, was the next speaker. The choir and audience sang "Sunshine in the Soul." Rev. William Full, Pastor of Trinity Church, then spoke. The last speaker was Rev. D. B. McMurdy, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. After another selection by the choir, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. W. Blackett.

Rev. Amos A. Williams, Pastor of the People's Church, Eastern Avenue, took for the subject of his morning sermon, "The Home Life of Lynn," the text being Psalm 16:6, "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." John W. Hutchinson was present and sang during the service. In the evening the Sunday School participated in exercises fitting to the occasion.

Rev. Edward E. Small, Pastor of the Maple Street (Glennmere) Methodist Episcopal Church, preached an Anniversary sermon in the course of the evening service in that church.

Rev. M. E. Wright preached on the same topic in the morning service in the Broadway (Wyoma) Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had recently been installed Pastor.

The event was recognized in the First Methodist (Old Lynn Common) Church in the morning service, the sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Roscoe L. Greene, D. D., touching on the Anniversary, and by an evening service in which veteran soldiers, members of Gen. Lander Post 5, Grand Army of the Republic, participated, the speaking and singing being of the patriotic order. Similarly,

the First Presbyterian Church combined the Anniversary duty with that of receiving a body of Odd Fellows, members of Palestine Encampment, who heard a sermon on the tenets of their craft. In the Central Congregational Church a special address on the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations was delivered in the morning service.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Church of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) at 10.30 A. M., Rev. Denis F. Sullivan, Celebrant; Rev. W. J. McCarthy, Deacon; Rev. Louis S. Walsh, of Salem (Superintendent of parochial schools, Boston), Sub-Deacon. The Pastor, Rev. Father Sullivan, delivered a sermon under the title of "Growth Toward God," from the text Exodus 12:14, "And this day shall be for a memorial to you, and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your generations with an everlasting observance." The discourse treated of the nature and history of jubilees and of the well-won pride with which the City's jubilation is entered upon; of the City's history, the struggles of her fathers and the mightiness of her growth toward God; in the world of industry, education, patriotism, religion—the greater the difficulties the greater and higher Lynn's achievements: witness her quota of tribute to the nation's glory in peace as alike in war. Catholicity's local endeavor was reviewed in the address, and a high tribute of praise paid to the memory of Monsignor Strain. The concluding thought was gratitude to God and due appreciation of His mercies,—

Lest we forget, lest we forget,—

based on the principle, "Unless the Lord build the city, they labor in vain who build it."



ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

 RT. REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D. D.¹

 BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Psalm 122:3.—“A city that is at unity in itself.”

There is something suggestive in the fact that throughout the ages the title “city” has signified more than the buildings, the institutions, and the people. Behind the word there has lain the thought of an organism, a life, a character.

The city of Rome, for instance, means to us more than noble ruins. She breathes with the spirit of a noble past; she stands for what was great in power, administration, and architectural beauty before the day of Christ. How the name, London, conjures up not only buildings, but life, not so much streets as history, not shops, but a character! Before the days of tall buildings we used to sail from Lynn up Boston harbor; and, as we caught sight of the city, we saw in that symmetrical pile reaching from the water to the State House dome a panorama representing the history, government, religion and life of the people. Boston at unity in itself was an organic life.

The Psalmist was singing of Jerusalem—“Jerusalem is a city that is at unity in itself.” The thought is not less true of every well-developed, happy city.

We should not select this City of Lynn as one that would be most likely to arouse the poetic sentiment and kindle in us that feeling of personality and character. I am sure, however, that for those of you who have passed your lives here, Lynn is more than the shops and houses. Casting your thoughts over the fifty years of municipal life and then over the long and interesting experiences until you reach back to the little company of five men in 1629, you will conjure up in

¹ William Lawrence, D. D. (Harvard), son of Amos Adams and Sarah E. Lawrence, born in Boston 1850, graduated at Harvard College 1871; rector of Grace Church, Lawrence, from

1876 to 1884; Professor and then Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, from 1884 to 1893; consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts 1893.

the history of Lynn the figure of a personality, developing from infancy, through the struggles of youth and early manhood, into its present maturity of character. With all the changes of interests, industries and population, there has always run the consistent thread of consecutive life and character. Lynn, like any other city, must, if she fulfill her destiny and duty, be at unity in herself. There must be the informing spiritual life, the symmetrical development of character, and the harmonious interplay of all the relations of industry, administration, and daily duty.

It is of this, then, that I should like to speak this morning—the city in its vital development.

When in these days we undertake the study of the character of any persons, we first consider the physical conditions under which their youth is passed, as well as their inherited traditions and the character of their early childhood. Can one conjure up a city more happy in all its physical conditions than Lynn?

The “fayre playne” whereon the first settlers dwelt and on which the greater part of this city is built is bounded by features of rare variety and beauty. On the east, the ocean with its sweep of blue, reaching to the horizon; a great beach of graceful curve, rocks, cliffs and headlands; on the west and north, forests, streams, ponds, High Rock, and glades of green; to the south, the ever-changing beauties of the Saugus meadows and hills, charged with the saltry savor of the marshes. Whichever way the ancient dweller lifted his eyes, they rested upon a fair expanse. Wearied as the workers in foundry or shop may be to-day, they are sure of a breath from the ocean as pure and invigorating as that which sweeps through the rigging of yonder ships.

If, as some people think, peoples are made or unmade by their physical surroundings, if characters are built or weakened by landscape or air, then Lynn were made and her character established. While we do not rest too much upon the value of these advantages, they certainly are of influence in connection with other conditions.

Ancestry and history, too, have been in her favor. The first five men who settled here, two farmers, one tradesman (a tanner, by the way), one laborer and one man of some literary tastes suggest the characteristics of our forefathers, men of the middle class, the class that has formed the backbone of English character, self-reliant, religious, varied in their pursuits, with a leaning to the farm. They were

followed by others of like character. The larger part of the ploughs of the colony were to be found in Lynn. The great iron industry of this nation was born in this village. Mechanical pursuits have taken the place of farming and fishing. The people have passed through the religious experiences common to this North Shore, antinomianism, witchcraft and Quakerism, each of them giving some peculiar shade to the coloring of the common faith and character of the community.

Fifty years ago the question was rife as to whether the city government would take the place of the town meeting. Partisanship ran high. Those who upheld the ancient ways felt that they represented the true democracy of this country, all men free and equal; they wanted no superiority of civil rank. The next generation discovered that it was not a question of democracy at all, but simply the movement of a developing body into a higher organization, which included stronger headship, more intricate mechanism, and a firmer unity of all the parts.

May it not be time now for some of you to ask whether I am giving a historic survey of Lynn, instead of doing what I set out to do, preach a sermon? All that I have said, my friends, is in the line of my thought.

The City, with its thousands of people, its civil government, its industries, schools, homes and churches, has covered the "fayre playne," and has reached into the forests and back to the hills and high rocks. It has become a highly developed organism, intricate in its mechanism, sensitive as the human nerves to the slightest disorder; if one of the members suffer, the whole body politic suffers with it. There is more than ever the need for that informing spirit, through deep motives and far-reaching springs of character, which hold all the parts together, and make the body a living, throbbing unit.

We are now ready, I trust, to move onward with our thought, and reach more deeply into the recesses of the character of the community and the motive power of its development.

I want to speak first of three foundation stones, lying at the base of every modern city; then of the two great expressions of city life, resting upon these foundations and sending the weight of their influence down into the deepest recesses of the character of the community. I wish to show how these five elements are mutually dependent and how the development of each and all make a city at unity with itself.

The church, the family and the school are the three foundation stones of civic unity and the people's happiness.

Spiritual forces are at the basis of our cities. The weight of falling water beside one of our great dams may drive the looms, the power let free from burning coal may thrust the needle in yonder shops, but the power behind these physical forces is the will, the genius, the skill, the character of the man; and these are not physical, but spiritual forces. Again, the power which creates, moulds and guides these spiritual forces, which kindles the heat of devotion and curbs the passions of men, which rouses the highest ambitions and leads to the finest action, is the basal power. History and experience have shown us that this power which is the very spring of all is the religion of Jesus Christ.

Look where you will, into science, industry, and theories of ethical culture, into philosophies, education, and knowledge of all kinds, and though you will find much to admire and follow, much that has truth and force, you will find no force like the gospel of Jesus Christ to arouse in men the highest ambitions and highest traits of character.

When the apostles entered the city of Samaria with the preaching of Christ, the record runs,—“And there was great joy in that city.” And when the living Christ is preached in any city, there is cause for joy. When, however, through bigotry, formalism, or hypocrisy, a dead Christ is preached, there is cause for sorrow. When citizens turn from the gospel, when religion is neglected, the voice of prayer silent, and the indifference of materialism and the race for wealth or social position assume supremacy, then the city may mourn, for her days are doomed. Without the ever freshening of the springs of character through communion with God, men will in time weaken in their moral fibre, their high ambitions, and so drop as to lose even their power of making money.

The churches stand in the community in the name of Christ. The forces which come through them reach into the inmost recesses of life; the gospel of Christ touches the sense of love, honor, justice and truth; it hallows the home, comforts the sorrowing, and sends forth the happy with a glow of gratitude and the desire for social service; it stands for the love of God and the brotherhood of man. No men in the community realize how imperfectly that work is done more than the ministers. They recognize that there are citizens of the highest character outside the churches. What they desire is that these men, instead of standing outside, should come in and help the churches

reflect their character. The finest character in the community, though it may be outside the church to-day, came from the church, from a God-fearing, praying, and church-going ancestry. Why not go back to the source of that character and rekindle it for the next generation with the touch of a coal from off the altar?

Again, it is true that there are many churches, and that in many respects they are not at unity with themselves. We have inherited division, and we are too ready to nurse the form of inheritance. With all said, however, the churches are in their deeper relations at unity with themselves. I claim that there is no difference between myself and my Roman Catholic or my Baptist brother that can compare for one moment with our fundamental points of unity, a faith in God, our Heavenly Father, a perfect confidence in his Son, Jesus Christ, and an abiding in the Holy Spirit. We all believe in the love of God and the brotherhood of man. And as our Lord Jesus Christ said that these were the two great commandments in the law, we can rest assured that we are agreed upon the fundamental truths of the gospel. We know also that we are at one in many other truths, and we can patiently work and pray that we may be led to further unity. It is surely time that we recognize more fully that in these things the church is at unity in itself.

I wonder if it has occurred to you that in the development of modern cities we are on the verge of a great experiment in life as it relates to the family.

For centuries the family on the whole remained a unit; the children have been nurtured by their parents; each man's home, whether a castle or a cabin, was the family fortress against outside and foreign influences. Until a generation or so ago we lived in villages and towns.

The city, the tenement, the mill, and even the school, have drawn the children out of their homes. The healthy bodies and souls of the country have poured into the city and built it up. The serious question of the next generation of city life is, whether its conditions as to the family and social relations are such as to sustain the character of the present.

It is useless to bemoan the past, and worse than useless to say that under the present conditions, with the family circle broken and family prayer abandoned, we cannot hope much for the future. Our duty is to make the best of conditions and work with hope for the future. And there are more favorable conditions in many ways. The tenement

of the average man to-day is, from a sanitary point of view, more healthy than the house of his father; the hours of labor to-day, being shorter, allow the laborer to give more time to his home and his children; for the father's influence on the boy as he gets older is as important as is the mother's on the child. The opportunities for education and reading are immeasurably superior to those of early days. The whole conception of child life has changed, and the happiness of children receives greater consideration. The standards of temperance, purity, and honor are, on the whole, higher. Children have a more integral place in the church than they used to, and the theology of to-day is more in harmony with the temperament of children.

While it may be true that the conditions of to-day may not develop the exceptionally great characters and marked personalities that stand out in our memories and in the history of New England, the present conditions do, I believe, offer opportunity for a higher average of character, intelligence and power in the next generation.

This, however, must be remembered, that the creators of character are not conditions, but persons, and that whether the family life be in the tenement or in the suburban cottage, the parents strike the note of home; the children's characters are not liable to rise higher than the parents'; and, even though the son be hundreds of miles away, the influence of parent will follow him in memory and may follow him efficiently through prayer and by the letter post.

A young couple who solemnly pledge their troth each to the other in some church in this City, who have behind them the inheritance of religious and industrious parents, who have also the consciousness of pure lives and loving hearts, may, even though they be very poor in this world's goods, have before them in their mutual loyalty the expectation of as happy a home as has been given to the working people throughout the history of Christendom.

The school now fulfils many of the functions that used to belong to the home. The development of the kindergarten, as well as the increase of industrial education and training in domestic arts, during the past few years, has emphasized this thought.

We believe that religion is essential to the right and full development of childhood; we believe that religion must go hand in hand and step by step with the intellectual life of the child. I believe that the ideal school is that in which the essentials of religion are interwoven with



GEORGE HOOD, 1850-51



BENJ. F. MUDGE, '52



DANIEL C. BAKER, '53



THOS. P. RICHARDSON, '54



ANDREWS BREED, '55



EZRA W. MUDGE, '56-'57



WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, '58



EDWARD S. DAVIS, '59-'60



HIRAM N. BREED, '61

MAYORS OF LYNN.

the teachings of history and science. We have a sympathetic feeling with those of our Roman Catholic brethren, who, so thinking, build up a voluntary school system wherein the child may be educated under a consistent system of religion and intellectual life.

With all this said, we must remember that we are to-day living under certain conditions of life, thought, and practice, and it is the part of the Christian as well as the citizen to make the best use of the situation.

Under present conditions it is impossible, unwise, and, to my mind, undesirable that religion in its more dogmatic and ecclesiastical form should be taught in our schools. The church and the home should bring all the influences in their power to bear upon the child when he is out of school. They may, if they will do their duty by Sunday School, worship, pastoral care, parents' example and counsel, interweave the truths of religion with the truths of science and language. The child need be no less religious if he goes to what is improperly called a secular school.

But more than this, I believe that there is no public school in this City of Lynn, no public school in this whole Christian land, where some of the essentials of religion are not inculcated in the child's mind and life. While you have a religious community and a body of teachers of whom the very great proportion are religious, you can no more keep religious influence out of the school than you can keep the atmosphere of the city out of the schoolhouse. Though it be not found in textbook or on the blackboard, teacher and children will bring it in, it comes through the doors with them. Love of God, love of other children, humility, truthfulness, self-denial, peace on earth, good will towards men, kindness to God's dumb creatures, a sense of duty, faithfulness, self-sacrifice for others, what are these and a hundred other teachings which are the commonplace of school life but expressions of the essentials of Christ's religion? Who would have these thrown out of the schoolhouse? What infidel would rather have his child educated in the teachings of hard fatalism or materialism than under the benign influence of these Christian graces?

Whatever may be our theory, our public school system in its practice is not irreligious, not non-religious, not secular; it is a system of intellectual and practical education in the midst of a Christian community and under the leadership of men and women, teachers and officers, who are most of them religious; and the system must and does feel their influence.

You can no more separate the playing of yonder organ from the hands, heart, and emotions of the organist than you can separate the system of our schools from the men and women who conduct them.

In these three elements at the foundation of our civilization the city is at unity with itself. The school is not hostile to the church; it is supplementary to the church's work. The home is not disintegrated by the school; each has its sphere of action, each depends upon the other. Because the community knows that the church, like the school, is simply a servant of the people, building up its higher life; because the community knows that every dollar that goes into the church's treasury is for no other purpose, and can be saved or spent for no other purpose, than the development of the character of the people, and, thus safeguarding the State, the State leaves untaxed the church, as it does the school. To encourage the servant of the community, the up-builder of the character of the people, is good statesmanship.

Thus bound together by bonds of mutual service, these three foundation stones uphold the structure of the community.

We come now to the two great expressions of city life.

The first is the civic administration, as represented in the city government.

I have already spoken of the fear on the part of many citizens of Lynn at the inauguration of the city that the pure democratic spirit of the town would be lost. We well know that the spirit of pure democracy may dwell in a city as well as in a village. There are, however, two points which we want to keep in mind.

If the city is to be at unity in itself there must be unity between the citizens and the city government; the one must represent the other. It is just at this point that we touch the sensitive nerve of modern city government. If year in and year out city government really represents the sentiments and characters of the majority of the people, we can be sure that, while there may be occasional friction and differences, there will be substantial unity.

If, however, the government represents the power of a ring or boss, I care not how virtuous that ring or boss may be, if it represents only the capitalist or only the laborer, or only the temperance interest or only the liquor interest, there will not and there can not be unity or safety or true development.

There is no man so simple as not to believe in political organization, but when the political organization, controlled by hidden leaders and

secret influences, takes the government out of the hands of the people, you have reached the danger point and are laying a train for an explosion, when the sense of injustice or heat of anger fires the mine.

Again, we have become accustomed to consider our civic officers as men who simply conduct the city's business for us, and it is well in these days that that should be emphasized. At the same time we do not want to lose sight of the fact that they are also representative men and that their public actions and even their personal examples are representative.

For instance, when a city government is extravagant and piles up debt, no one can measure the influence of that public act upon the private finances of the citizens. I think you will find it the rule—certainly there are illustrations in this State—that where the cities are heavily in debt the citizens run easily into debt. Economy at the city hall prompts economy in the tenement.

I say that the officer is representative in his personal character. How much poorer would Massachusetts be if she had not her line of noble Governors! Other men might have done the State's business as well, but other men might not have represented so worthily the character of the old Bay State. A city officer who is vulgar, contentious or selfish, and partisan, is leading the boys and young men of the city into vulgarity and selfishness. A high-minded public officer does as much to serve the community by his character as by his public acts.

The second expression of city life, on which I will simply touch, is the industries and business of the community.

There is an impression in some men's minds that the business of a city is to a good degree detached from the religious, educational or civic life of the people; that the shop running its machinery through the day stands by itself; that its concern is the concern only of the owner and the employees. As a matter of fact, the shop and business interests of a city are inextricably interwoven with all the interests of the community, and with the character of the people.

The owner of a shop, who, without public spirit, selfish and hard, conducts his business without regard to the higher interests of the community, sends his malign influence down through his help into the homes of the people; through his mean financial methods he affects the financial methods of the banks, and through his avoidance, when he can, of city ordinances, taxes, and the common duties of a citizen, he hurts the whole administration of the government.

Those working people, too, who take advantage of every chance to promote their own interests regardless of the interests or the welfare of the whole community poison the atmosphere of social life, creating distrust and hostile feeling, clogging the wheels of industry and good government.

In the shop and business of the community there is, however, untold opportunity for the development of high character. It is a mistake to suppose that character is developed exclusively in the church, the home, and the school. The discipline of work, the training which comes from dealing with men, upbuilds character. The lazy boy is keyed up with ambition; the light-headed youth is sobered with responsibility. Honesty, truthfulness, industry, the sense of honor, the spirit of fair dealing, mutual forbearance, self-sacrifice, are all cultivated in the walks of business and industrial life.

The men and women of the shop bring back to their homes the elements of character gained through the day, and thus give tone to the family life; and in the morning they carry from their homes, from the church and the school as well, the virtues and graces which upbuild the characters of the shop.

Weakness at any point, injustice at the shop, dishonesty or moral cowardice in the city hall, lethargy in the school, unfaithfulness in the home, bigotry or selfishness in the church, weakness anywhere, is felt through the whole system.

Virtue, purity, honor, the graces of Christian character, expressed in any department touch all departments and upbuild the city.

Men and brethren, citizens of Lynn, you live in a community which through its history has been typical of Massachusetts. From a "fayre playne" whereon dwelt five men, it has grown to be a large city with varied enterprises. Its citizens gathered from many nations and inheriting different religions and political traditions are being welded into one people.

To you is entrusted a large responsibility. A half century hence a great city will stand here to judge you. Through religion, the home, and the school, by civic administration and industrial enterprise, you may build up a people happy, free and united. Then may your children be able to sing of Lynn the words of the Psalmist, "A city at unity in itself!"

REV. ARTHUR J. TEELING.

PASTOR ST. MARY'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.¹

This, beloved brethren, is the 50th year in the municipal life of our City; to-day is the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the 220-year-old town of Lynn, as a city of the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. During that period of time, that half-century of existence, our City has evidently enjoyed the blessing of God, Who, in His providence, has guided the legislative councils and directed the governing hand of our municipality, so that, from a comparatively insignificant position, we have advanced until we stand to-day in numbers, wealth and prosperity at the head of all the cities in the important County of Essex and have increased from a small community to one of the largest and most flourishing in our revered State. Altogether right and proper is it then that we—as citizens and as Catholics—should sanctify this 50th year, and, making of it a year of jubilee, should return thanks to God for His many and signal favors during these fifty past years.

We deem it proper to celebrate the jubilee in our church, because we realize that, in the present case, the highest good we have enjoyed has been from God, consequently we should—in our own way—give God the thanks and the glory.

To Catholic consciousness, the “highest good” is the soul’s good; the most highly appreciated and prized advancement is not the material, but the spiritual advancement. The soul is the superior, the essential part of man:—“For what doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul?” For this reason it is, then, that while we rejoice in the material advancement of our City, in this her year of jubilee, with far more reason we rejoice in her spiritual advancement, the advancement of God’s kingdom in our midst. This is the special advancement we commemorate to-day; this is the advancement, by excellence, we will now consider, rejoice over, and humbly, though most heartily, thank God for.

If there were Catholics in Lynn during the first two centuries of her history, they have left no trace of their presence; nor, indeed, do we

¹ Rev. John J. McCafferty celebrated High Mass at 10.30 A. M., during which the sermon was delivered.

hear much about them until a few years prior to the event whose 50th Anniversary we are now celebrating. Just after the close of the first quarter of the century, we find a few who, doubtless, were of the ancient faith, the faith pure and sublime, which so many exiles have brought from the old land of saints, of martyrs, of disseminators of religious truth to the four quarters of the globe. But it was not until 1832 that the first divine sacrifice, the sacrifice of the Mass, was offered within the confines of what has been now, for fifty years, the City of Lynn. From that time on, until 1849, Mass was celebrated, with more or less regularity, at first in private houses, afterwards in the old Town Hall, by several successive clergymen, among them Rev. Fathers Mahoney, Wiley, Conway, Brady, James Strain, O'Flaherty, O'Brien and Smith. The last named was placed in charge of the Catholics of Lynn one year before the incorporation of the City, and, purchasing the old schoolhouse on Ash street, converted it into a church, which at that time was large enough to accommodate all the Catholics in the place. Father Smith, then residing in Chelsea, was pastor of the Catholics of Lynn, numbering at that time a few hundred souls.

Thus the City, which has now within its borders eleven priests, five churches, four parochial schools, four brothers of the Christian schools and forty sisters—all of these brothers and sisters engaged in the religious education and training of the youth—scores of Catholic societies and 20,000 Catholics, including some of the wealthiest and most influential in the community, had, at that time, no resident priest,—being only a mission of Chelsea,—one little church, no Catholic school, no Catholic society, and only a very few Catholics, and those, with rare, if any, exceptions, the poorest and humblest in the place.

But here, as elsewhere, they were the sowers of the seed that has secured this God-given increase. They were poor in this world's goods; but they were rich in health, in strength, in morality and in religion. They dug and they delved; they were truly the hewers of wood and the carriers of water; but while they dug and delved for material objects, they were laying the foundations of those churches and those schools; they were hewing down the walls of prejudice that ignorance and bigotry had raised against them; they were ministering to all in kindness and honesty; they were, as I have said, sowing the grain of mustard-seed destined for this field, and which has since developed into the noble tree of half a century's growth of which our

own church, St. Mary's, is the trunk, and all the other Catholic churches in our city strong and luxuriant branches.

And now much of what I have to say is as well, perhaps better, known to many of my hearers than to me. Still, as there must be a large number here of whom this is not true, I will venture on a few words of retrospect, that all may have a certain knowledge of the worthy deeds of our predecessors here in the faith.

The successor of Father Smith, who passed to his reward in 1851, was the late lamented Father Strain, whose memory is still and ever will be revered among us. The little church purchased by Father Smith, and enlarged in 1855, so that it could accommodate 1,000 worshippers, was used for divine service until 1859, when it was burned down; soon after, the church in which we are to-day assembled was commenced, services being held during its erection at Lyceum Hall, on the corner of Market and Summer streets, where stands at present the Odd Fellows' building. In 1862 this fine temple¹ was dedicated to the service of the living God, with the title of St. Mary's under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of God.

During Father Strain's administration of St. Mary's parish many and varied were the vicissitudes. Ignorance and bigotry played their part at different times, to the detriment of the general community and the disgrace of the instigators, many of whom lived to be honestly ashamed of their record. Portions of the community, recreant to honest manliness, false to true Americanism, traitors to the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees religious, no less than civic, liberty, seemed strong against us; but throughout the most threatening of those ebullitions of race prejudices and religious rancor, Father Strain kept to a conservative and prudent course, leaving, to this day, treasured memories of his prudence and wisdom. He foresaw that those men, whether in open epidemics of bigotry, or in sporadic, subterranean cases; whether in high places or in low—the degraded and ignorant—he foresaw that each and every one would, one day, see and deeply regret their despicable folly.

Calm and unmoved, knowing he had all fair-minded people of every denomination with him, he simply waved his hand in warning to the discordant elements, and in encouragement to his people, thereby proclaiming:—“This spirit of prejudice and intolerance is contrary to the Constitution of our country, and foreign to our institutions. It

¹ St. Mary's Church edifice, City Hall Square.

cannot prevail. It cannot triumph. Good men, fair-minded men, with whom our City is blessed, will rise in their might, and, with equal rights for all as their object, will overcome this monster of religious intolerance that would eat out the very vitals of our fair country and destroy her existence." And thus it was. Thus it will ever be. Under the flag of our country there is room for and encouragement for every honest, patriotic, humane endeavor, but there is no room for the Know-Nothingism of half a century ago, the A. P. A.-ism of more recent times, or any other ism, past, present or future, that is calculated to sap the foundations of true liberty and God-given rights.

I have gratefully contrasted the number of Catholics in Lynn fifty years ago with the number here to-day. And yet, my brethren, let us not boast too much. Our proportional increase here has not kept pace with that of other manufacturing towns of the State. A quarter of a century ago we were about 12,000; to-day we are only 20,000. Not so much of an increase after all. No, we have proportionally lost; and no one realized it more than your late lamented Pastor. With grief had he seen many straying from the fold, and rightly did he attribute it to a lack of the religious training necessary to enlighten the minds and strengthen the faith particularly of the young, so that they might live uncontaminated and uninfluenced by the irreligion, the lack of reverence for God and for the sacred truths that He has taught, which surround us on all sides. Realizing this, Father Strain, in 1880, set about procuring a remedy, and for the proper instruction of the young of the parish, built the parochial school, which stands beside our church to-day, her child and her defender. Since that time, three other parochial schools have been built: one on Light Street, the School of the Angel Guardian, in the western section of our parish; another on Green Street, in St. Joseph's parish; and still another on Endicott Street, in the French Canadian Parish.

We look forward to great and grand results from these religious institutions of learning, results that will tend to a still more admirable development of God's kingdom in our City; results that will make our men and women more religious, more God-fearing, and, as a consequence, more pure, more honest, more truthful, more charitable, more regardful of proper authority, and, in every way more conscientious citizens. The more religious the citizen, the better the citizen; the better the Catholic, the better the citizen, and the more faithfully and

conscientiously will he perform the duties incumbent on his citizenship.

Such citizens as these it is that we need to-day, and that, not in small numbers, nor in isolated cases, but throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the rank and file of the great masses, no less than in the leaders. We need good men and good women in every position and calling in life; we need their faithfulness and honesty in our shops, our factories, our mercantile establishments, our homes; we need their integrity and morality in the schools, in our different public institutions, in the various professions; and most of all—because the whole future is so largely influenced by them—we need good fathers and good mothers, fathers and mothers who look upon their children as a trust from God for which they must render the strictest account. We need good men, true men, in our legislative chambers, and in our executive departments; good men, brave men, at the helm, who, with eyes fixed on the polar star of sound, moral principle, will steer our ship of State through the rocks and shoals that beset her way, the while she sails on towards what God designed should be a glorious destiny.

If the rank and file have been properly educated, they will be enlightened enough and conscientious enough to put only such men in office; they will not be deceived by cunning political tricksters; they will vote for a man not because he is a Catholic, not because he is a Protestant, but because he is an honest, capable, American citizen who knows what an oath of office means and will act accordingly.

These are the results we look for, as the years roll by, from the parochial schools of Lynn. God grant that we look not in vain. God grant that they serve as the great bulwark and defence of our religion and our country, of our church and of our City, so that at the close of another half-century the one and the other may have increased and prospered materially and spiritually to a degree that will gladden the hearts and inspire the souls of those coming after us, the while we, who will have passed to, I trust, the reward of good Christian lives, may pray God and His Blessed Mother, the patroness of the mother church of Lynn, to ever bless and prosper our beloved City, her churches, her schools and her people.

"Lynn's Wonderful Half-Century."

REV. ARTHUR J. COVELL.

PASTOR NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.¹

Acts 21:39.—"I am . . . a citizen of no mean city."

As we come to our City's 50th Anniversary, with the evidence on every hand of extensive preparation for its celebration, with local history and reminiscence of bygone days freshly brought to mind, with the manifold evidences of Lynn's development, the sense of civic pride is strong within us, and whether we can trace our ancestry back to Lynn's first settlers, or are of recent adoption into this municipality, each one of us says with pride this day, "I am . . . a citizen of no mean city."

We look to the varied and picturesque North Shore, the pride of Massachusetts and the delight of New England, and consider the unrivaled attractiveness of that portion near to Lynn; we think of our closeness of touch with the life of New England's metropolis and believe that Boston still retains her oldtime supremacy in intellectual and spiritual ways; we observe our numerous and increasing population, we realize the industry and thrift of our people, and behold the noble institutions of our City, and feel a pardonable pride that this is *our* City.

As we go back to the humble beginnings in 1850, which some among us still remember, and compare the weakness and limitations of that time with the strength and opportunity of to-day, we realize somewhat the meaning of my theme, "Lynn's Wonderful Half-Century."

Our thought this morning will naturally go beyond the limits of Lynn, and we shall better appreciate the development that has gone on within our own City, if we bring to our thought some of the changes that have taken place in America and in the world during this time. We are in the closing year of a wonderful half-century. We know not what will be history's final word about it, but we know that

¹ Draped about the pulpit in the North Church was an American flag distinguished by the fact that it had floated over the City Hall during the war of the rebellion. In a vase at the right of

the pulpit were a number of sprigs of hemlock plucked in Tomlin's swamp, where Thomas Loughton took refuge from the Indians in Colonial days.

it has been a time of marvelous development along some lines, and of change and adaptation along all lines. The world of 1850 is not the world of 1900. It is doubtful if any half-century in all history has seen so much of change in the outward life of the people, as has this fifty years which we are just completing.

In the last half-century we have had a wonderful expansion of American territory, and a striking increase in population. Not counting our new possessions, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, the United States is larger than all Europe. It has 3,600,000 square miles, one-fourteenth the land surface of the globe. In 1847 our territory was a little more than two-thirds of this. So that American expansion is not a new thing, reserved for the closing years of our century. Since 1850 fourteen new States have been admitted to the Union. Some of these are populous, and we look upon them as among our older States, as for example, California, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The area of these fourteen States received since 1850 is very nearly equal to the total area of the States admitted prior to that time. So that we have practically doubled the area of our States.

The population of the United States in 1850 was 23,000,000. To-day it is more than three times that number. We now have as many people as live in Great Britain and France combined. We have one-half more than Germany. There are 75,000,000 people in the United States, and 10,000,000 more in our new possessions. Our increase in population has not by any means been confined to the West. Massachusetts has kept pace with her sister States in numerical increase. In 1850 she had 994,000 people. In 1895 she had 2,500,000. To-day she has many more.

Massachusetts' development has been due to one of the most striking features of our generation, the rapid growth of cities. The country parts of New England have been declining for years, but her cities show a marvelous power for increase. In 1850 the per cent. of our population living in cities of over 8,000 was only 12. In 1890 the per cent. had gone up to 29, and is now from 33 to 35 per cent. So that to-day, the cities of our land, as compared with the country districts, have three times the importance which was theirs in 1850.

Let us see what has been the rate of growth of some of our cities. In the last fifty years Baltimore and Cincinnati have increased two and one-half fold, old New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Richmond three fold, Providence three and one-half, Rochester four, Pittsburg

five, St. Louis, Buffalo and Washington six, Brooklyn and San Francisco nine, Detroit and Milwaukee ten, Cleveland sixteen, Jersey City twenty-three. Grand Rapids thirty, Chicago forty, St. Paul two hundred and fourteen fold. Minneapolis was settled in 1848, and had 164,000 people in 1890. Denver was not settled until 1859, but she had 106,000 inhabitants in 1890. These illustrations suffice to show the phenomenal increase of city dwellers, and the marvelous development of certain cities during our last half-century. We are fast becoming a city people, and changing from rural simplicity and independence to the complicated social and political life that goes with a people dwelling in cities.

But our territorial and numerical increase is hardly to be compared with our development in wealth and mastery of the forces of nature. We have for years been the richest nation in the world. Great Britain is by far the wealthiest nation in the old world, and more than twenty years ago we exceeded her in wealth and have been increasing our lead every year since. We have wealth enough to buy out entire most of the kingdoms of Europe, "lands, mines, cities, palaces, factories, ships, flocks, herds, jewels, moneys, thrones, scepters, diadems and all." And Europe has been accumulating for centuries, while we have been doing most of our ingathering for a few decades. Doubtless the time will come when America will have more wealth than the combined riches of all Europe.

In 1850 we were worth about seven billion dollars. Now our wealth is established at a hundred billions, an increase of more than fourteen fold. During the years from 1870 to 1890 our increase in wealth was without a parallel in the history of the world. After providing for our own wants during that twenty years we *increased* our wealth by an amount double the entire wealth of Russia. And this increase in wealth is in all classes of society. The cry of labor is not because the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, but because the increase in the means of the poor is not proportionate to that of the rich.

There has been a revolution in the outward lives of our people. Comforts and conveniences have multiplied amazingly. In 1850 carpets (except rag carpets) were a rarity. A few were imported for the homes of the rich, but the common people did not possess them. Petroleum was not discovered until eight years after our City was organized. We have attained a degree of comfort in heating our

houses unknown to the fathers. In innumerable ways modern invention has added comfort to life.

The use of the steam engine had passed the experimental stage in 1850, but the first railroad was then only seventeen years old. The fourteen-mile line of the Baltimore and Ohio, built in 1833, had been followed by many other lines, and in 1850 there was a railroad mileage of 9,021 miles in the United States. But when we think that to-day we have 185,000 miles, we realize that the easy transportation of goods, and the free communication of the people of one section with those of another, has come about only in our half-century. The meaning of this will become clearer if we recall those words of Macaulay, placed as a motto over the golden entrance to the transportation building at the World's Fair: "Of all inventions, the alphabet and the printing press alone excepted, those that abridge distance have done most for civilization."

And what shall we say of that other marvel, electricity! It has been taking an even larger place in the industrial world. The first telegram was sent only six years before Lynn became a city. To-day the telegraph and its sister invention, the telephone, seem indispensable to the business world. We now have in America 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wire, and 70,000,000 messages are sent every year. There was no permanent ocean cable laid until 1866, when the City of Lynn was sixteen years old. Now, we have 150,000 miles of such cable, and the whole world is bound together by electric bonds. In 1877 there was no electric lighting for industrial purposes outside of London and Paris. Now, electricity is well-nigh everywhere. It was only twelve years ago that the trolley car came into use. Now, we have 19,000 miles of trolley lines in America, and 60,000 cars. And now we are in connection by trolley with all our neighboring towns, with the chief cities of Massachusetts, with Maine and New Hampshire, and with but few breaks one can go by trolley to the city of New York.

The bicycle, which has had as much of an effect upon the outward life of the people as the trolley car, is also the creation of this last part of our wonderful half-century. It staggers the imagination to try to conceive that another half-century may bring equally great adjustments of the habits of our people, and equally great improvements over our present ways of living.

Of the moral and intellectual transitions of our half-century, it is not so easy to speak. Great changes have come, some of them good, some

of them of uncertain value. But on the whole we have made genuine progress.

We have turned back from opinions *about* facts to the *facts* themselves. The scientific spirit when awakened must lead to fullest investigation, and so we have been seeking for the facts in nature, and in society, and in religion. And if this has made us over-critical, yet the constructive period has come already, and with a new and firmer grasp on facts than ever before, we shall build up a more stable social edifice, shall establish a truer religious life in the world. Steam, electricity, and the other accompaniments of modern life have changed the form of life, but life itself remains as vigorous as ever. The spirit of enquiry has changed somewhat the old-time views of God and man, but God remains unshaken, and man is revealed as never before, and Christ stands yesterday, to-day and forever the one who reveals God to man, and binds man to God. And so out of all the perplexing changes of modern thought, we may expect pure and undefiled religion to emerge stronger than ever.

It was one year after Lynn became a city that the first world's fair was held. Then the different parts of the world had an introduction to one another. And throughout these fifty years man's acquaintance with his brother man has been growing. All parts of the world are open to the tourist and the trader. The great wall of China serves its ancient purpose no longer. And with this closer acquaintance with men, ancient misunderstandings disappear, and we are the better fitted to catch the spirit of Christ's great command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Isolation is a sin. To-day we are bridging over the chasm between the rich and the poor by sympathetic knowledge of conditions, binding neighboring communities together by electricity, uniting the remote sections of a nation by steam, joining together nations and continents by swift ships and ocean cables, and thus making real the possibility of brotherhood with the whole world. To-day from every side there are voices taking up the Scripture truth, "No man liveth to himself alone," and echoing it with unmistakable emphasis.

But let us return to Lynn's special part in this wonderful half-century. As you enter this church from Sabbath to Sabbath, two things suggest the olden time. One is the name of our street, a memorial of Thomas Loughton, that public-spirited man, who settled in Lynn in 1638, and whose name is of frequent recurrence in the

early annals. The other memorial of the days before Lynn became a city is the oak tree at the entrance, which grew on this thickly wooded strip that formed the edge of Johnson's Swamp.

As we turn to the annals of Lynn for the year 1850, we read an item of passing interest which tends to show that there is nothing new under the sun. Thus reads the record: "A curious discussion, which in some instances waxed quite warm, arose at the beginning of this year. It was on the question whether 1850 was the last year of the first half of the century, or the first year of the last half."

It was on May 14 that a city government was inaugurated in Lynn. At that time Swampscott and Nahant were parts of the City, the former being set off by itself in 1852, the latter in 1853. Back in the early part of the century two other towns were part of Lynn, but Lynnfield became a separate town in 1814 and Saugus in 1815.

Lynn has always had a steady growth. She has more than kept her relative place with her sister cities. In 1830 there were six cities and towns in Massachusetts that exceeded Lynn in population. It is suggestive to name them. They were Boston, Salem, New Bedford, Nantucket, Lowell and Worcester. To-day there are but five cities in the State larger than Lynn and but seven in New England. From 1820 to 1890 Lynn's population doubled each twenty years. In the last fifty years, while Massachusetts' population has increased two and one-half fold and more, and Boston has increased three fold, Lynn has increased about five and one-half fold. In 1850 her population was 14,000, but from this we must deduct the population of Swampscott and Nahant. How near her present population is to 70,000 we shall know in a few months.

Just fifty years ago to-day the Central Congregational Society was organized. The old first church had thus stood for 218 years before another church of the Congregational order was organized in the limits of the present City of Lynn. The second and third parishes had been set off in the preceding century, but one of these was in Saugus and the other in Lynnfield. In 1850 eight Protestant denominations were already established in Lynn. Of these the Methodists had three churches and the Universalists two. The other denominations represented had one church each. In 1857 the Chestnut Street Church was formed, in 1869 the North Church, and in 1888 the Scandinavian Church. So that to-day we have five churches of our order, and the call is less for establishing new enterprises than for strengthening the churches already founded.

Lynn has always been a patriotic city. Within five hours after Lincoln's proclamation calling for troops to put down the rebellion had been received in Lynn, two companies had started for the front, and the following dispatch had been sent to headquarters: "We have more men than guns—what shall we do?" Lynn sent more than her quota by several hundreds to the civil war. From the day when the news of the battle of Lexington had been heard in Lynn until the last call for the Spanish war, and the close of the recruiting for the Philippines, it has been the same. Lynn is intensely patriotic.

There are New England towns and cities to which one could return after fifty years and easily recognize the place. In fact the changes would be comparatively slight. But not so with Lynn. Lynn is old. She is only three years younger than Salem, and is a year older than Boston. There are old landmarks here and there, enough to keep us in mind of our kinship with the past. But Lynn is essentially a modern city. The public buildings of 1850 have mostly passed away. The "Old Tunnel Meetinghouse" of the first church, built in 1632, remodeled in 1682, and rebuilt early in the present century, still stands on South Common and Commercial Streets, and is the place of worship of the Second Universalists. The Friends' Meetinghouse is also old. The Unitarian Church was built in 1823 and remodeled in 1852. Little else would the wanderer who should return home to Lynn to-day after a fifty years' absence find in public buildings to suggest the past. Lynn's City Hall was dedicated in 1867. Her post-office, unique and pleasing in architecture, in 1898. Her library building, her joy and her crown, in 1900. Her church buildings are modern structures.

Let us recount for a moment some of the interesting events in Lynn's development in these years. In 1850 Pine Grove Cemetery was consecrated; the ten-hour system for workmen was adopted. In 1853 illuminating gas was first used in Lynn. Cars began to run this year over the Saugus branch. In 1856 Egg Rock Lighthouse was first lighted. In 1858 telegraphic communication was established between Lynn and other places. Two years later the first horse cars were run. In 1869 the Shepard Schoolhouse was built and the North Church organized. Two years later the Y. M. C. A. was incorporated. In 1872 the Cobbet and Ingalls Schoolhouses were dedicated. In 1879 came the 250th Anniversary of the settlement of the town. In 1883 Lynn hospital was opened for patients, the electric works were



PETER M. NEAL, '62-'63-'64-'65



ROLAND G. USHER, '66-'67-'68



JAMES N. BUFFUM, '69-'72



EDWIN WALDEN, '70-'71



JACOB M. LEWIS, '73-'74-'75-'76



SAMUEL M. BUBIER, '77-'78



GEO. P. SANDERSON, '79-'80



HENRY B. LOVERING, '81-'82



WILLIAM L. BAIRD, '83-'84

MAYORS OF LYNN

CONTINUED.

established, and a street railway to Peabody was opened. In the following year the Tolman fund of \$30,000 was given in trust for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a street railway to Marblehead was opened. In 1886 the French Catholic Church was organized. In 1889 came Lynn's great fire, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property. In this year Lynn Woods was taken as a public park reservation. In 1892 the High School building was dedicated, and William Shute gave \$2,500 for a public fountain. In 1893 was taken the first trip on the electrics from Lynn to Salem, and Mrs. Shute's will, in which she gave \$100,000 for a public library, was opened. In 1895 Lynn's population was announced as 62,335. In 1897 the Lynn Historical Society was formed. In 1899 the Tracy School-house was dedicated. In 1900 Lynn's magnificent public library was opened, and the 50th Anniversary of her life as a City was celebrated.

But we turn to the question: What is the secret of Lynn's standing to-day? Why has she changed from a quiet country village to a thriving city? Located near the center of Puritan settlement why does she to-day suggest the present rather than the past; why is she responsive to the thrill of the incoming twentieth century, rather than to the departed nineteenth? Why is she constantly growing in numbers and resources? She has a healthful location and wonderful natural attractions. But these would make her a quiet place of suburban residence, and she has not developed along this line. Has she received any special governmental favors so as to serve as a center for government officials and employees of State institutions? We look in vain for evidence that she has been thus favored. We look in vain for State and County buildings within her limits. Have transportation lines helped her? Yes, but she is not a great railroad center. She is too near to Boston to be the center of a large outlying country trade. Her harbor is shallow and her water power inconsiderable. No special privileges, political, commercial, or natural, can explain her greatness.

But her growth has been by *self-development*. Thrown back upon her own energy and perseverance she has outstripped in the race sister cities that possessed more marked advantages. She has not had outside capital, nor did she have the initial advantage of wealthy men. But her people were working people and out of their industry has come the Lynn of to-day. The word *industrial*, rather than commercial or suburban, defines the Lynn of 1900.

It was in 1643 that the iron works, which were either the first or second established in America, were begun in that part of Lynn which is now Saugus. But this was not destined to be the line of her industrial development. One of the first five settlers in Lynn, Francis Ingalls, established a tannery, and from that day to this Lynn's chief work has centered upon shoemaking. It was in 1633 that shoes in their present form began to be used, and two years later, in 1635, Phillip Kertland, shoemaker, was plying his trade in Lynn. His name is perpetuated in Kirtland Street. As early as 1651 there was a shoemakers' association in Lynn. But it was not until 1750 that the business of shoemaking in Lynn attracted any special attention. At that date, John Adam Dagr, a Welshman, came to Lynn, and is said to have raised the occupation of shoemaking to a fine art. In 1764 he is spoken of in the *Boston Gazette* as "the celebrated shoemaker of Essex." Since that time Lynn has continued to be *the* Shoe City, not only of Essex and of Massachusetts, but of America, and of the world. To-day she has more than 300 shoe factories, with 12,000 employees, and an annual output of more than \$25,000,000 worth of shoes.

Of late years another industry has given employment to Lynn citizens. It was in 1883 that the electric works were established, coming only a few years after electric lighting had begun to be used in our cities, and being established five years before the trolley car was introduced they have had a rapid development. Employing many skilled workmen, the electric works have distinctly raised the quality of Lynn's industrial life.

While Lynn's neighbors in early days, with more favorable locations for commerce, were devoting themselves to a life of trade, with all its vicissitudes, Lynn's inhabitants kept steadily at work at their shoemaking and farming. And when the commercial decline came, shoemaking still thrived. Lynn was but an infant once, as compared with her neighbors of larger growth. As late as 1820 she was the fifth in size of the towns of Essex County. Salem and Marblehead esteemed her as little among the peoples of Essex. To-day Lynn is the metropolis of Essex County, has twice the population of Salem, and is more than 10,000 people ahead of her nearest rival, Lawrence.

And so we are citizens of a City of no mean industrial repute. The trade of shoemaker has always been an honorable one, and shoemakers have from the first been noted for enterprise and intelligence. The geographies of twenty years ago used to say that there were more

people engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes than in any other business in our country except agriculture. If that is not quite true to-day, yet shoemaking is the leading industry in Massachusetts, and there are but few businesses in the country that compare in magnitude with it. Lynn continues to be the queen of shoe cities. In early times her people devoted themselves industriously to the one thing they could do well, and all things pertaining to the shoe business and to a great industrial center were added unto her. Lynn is fortunate in her second great industry, the making of electrical apparatus, for an enlarging opportunity is opening before the electrician.

But Lynn offers more than an opportunity for money making. If this were all she could give her citizens we would look with apprehension toward the future, and have no hopeful anticipation for the time when she celebrates her rooth year as a City. Larger Lynn is unsurpassed for scenery, and nature soothes and reinvigorates the toil-worn as she did when Longfellow wrote "The Bells of Lynn." The intellectual life is enlarged and deepened by the best school training. Our magnificent City library with its exceptional opportunities for reading and study is developing a more cultured life. Lynn's churches are striving to meet the moral and spiritual problems which confront them. Upon the intensity and sincerity and adaptability of the religious life of Lynn depends Lynn's future. Is the leaven vital enough to leaven this mass of industrial life? That depends upon the loyalty of the Christian life of this City to the great Head of the Church. In faith we can look out toward the future and say with the apostle, "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

REV. SAMUEL B. STEWART.

PASTOR UNITARIAN CHURCH.

"I will set thy stones on fair colors, and lay thy foundations with sapphires."

The history of cities is the history of civilization. Cities represent the best there is in the trade, commerce, wealth, fine arts, literature, society and religion of a people. The city is the heart and lungs of the State, draining its blood and produce and returning them in new

forms of power, manufactured goods, books, culture and whatever comes from the highly disciplined and competing forces of society.

It is a privilege to be born in or to come early to live in a good city. It means growing up under superior environments, in touch with the best developed life, the best schools, the best chances for business; in fact, the best of everything requisite to the pursuit of life and happiness. Our City represents but partially the most satisfying ideal. But every year witnesses an expansion of the properties and functions that pertain to the ideal, an increase of population and wealth, and of the means of education, health, charity and culture. The citizens of Lynn are already giving evidence of their appreciation of the obligations of good citizenship by laying the foundations of institutions of learning and charity on a large and generous scale. Libraries, churches and incorporated societies for benevolent and educational purposes are a community's protection under the changing conditions of its industries and public affairs.

Good municipal government depends upon the intelligence, the capacity and moral character of the people, especially upon their sympathy with good order, sobriety and justice. Get these qualities to the front and we cannot fail of having good government. The first efforts of citizens must be to promote good manners and morals in their homes and their schools. These are infinitely more important towards securing good government than primary elections. Establish the young men in honest employment, fortify them in temperance, instill their minds with admiration of noble character and the great ideas that prosper a people and there is nothing to fear for the future: good government is assured. To those who are building homes and rearing families and who are engaged in great industries, Lynn presents every pleasant inducement, every reasonable thing to content them, everything to foster domestic and social aspiration, everything to work for in self-development and in view of the public good. No city of the North Shore has a fairer foundation in natural beauty, none a more picturesque outline of sea and hills. Its industries are established; we are in proximity to the best there is in American life and society, the best university, the best art and the best minds.



REV. EDWARD T. CURNICK, D. D.
PASTOR ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Isaiah 26:1.—“We have a strong city; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks.”

It can be said of Lynn what was said of a celebrated ancient city, that it is “beautiful for situation.” God has been lavish in His natural gifts to this locality. Upon a lovely morning the past week I stood upon High Rock, and viewed the landscape o’er. My vision was charmed with the beautiful picture which was spread out below me. Gazing in one direction I saw the mighty ocean, calm and tranquil under the morning sun. Looking nearer I beheld Nahant and the Point of Pines stretching out into the blue waters, like two loving arms that would embrace the ocean. Off to the right lay the great city of Boston, with its Statehouse dome shining like a golden star, and to the left reposed Swampscott and the villages beyond. Opposite to old ocean was a mighty sweep of hills and forests, which afforded a strong contrast to the prospect of bay and sea.

All around me lay the substantial and imposing City of Lynn. Its tall chimneys and great factories told of a vast accumulation of capital and employment for thousands of industrious and contented workmen, whose homes could be seen in every direction. A large number of churches with their spires pointing heavenward told that religion and piety are fostered in our midst. I came down from the Rock impressed with the fact that God and man had wrought to make this one of the most favored places on the Atlantic coast.

The first settlement was made upon this spot in 1629, only nine years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. It is supposed that Lynn was the eighth settlement made by Europeans on these shores in the seventeenth century. The place was first called Saugust, which perhaps was a corruption of St. Augustine, but in 1637 it was changed to Lynn. This was done through the request of Rev. Mr. Whiting, who came over to the new world from King’s Lynn, in England. King’s Lynn is located near to the Ouse River. He wanted the town to be named Lynn for his former home, King’s Lynn, and this was done. Whiting Street in Lynn perpetuates the name and

memory of this Mr. Whiting. Afterward a portion of Lynn was set apart and called Saugus, another part was called Swampscott, another Lynnfield, and still another another Nahant. These are the lovely daughters of our fair City.

Almost from its beginning has Lynn been a maker of shoes. The first shoemakers were Philip Kertland and Edmund Bridges, who came in 1635, six years after the town was settled. The making of shoes gradually increased until it became the principal industry of the town. A great impulse was given to the business by the arrival in 1750 of John Adam Dagr, a skilled workman from Wales. He taught the workmen here how to improve in making ladies' shoes, and helped to give Lynn that preëminence in making shoes which she has enjoyed so many years.

Like so many industries shoemaking in Lynn has been an evolution. In the beginning shoes were made entirely by hand. Gradually little shops sprang up in various parts of the town, and there a boss and a few workmen would bore with the awl and ply the needle. The shoe business has always been conducive to mental reflection and improvement. It is a clean business, and even this fact tends to conserve the morals of those engaging in it. In old times the nature of the work was such as to afford time for thought, argument and reading, while the disciple of St. Crispin was pounding a sole or stitching a vamp. Many have been the arguments on political and religious subjects which took place in the little shoemakers' shops of Lynn. Housewives and daughters were often wont to add to their stock of money by taking parts of the shoe home, and sewing them together. While hands were thus busy the heart perchance was hot with the fire of love or chilled with hope deferred. This thought is beautifully expressed by Lucy Larcom in her poem, "Hannah at the Window, Binding Shoes."

Gradually the factory took the place of the shop, and the sewing-machine, which was introduced in 1848, took away the occupation of Hannah and her kind. In 1850 Lynn, mostly through her shoe industry, had arisen to sufficient size and prominence to pass from the honor of a town to the dignity of a city. When Lynn was incorporated as a City she had a population of 14,257. Now she has a population of about 65,000. This is over 400 per cent. of increase in fifty years.

What has been the history of these fifty years? It has been a

history of progress and development. Along material lines everything has advanced. The middle of the century found our City small in the number of its houses and in the extent of territory occupied. Now, the City covers miles of territory, and contains thousands of comfortable homes. Then, there was little communication with surrounding towns, except by foot or horse locomotion. Now, Lynn is one of the greatest centers of electric car travel in the whole country. Starting from this point one can go almost in any direction on electric cars. Then, the electric telegraph was just coming into vogue. Now, one can send messages under the sea, to Europe or South Africa, and by means of the telephone can speak with a friend who is 1,000 miles away.

It is one of the glories of Lynn that she has been favorable to religion. In nothing is her tolerant spirit better shown than by her treatment of Methodism in the early years. When Boston shut her churches to Jesse Lee, and closed her heart against his appeals, Lynn welcomed him to her borders, and here Methodism became planted and grounded as in no other city in New England. As Methodists we should be proud of the history of our church in this favored City.

Jesse Lee came to Lynn in February, 1791. He was entertained by Benjamin Johnson, a man of influence, whose house stood on Market Street, where the Exchange building is now seen. Jesse Lee organized a class of eight members, but hundreds flocked to hear him preach. Soon the house of Mr. Johnson proved too small to hold the people, and services were moved to his barn. This also was outgrown, and the first Methodist church was built on the site of Lee Hall. In twelve days the house was in a state to be used for worship. It was used till 1812, when the Old Bowery was built, and this building sheltered the congregation till 1879, when the present fine building was erected. Lynn Common, or First Church, has had a prosperous career, and in the past fifty years has given a good account of itself.

Great honor also belongs to our beloved St. Paul's Church. It was organized in 1811, and was the first Methodist church in the State that could boast a steeple. Thus early this society was determined to get up in the world. It is said that the first person converted by Methodist influence in Lynn lived within St. Paul's parish. It is an historic fact that the first Methodist Sunday School existing in New England was the one organized in this parish.

For the past fifty years St. Paul's, like other churches, has had its ups and downs; but it has ever stood for purity, righteousness and truth, and is a felt influence in the religious life and character of our City to-day.

From all I have said, we must conclude, as our text says, "we have a strong City." It is an interesting coincidence that this Semi-Centennial celebration comes near the very close of the nineteenth century. As we enter upon another fifty years in the life of our City, and another century in the history of the world, what is the outlook for Lynn?

We have many things to encourage us. Lynn has never been handicapped with a titled aristocracy. From the beginning our aristocracy has been that of honest toil and endeavor. We have been saved from the burdens of the excessively rich and the desperately poor. In our midst "the rich and the poor meet together, for the Lord is the maker of them all." This has been one of the results of our chief industry: it has given the laborer fair compensation and has insured his self-respect. On the other hand it has not produced for the employer a fortune like that of a Cræsus or a Vanderbilt. I think that this is cause for congratulation. The sons of our rich men, as a rule, have followed their fathers in honest toil. So goodly names have come down to us from the generations of the past. We think with pride of such family names as the Attwills, the Newhalls, the Breeds, the Mudges, and others.

The shoe business of Lynn is apt to be permanent. Not until men become angels can they do without shoes — especially in this climate. As long as the United States contain 78,000,000 people there will be a demand for boots and shoes. I am sure that Lynn will be called upon to supply a great part of this demand. So if we are industrious and progressive the future is assured.

But there are some duties we need to perform at which I will briefly glance. We need to conserve the religious life of our City. My text says, "salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks." That is our best defense. That is better than a Chinese wall extending from the defending ocean on one side, and encircling our valleys and crowning our hills until it meets the ocean again. Would to God that with the other features of our celebration our churches might take on a new consecration, a new faith, and a new endeavor! If we can leaven the whole mass of our citizens with pure religion, most of our problems will be solved. Shall we not this morning dedicate ourselves anew to

the unfinished work of inducing every citizen of Lynn to be a humble, earnest, consistent Christian? That would be an ambition worth realizing in these happy days. Let the bonfire blaze on High Rock until its glow shall light up every house in Lynn; until it shall be seen by all Lynn's daughters—Swampscott, Lynnfield, Saugus and Nahant; until Boston shall behold its light; until the cottager on our distant hills and the mariner far out at sea shall hail its beacon fire. I will rejoice in its brightness, and thank God for what it represents. But let us build a higher torch and light a mightier blaze,—even the sweet charity of love to God and to our fellow-man, that they shall glow and burn, not to be extinguished in an hour, until all hate and malice and everything unbrotherly and unchristianlike, shall be consumed, and everything which is noble and of good report shall shine like a star of night upon our fair City's brow.

We greet the fair City of Lynn upon this her first jubilee. May she ever continue to shine in beauty and blessing to the children of men. May she be lulled to sleep by the murmuring waves which gently beat upon her extended shore; or be aroused to admiration as Atlantic's storm king sends his mighty breakers upon her rocks and sands. May she be forever safe from tumults and alarms. May she ever extend a welcoming hand to all classes of people who will come to abide here, being sober, industrious, liberty-loving and kind. May her borders be enlarged until she shall count her sons and daughters by the scores of thousands. May she be like that other city of prophecy, having the children playing in her streets, and may she live to celebrate her centennial and millennial jubilee. Even then may the small boy be found in her streets tooting his horn and throwing his hat in air. May she ever remember that great factories and stores and residences and public buildings and parks and commercial wealth do not constitute a city's greatness, but men—big-hearted, intelligent, loving men. Men who will spurn to cheat and lie and steal. Men who will be kind and gentle and strong. Men who will stand four-square to all the winds of temptation which blow upon them. Men who will take pride in their City's welfare, who will confederate themselves together to put away the evil in politics and government, and to exalt the good both as to principles and practice.

Many have been the cities of renown in the world. Rome was famous as a seat of law, Athens for its love of the beautiful, Sparta for its patriotism, Jerusalem for the presence and teaching of the Son of

man. In modern times we associate Paris with art, London with a sturdy independence and devotion to trade, Chicago with enterprise and Boston with culture. What is to hinder Lynn in the oncoming years from combining in herself most of the noble principles? So we pray that within her bounds may the supremacy of law ever be recognized, may she love the beautiful and true, may she be diligent in business, may she have the widest culture that the advancing centuries demand, and may she receive into her very heart of hearts the blessed gospel of the Son of God. Then shall she sit in her civic beauty for a thousand years, and adorn the mighty republic of which she forms a part.

"The Progressive City of Shoes."

REV. CLAYTON S. COOPER.

PASTOR WASHINGTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.¹

As a good ship's captain takes by the sun each noonday his whereabouts in relation to a destined port, so the officers of the City of Lynn are about to call all hands on deck to look out for the seamark which shall gauge our City's location in her fifty years' civic voyage. The observations taken from the view-points of the oldest inhabitants to those of the men who arrived in town but yesterday will be many and the results will be naturally diverse. No two sets of eyes will agree precisely upon the City's present latitude and longitude. However, there is one fact which all will doubtless concede, namely: that however far our City has deviated at times, through vicissitudes of calamity, misfortune, or mistake, from her right course, she has, nevertheless, been a City of progress, and this fact will be so pronounced that it will gather all of her loyal citizens beneath a common banner in the congratulation of these Anniversary days.

Robert Browning said: "Man was made to grow, not stop." And a city is but a collective man. We may divide cities into two

¹ The Cooper Class of the Washington Street Church, a prominent and active body of young men, conducted a service appropriate to the 50th Anniversary in the church from 12 to 1

o'clock. An invitation to attend this service was early sent to the Mayor and City Government by Harry Ashton Nye, Secretary. Howard Mudge Newhall spoke in this service.

classes. There are cities of the living and cities of the dead; cities of growth and cities of graveyards. Towns are like individuals, they stop growing. Both need monuments to mark their burial places. Progress is the liveliest jewel in the crown of municipal or private life. It is the condition of all being. It is the diviner air of all success. The body, the mind, the spirit,—all are built upon the eternal law of advance and change. He who deflects his steps from their path into ways of quiet ease loses the world's great living trail and is left in the rear of her marching hosts.

But, although man is a climbing plant and must usually be heaven-faced on the ladder of life, it is for his own benefit that at times he should cast a look downward; yes, that he descend a bit on that ladder whose rounds are almost hidden in the distance below, and by memory and history mark his upward flight. So to-day, we stand, in relation to our City, at a vantage point. Everything is in perspective. As a distant beholder of our earth would be conscious not so much of the nearest object, the swelling mountain, or the level plain, but a picture with its boundaries clear and its lines plain,—so by holding our City's life at arm's length for a moment, we may note the true features of her advancement.

Lynn has been a progressive city in civic affairs. Her citizenship has been increasingly worthy of attention. Her institutions of justice, education and charity, rank well with those of any city in our Commonwealth. Lynn affords a fine example of the evolution of a primitive and unique town life into a modern municipality, rich in genius and broad in up-to-date activity. Her civil progress lies in the fact that she did not, like some of her sister New England cities, refuse to be modernized in order that she might meet the changing conditions of her industrial life. Her conservatism, so peculiar and by no means a small quantity, was not so bigoted as to block the wheels of her advance. The sturdy Lynn fathers began and completed their own political and mental training in their little back-yard shoe shops, where in a real Socratic fashion the affairs of the day were discussed in extenso, or by means of the hot debates and poetical effusions in the old hand-engine companies. They were, however, true to the ideals of their Puritan sires, who, as one of our New England writers tells us, had two great cares: first, that there should be on hand an adequate supply of gunpowder, and second, that good learning should not perish from among us.

To-day, therefore, no citizen of Lynn need to blush for its homes of justice, nor for its halls of learning, while the City's new, beautiful library is a jewel of priceless value in our City's crown of rejoicing. Furthermore, in spite of the gloomy prediction of disloyal and pessimistic people, whose carping, listless spirits hardly deserve a good city's protection, the municipality has steadily progressed both in the character and administration of her civil laws.

Lynn, however, has not seen her progress mainly because she is a city of civics; but rather because she is a city of shoes, and latterly a city leading in the manufacture of electrical machinery. The Anniversary emblem of a woman's shoe flanked by arc and incandescent electric lamps is indeed a fitting sign of her progress. Lynn's shoe industry made necessary her civil history. The City's growth began as far back as 1635, when Philip Kertland and the early shoemakers pegged shoes in the chimney-corners of farmhouses on the long winter evenings, then tramped to Boston to barter their treasure for household necessities. Out of this day of "kneeboards" and "bag bosses," when the craft was plied in the famous "ten-footers," Lynn has evolved into the busy, modern city of brick factories and intricate machinery. The shop has now become the manufactory. But the same dogged spirit of persistence and industry which has brought into prestige such old Lynn family names as that of Newhall, Breed, Pevear, and many others which might be given, is still the Lynn sign of victory and progress. The City which we honor owes her greatness to the men who were actual shoemakers and worked on the "seat." They are proud to-day to speak in reminiscence of those times when their hands were covered with ink and sticky with wax. Likewise, the manufacturers who are most successful at present have in most cases worked through the factory to their office. Lynn has become what she is to-day by the hands of the working people. This fact is one of the most impressive things coming with this Anniversary season. It should cause a reinforcement of our faith in the potentiality of plain, unvarnished human endeavor. Other cities have built the foundations of their progress upon the shifting sands of real estate, developing their prowess by manipulation of stocks and bonds. Lynn stands a monument to the untiring industry and loyal devotion of her sons of daily toil. Hers are practical, not theoretical, heroes. Those loyal hearts who plied their trade in the tallow candle days "through the summer's heat and winter's cold" alike, were, like Abraham, "fathers of a multitude."

Their children, making machinery their servant, have accepted the spirit of their ancestors. Sparing themselves not at all, they have beaten their way steadfastly to success, making Lynn the "Shoe City" par excellence in all our broad land. Her progress, then, stands in ideas, in theories, in conduct of municipal affairs, but chiefly in the practical incarnation of ideas, books and other good elements in the working daily lives of her citizens. Individuals and institutions that realize most clearly this secret of our City's progress will be best capable of elevating and doing honor to her life in coming years.

There is yet a third factor to be considered in these festival days of retrospect and prospect, namely: our City's religious progress. Record tables tell us that there are twenty-nine more churches to-day than there were in the year 1850. A brief comparison of old photographs with our modern church architecture will show such an advance in church construction that it will be impossible to find many cities in New England, outside of Boston, that can surpass Lynn in the beauty of her houses of worship. Our hospitals, our associations for young men, our charitable bureaus, are in practical evidence. But these cannot tell us the profound depth of moral improvement. Religious progress is not a thing for statisticians, nor for architects, not even for philanthropists merely. "The words that I speak unto you they are spirit, and they are life," said Jesus. Our ideas of the religious advance of the City for the last fifty years will depend largely upon the standards which we take for our observation. Statistical tables may so elate us that we may believe we are building toward heaven as rapidly as did the architects of Babel. While a celestial observation—an observation that reckons from the Sun of Righteousness,—will cause our worldly bricks to fall upon one another in utter confusion, and leave heaven far away.

Religious progress in Lynn has been in proportion to the way in which individual spirits have learned to incarnate the practical righteousness of the Sermon on the Mount. If we are failing here, our municipality is not advancing in religion, though her schools and libraries may appear on every hand and her church spires point toward heaven. Let this Anniversary period be filled not only with speech-making and banners in the air, but also with prayers that religious enthusiasm may match the proud history of Lynn's civics and commerce. Then it shall be truly said of us, as it was stated years ago of that town in Samaria, where Christ was so gladly received, "There was great joy in that city."

REV. NEIL ANDREWS, JR.

PASTOR EAST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. 21: 16.—“ And the city lieth four-square.”

For the past few days our thoughts have naturally been fixed upon the forthcoming celebration of our 50th Anniversary as a City. . . . It is testimony to the wisdom of the Committee having the Anniversary in charge that they suggested that the churches make special reference to the occasion. It is the recognition of God in our civic life. Glorifying in our progress along all lines, it is eminently fitting that we give thanks to Him who has been our guide in all that is best in our municipal history.

We have much to be thankful for. Few cities are so delightfully situated and within so small an area embrace such varied scenes. The lover of surf may find many corners along our beaches where he may view the glistening waters of the Atlantic as now in gentle rhythmic motion they kiss our shores, and now in fury lash upon our rocks. If one is a lover of rural scenes he may rest beside the quiet waters of our lakes and revel in the soothing zephyrs of our woodlands so rich in historic associations. Here we have all the hum and bustle of a thriving City; here too we may mingle with the farmers as they till their lands, and enjoy all the stillness of the countryside.

We have cause for thanksgiving in the rapid strides that have been made. Once a sparsely-settled colony planted in a wilderness, we grew into a prosperous town, thence have developed into a thriving City in the front rank of the sisterhood of cities in this old Bay State.

Still further cause for gratitude is found in our educational institutions. Our schools are sufficient for the demand of our population; they are well-equipped, and the character of work done by our teaching force is second to none in this Commonwealth of culture. Our advance along this line as a municipality may be seen in the comparison of our old High School structure with the new. The old was built during the second year of our existence as a City and was a model of its kind. Compare this nearly fifty-year-old building with the recently erected High School, and how inferior it seems! The new one with its architecture, its adaptation to its specific work and its

equipment as compared with the old, is testimony to the educational advancement of our people during the fifty years of civic history.

Yet again we have cause for thanksgiving in the public spirit and character of our people. Our first year as a City was characterized by the readjustment of the hours of labor by which ten hours became a day's work, and ever since the labor question has been uppermost among our citizens. Much has been done that is to be regretted; yet, after all, there is evidence of an honest determination to get a right solution of the labor difficulties. Our soldiers' monument bears silent witness to the part,—the noble part,—that our citizens took in the preservation of the Union. The recently finished library, with its unsurpassed facilities and its up-to-date equipment, is a glorious monument to the munificence of a Lynn woman.

But enough has been said to show cause for gratitude. While then we thank Him who made these blessings possible, while our *Te Deums* ascend in recognition of the Divine hand in fifty years of city life, I call your attention to another phase,—the dangers that to-day beset our development along the best and most permanent line. It is on this account I have chosen the text of the morning, "And the city lieth four-square." This is the description of the ideal city that the exile on Patmos saw coming down out of heaven from God. "Four-square" is but a figurative expression to denote perfectness, completeness. Nothing was lacking in the city of John's vision. "It was beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, for its builder and maker was God." Jesus Christ was its ruler; to Him the inhabitants yielded glad obedience. The character of its citizens was above reproach. There were no slums, no castes, no strife; but men dwelt in delightful brotherhood in the atmosphere of the Divine love, and quickened with the Divine life. Here indeed were liberty and fraternity, equality and Divinity.

I hold this ideal city before you this morning, not simply to show you what Lynn is not, but what Lynn may become. Only as you have the ideal in mind will you strive to actualize it in life. It is the men of great vision who are men of great power. See a Son of God in the despised and drunken wretch in the gutter, and you will put forth your hand to save him. It was Christ's vision of the worth and possibilities of the human race that made Him so powerful as its Saviour. It was Columbus' vision of a continent that enabled him to endure hardship and made him the renowned discoverer. So see in your City the

possibilities of the New Jerusalem and you will struggle to make them actual.

One great danger in the life of American cities is the prevalent political corruption. Perhaps Lynn has escaped it; yet the warning at this time will not be amiss. . . . In a careful survey of the condition of political corruption we find that politics have become corrupt because so many of our best and purest men have kept out of them. This is wrong. It is a crime. It is one's duty as a citizen, it is one's duty preëminently as a Christian, to take an active interest in municipal politics. Loyal, upright, Christian men should enter the political arena and work for all they are worth. Apply this principle to our own City, and you will avoid disaster in days to come. Recognize your obligations as citizens of Lynn and take an interest in its politics. See to it that the brainiest, the most sagacious, most business-like and Christian men are put into office.

Closely related to this is the existence of a strong public opinion. No city is safe, is truly progressive without it. . . . I ask you then this morning for the sake of approaching the ideal civic life: arouse a public sentiment for all that is right — for law and you will have law enforced; you will secure the right.

Another requirement of the ideal city is reverence, especially in the home. Let irreverence characterize home life and the same spirit will show itself in the political and religious life. If a young man has no reverence for his own flesh and blood, he will have none for his fellow-men. If he has no reverence for the home, he will have none for the State. If he is wanting in reverence towards parents, he will have no reverence for God. No quality is so necessary in the life of to-day. Our age is eminently one of irreverence. Young men and women have hardly any home ties. Father and mother are slightly spoken of. Parental authority is despised. This lack of reverence for home is displayed in the irreverence of pupils towards their teachers; of the young towards their elders; and in the flippancy with which sacred things are mentioned. It threatens municipal and national life. Poor indeed is the nation for whom reverence has vanished. She is upon a volcano that may burst at any moment and overthrow her. This is seen in the anarchistic movements in many of our cities. If America and American cities are to grow in the future as they grew in the past, they must be revered, they must possess laws and be governed by men that command reverence. All irreverent men must



JOHN R. BALDWIN, '85



GEORGE D. HART, '86-'87



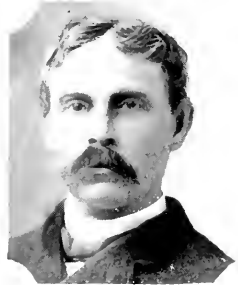
GEORGE C. HIGGINS, '88



ASA T. NEWHALL, '89-'90



E. KNOWLTON FOGG, '91



ELIHU B. HAYES, '92-'93



CHAS. E. HARWOOD, '94-'95



EUGENE A. BESSOM, '96



WALTER L. RAMSDELL, '97-'98

MAYORS OF LYNN

CONTINUED.

be shown their delusion and their crime, by force if need be. Whatever else we may endure as a people, we cannot afford irreverence; for a strong city there must be reverence for office, reverence for law, reverence for citizenship.

Another need for growth toward the ideal is a high state of public morals. In too many of our cities they are at an exceedingly low ebb. Pass amid the ruins of the ancient cities of Rome, of Athens, of Nineveh, of Sodom, and you are impressed with the truth that civic immorality is civic death.

The same God reigns over the cities of to-day as over the cities of old. He has the same hatred of sin and he will visit it with the same punishment. The tone of public morality must be heightened.

Another need of the city is a vigorous church life. Goldwin Smith once said: "Not democracy in America but free Christianity in America, is the real key of American glory." To the churches of our cities we are to look for the spread of this transforming Christianity. As we mourn the present corruption in political life and the low standard of public morals, let us bear in mind that we possess the cure for these conditions — that on us lies the betterment of society. Jesus Christ reconstructed society by regulating men's hearts, teaching that the only way to secure better conditions is to get better people, since if the units are right, the masses cannot but be right. This brings the conditions of the ideal city to the personal work of Christ-inspired men and women. It is the God-sent man and woman, with the Divine message, that is the promise of civic greatness.

Too often men think that it lieth in other things,— art, education, law. The history of the past rebukes the thought. Art did as much for Pompeii as it ever can for any city, and it lies buried beneath the accumulation of seventeen centuries. Education did as much for Athens and Florence as it ever can for any city, but they continued in their wantonness and their glory has departed. Law was never so exalted as at Rome, but law and imperial legions could not save the city from the results of its licentiousness. The ruins of Nineveh, of Tyre, of Sidon; the prevailing conditions in Madras, Pekin and Cairo: all these things declare that the hope of civic life lies in gospel evangelization. This is our work. Right here in Lynn we are to bear in mind that the glory and happiness of our City consists not in the number but in the character of the population — that the greatest thing in our City is man himself. With this truth in mind, our work is evident: to win men to God and His Christianity.

REV. A. N. FOSTER.

PASTOR SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.¹

Leviticus 25 : 10.—“ And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year.”

The old Jewish year of jubilee, observed every 50th year, involved rest for the soil, freedom for the slaves, and the reversion of landed property to the original owners.

The observance was a tribute to the sovereignty of God, the absolute owner of all, and was also a covenant between Him and the children of Israel.

We cannot afford to lose this Old Testament ideal. Are we unjust, the year of the Lord shall bring a rebuke to us; are we oppressed, it will offer relief and the chance to make a new start.

We may hallow the year marking the closing of the first half-century of organized City life. Our City has a personality. It is the vigorous mind which supplies the needs of mechanical life. It is the warm, sympathetic heart which gives to the unfortunate and afflicted from the abundance of generosity. Industry utilizes and beautifies the natural surroundings.

As old friends, on occasion, recall fond memories and re-live good old times, so we now draw near to our mother City to show that we appreciate her presence and to pledge ourselves to worthy service.

Anniversary day is an altar to which the various classes come to renew the vow of consecration. The industrial toilers come and as they offer their devotion ask for the assurance of steady employment and the application of the golden rule to daily life. Local pride renews its devotion to the public school, the public library and the homes for the unfortunate.

This pride would study the ideals of the fathers who made possible the development of a large, thriving City from a small town with no great political or industrial advantages; it would be true to the memory

¹Special interest attached to the Second Universalist Church owing to the historic character of the building. The frame of the structure was made on Lynn Common, in 1682, and the edifice had ever been known as “The Old Tunnel Meetinghouse.” During the Anniversary days the church people kept “open house,” and former residents of Lynn, who had

been familiar with the church years before, and were visiting the City on her birthday, called to renew old associations. The church was quite elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, with a large picture of the “meetinghouse,” as it was before remodeling, disposed over the main door.

of the past which through the industry, enterprise and intelligence of the citizens made the present strength and hope.

Religion also takes the vow of consecration. If by the "city on high," we mean a place where joy and happiness are known, where the light of high hope shines, then we may believe that the happy homes of our "fair City by the sea," are a reflection of the Divine. So, stirred by the influence of fond traditions and loving memories, we work year by year to make more real the "holy city."

"The Ideal City."

REV. WILLIAM FULL.

PASTOR TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Heb. 11 : 10.—"For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

The reference in this passage is doubtless to the eternal city, beyond the skies, but it is equally true concerning the cities of this world. The only enduring foundation for any city is in its harmony with the will of God. Many fallacies prevail in relation to city life. First, it is thought by many that this is specially the age of cities, but this is clearly a mistake. In the very beginning of the world's history we are told that Cain went out and builded a city, and about the first record we have after the flood is of Noah's descendants saying, "Go to, let us build a city." A careful reading of ancient history will convince us that there were as many cities in those times, in proportion to the population, as now. Another popular fallacy is that wickedness prevails more extensively in cities than elsewhere. This I am satisfied is a mistake. Of course, there is far more wickedness in cities because the population is vastly larger, but I believe that on the whole city life is more conducive to right living than otherwise. It is a notable fact that a large portion of the startling crimes that have come to light have been committed by those living in sparsely settled communities. There is something conducive to the feeling of humanity and brotherly regard in thickly settled places. Another misconception concerning city life is that there is a much greater neglect of religion in cities than

in rural communities. This also I believe to be a mistake. The notable fast-day proclamation of Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, in its revelation of irreligion in country life, could hardly be duplicated in any of our cities.

I visited Chicago in 1893, during the World's Fair. On a Sunday evening while I was there ten theatres were open, the attendance aggregating probably ten thousand. This, of course, was bad enough, but on that very Sunday sixty thousand persons attended Mr. Moody's meetings, and on the same day 750 churches held service, with, as I am told, good audiences in each of the churches. Surely God and not the devil had the innings that day in Chicago. Another fallacy in regard to cities is that, like individuals, they have their time of birth, youth, prime of life, decay and death. But history, I think, gives us no warrant for such an idea. It will be found in every case, after examination, that cities have been destroyed not because their time to die had come, but simply from the corruption and ungodliness of their inhabitants. This was notably the case with Nineveh, Babylon and Rome, the great cities of the past. London will soon celebrate its 1,000th anniversary, and it was never as strong, vigorous and great as to-day, and there is no reason so far as we can judge why it should not live to celebrate another 1,000th anniversary. The life of a city consists not in its vast population, or great wealth, but in the character of its inhabitants. A monarch from a distant land once visited the King of Sparta. One thing that he failed to see greatly surprised him. In those days cities depended for their safety upon the size and massiveness of their walls, but around the Spartan city no walls were visible. "Where are your walls?" asked the visiting monarch, of the King of Sparta. The King smiled and said, "I will show you my walls to-morrow." When the morrow came a grand review of the troops was ordered, and as the host of citizen soldiers passed in all the glory of their noble manhood before the royal standard, and the King's beside it: "There," said the Spartan monarch, to his royal guest, "there are the walls of Sparta."

Above all things else a city needs is men. The patriotic poet was tremendously right when he said:

What constitutes a State;
Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;

Not bays and broad-armed ports,
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
 Not starred and spangled courts,
 Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride:
 No! Men, high-minded men,—

 Men who their duties know,
 But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain!

While the people of this goodly City of Lynn do not by any means consider it a perfect city, there is yet much reason for them to feel a sensation of honest pride in this place of their adoption or birth. It is certainly "beautiful for situation," and one who enjoys a varied view of hill and dale, forest, river and ocean, could hardly find a place more suited to his taste. Lynn also has reason to be proud of the law-abiding character of its citizens. There are few cities of its size where less disorder and turbulence are found. There is also reason for pride in the quality of many of its public buildings. I think it is safe to say that the Public Library building, recently erected, is the finest in America, for a city of this size. The people of this City also have reason to be proud of the independent spirit of its citizens, which has been so from the very beginning of its history. In the line of charity Lynn has been distinguished. It would be hard in this country to duplicate her most beautiful City Home, where the poor are cared for as tenderly as if they were possessed of means. People here certainly believe, with Erasmus Darwin, that

No radiant pearl, which crested fortune wears;
 No gem, that twinkling hangs from Beauty's ears;
 Not the bright stars, which night's blue arch adorns;
 Nor rising sun, that gilds the vernal morn,
 Shine with such luster as the tear that flows
 Down Virtue's manly cheeks for others' woes.

Lynn has also been noted for its ready response to the call of duty, when oppression or tyranny or distress has seemed to endanger the glory of the flag. The year 1850 was a notable year in the history of this country. It was the year when the famous, or rather infamous, fugitive slave law was passed in Congress, but it was also the year when that grand British advocate of freedom, George Thompson, went flashing like a meteor through the country, arousing the people to a white heat of indignation against the "sum of all villainies." Mr. Thompson spoke in Lynn, November 28, in Lyceum Hall, James N.

Buffum presiding. A subsequent large indignation meeting was held Saturday evening, October 5, in Lyceum Hall, Mayor Hood, the first Mayor of Lynn, presiding. On the platform were Jonathan Buffum, Daniel C. Baker, Charles Merritt, William Bassett, George Foster, Benjamin Mudge. At the close of the address a set of rousing resolutions was unanimously adopted, denouncing the fugitive slave law as shameful and infamous, and closing with the following burning words :

We rejoice to believe that there are not prisons enough in the North to hold the men and women who stand ready to succor and protect the panting fugitive slave, and battle and resist the slave-hunters who shall dare to pollute our soil ;

Resolved, that every man who voted for the atrocious bill, every one who avows his readiness to execute it and every one who justifies it on any ground, is a traitor to the rights of the free States and a criminal of the deepest dye.

That those ringing words were not words only was shown in the fact that when the war broke out Lynn did her full part in sending more than her quota of loyal men to the front to stand for the country and flag.

Surely for these and many other reasons Lynn has good cause to celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of the City, and to pray that Lynn may be in its devotion to the right and in its readiness to hear and heed the voice of duty, the calls of distress, a city which hath foundations, and I am sure that there are multitudes of Lynn's faithful citizens who will not cease to pray with the Christian poet,—

God give us men !

A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts,

True faith and ready hands :

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy ;

Men who possess opinions and a will,

Men who have honor, men who will not lie,

Men who can stand before a demagogue,

And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking :

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog.

Surely, if this prayer be answered, Lynn will live while time endures.





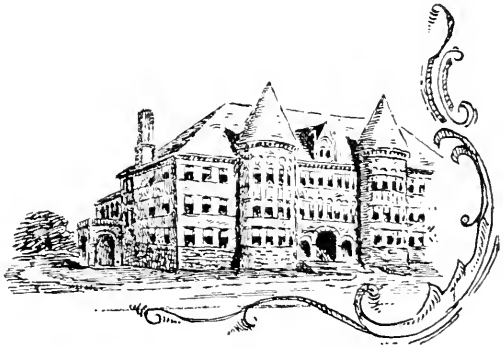
[Cover Design (reduced one-half) of Souvenir Programme ; Charles A. Lawrence, Artist.]

*Within these fifty years thine eye
Hath seen the youths and maidens fair
Climb the Old Hill, with many a sigh,
For learning's fane was there.*

*And long since to the fathers spoke
Old Freedom, "Here like yonder Rock,
My bulwarks stand to ward the stroke
Of despot's battle shock.*

*Here, like Rome's matron, I count o'er
My jewels,—Lynn a casket build
Fit to enshrine treasures far more
Than fabled genii willed."*

From "High Rock," by DAVID N. JOHNSON.



THE SECOND DAY.

I.—EXERCISES IN THE SCHOOLS, ETC.

SALUTES AND BAND CONCERTS.—THE CELEBRATION IN THE SCHOOLS.—ADDRESSES AND LITERARY SELECTIONS.—ENTERTAINMENTS AND SPORTS.

Promptly at 7 o'clock, A. M., Monday, May 14, the City bells gave tongue in jubilant peals, and cannon boomed at intervals in deep-toned staccato—saluting the Golden Anniversary, now entering on the second stage of its progress. The heavens presaged fair weather, a meteorological condition that should prove to be memorable, in respect to the power of the sun's rays, before the celebration was over, and all who could make the day a holiday prepared to do so, few among the loyal citizens of Lynn being inclined otherwise. True, the morrow held forth the greater inducement to remain away from work and business, but Monday's programme had attractions against which the shop and store and office could not prevail in many cases. So as the day advanced holiday-makers were much in evidence, and there were enough to throng the streets, attend the school exercises and be spectators at the sports, to say nothing of the children to whose benefit the day was dedicated, to warrant the statement that "crowds were out." The fact that a circus was exhibiting its well-worn attractions in a street parade and under canvas during Monday is adduced as further ground for the assertion, though it was not classed among the celebration features, and its coming was looked upon as impertinent by those who wanted no ulterior excuse for devoting the day to pleasure.

Beside the bellringers,¹ the first on the scene of official duty were the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, Company E, to fire the morning salute, which they did from the square between the Park and the Common. Under Lieut. Herbert L. Smith, the company commander, a gun crew of eighteen men executed the gunnery practice in conformity with modern tactics, supported by an infantry detail of seventeen men, commanded by Lieut. (Junior Grade) Martin L. Kimball, the entire company being uniformed in regulation white duck working suits. There had been some debate on the question how many guns should constitute a salute equivalent to the dignity of a City grown fifty years of age, and the decision was happily in favor of an equal number of guns with that of years in the City's life. Fifty were therefore fired, but not all in one period lest nerves be over-agitated, and window panes shattered. The morning saluting was limited to seventeen guns, that at noon to seventeen, and the evening discharges to sixteen — and the honor and dignity of the municipality was satisfied.

A band of music came next, stationing itself on a raised and decorated platform on the City Hall lawn, near the junction of Market and Essex Streets, where at the hour when the exercises in the schools began it opened a programme of martial cadences, dance music and popular airs,² under the baton of Leader Samuel S. Lurvey, for the entertainment of a consid-

¹J. Edgar Ames, Trinity M. E. (Tower Hill) Church; Lewis W. Granger, St. Paul's M. E. Church; Fred Hayward, Second Universalist Church; A. B. House, First M. E. Church; Charles K. McLeod, St. Stephen's Church; Howard W. Newhall, First Congregational Church; William H. Waterhouse, North Congregational Church; George A. Willard, First Baptist Church.

²Some of the pieces in the various programmes played during the celebration — the favorites of the public — were Sousa's marches, "Stars and Stripes Forever" and "Man Behind the Guns"; Reeves' "The 2d Regiment" march; Herbert's "The Ameer" march and waltz, "The Serenade" waltz, "The 22d Regiment" march, "Singing Girl," "Fortune-Teller," etc.; Tilzer's "A Bird in a Gilded Cage" and "Sweet Magnolia" waltzes; Meiler's "Ephraim's De-

light" two-step; popular song medleys, arranged by Dalbey, Beyer and others, including such late favorites as "Hannah Lady" and similar "coon" songs, besides "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Marching Through Georgia," and other patriotic melodies that continued in popular affection; Bendix's "North and South" and "Grand American"; Clark's "Remus on Broadway" two-step; Pryor's "Bunker Hill" march, "Love Thoughts" waltz; Kela-Bela's "Hungarian" overture; Therie's "American Republic"; Suppe's "Poet and Peasant"; Rosini's "William Tell"; "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Blue and the Gray," etc. Music arranged for the occasion was Thomas' "50th Anniversary" march, played by the 8th Regiment Band, and "The 50th Anniversary Jubilee," played by the Lynn Brass Band (see Third Day section).

erable and increasing audience during a period of two hours. This was the first of the band concerts. The others announced in the programme for Monday were duly performed, the Lynn Cadet Band (Lurvey's) playing on the Common during the afternoon sports, and at the City Hall again during the evening, and Putnam's 8th Regiment Band,¹ Herbert F. Putnam, leader, playing at High Rock previous to the lighting of the bonfire on that eminence.

The schoolhouses of Lynn, new and old, great and small, were the scene of that most admirable feature of the 50th Anniversary celebration, the observance by the school children, some 12,000 in number. In the schoolhouses that afforded assembly halls, classes occupying rooms in the buildings came together therein; a number of schools combined and held exercises in neighboring churches, and in many of the primary schoolhouses one room was utilized for the joint exercises of several rooms. Halls, churches and rooms were decorated for the occasion in a variety of ways, and with the boys and girls in holiday attire, flags in hand and animated with eager interest, with the audiences of pleased and attentive parents and friends who came in multitudes, and the presence of sympathetic teachers and persons invited to speak, the spectacle in every instance was a happy and inspiring one.

The exercises partook of a general character throughout, the programmes embracing patriotic songs which the school children of the entire City had learned; recitations of poems and prose selections chosen because of their local application or authorship; pupils' compositions, possessing the same merit; novel features of an entertaining character, and addresses by men and women distinguished for their literary attainments or connection with the social, political or industrial affairs of the City. It would require a volume by itself to record all that was said and

¹ Formerly Stiles' 8th Regiment Band, Harry E. Stiles, Leader. The band of the 8th Mass. Regiment, U. S. Vols., while in service during the Spanish war, was organized and conducted by Bandmaster Stiles, who, afterward, on the

return home of the regiment from Matanzas, Cuba, re-enlisted in the 26th Regiment, U. S. Vols., for service in the Philippines, being put in charge of the regimental band.

done in the school exercises in commemoration of the birth of Lynn as a city, but as much of it would be mere repetition it is sufficient to give brief accounts of the doings of separate schools or groups of schools, reserving space for several of the typical addresses; some of the literary selections, including the familiar and lovable "Bells of Lynn," and "Hannah at the Window, Binding Shoes," which were of universal adoption in the programmes; favorite extracts from the works of Lynn authors, to which the teachers and children turned as with one accord, and the patriotic songs that were sung.¹

HIGH SCHOOLS.

In the hall of the High School building both the Classical and English High Schools gathered Monday morning, to observe in unison the City's Anniversary. Present with the students were the staffs of instructors, as follows: *Classical High School*—Eugene D. Russell, Principal; Luther Atwood, Assistant Principal; William A. Perkins, Elmer Case and George Willis Day, Sub-Principals; Abby M. Burrill, Ida A. Burrill, Clara H. Whitmore, Susan W. Child, Mabel M. Taylor, Grace E. G. Ward and Sara Y. De Normandie, Assistants; *English High School*—Charles S. Jackson, Principal; Charles E. Simpson, Frank M. Greenlaw and Albion H. Brainard, Sub-Principals; Elton L. Blaisdell, D. Weston Elliot, Mary A. Todd, Marcia A. Lamphier, Susan A. Webster, Effie M. Meader, Jean B. McIver, Isabel C. R. Livingston, Isabel C. Dewey, Louise S. Earle, Jennie C. Houghton and Mabel P. Wall, Assistants; *Manual Training School*—William C. Holden, Instructor; Philip Goodrich and Moses F. Goodrich, Assistants. *Military Instructor*, Capt. Henry B. Goodridge. The following programme of exercises was carried out:

Singing, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,"	The High Schools
Piano Solo, "America Forever,"	Miss Sadie Wyzanski
Song, "Our Country,"	C. H. S. Glee Club

¹ The songs will be found in the section devoted to the Theatre exercises.

Anniversary Address ¹	Hon. Asa T. Newhall
Solo and Chorus, " <i>The Star-Spangled Banner</i> ,"	
.	Miss Cox and the Schools
Song, " <i>The Old Guard</i> ,"	E. H. S. Glee Club
Singing, " <i>America</i> ,"	High Schools and Audience

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

EASTERN AVENUE (First District).—The four grammar grades in this building, in charge of Mary I. Tufts, Principal; Edith L. Briggs, Sarah A. Collins and Florence B. Tarbox, Teachers, had exercises together in the schoolhouse hall, and were addressed by Charles H. Atkins, Minister of Friends, formerly a teacher in the Lynn High School. Among other things he said:

I suppose some of you children will have the privilege of seeing the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of this City. As you go forward into the coming fifty years you must remember how much our City needs true, brave and upright citizens. When this beautiful school building was to be erected, foundation stones had to be laid; your character is like those stones. The value of all you learn must rest on your character as its foundation. You may depend upon it that the boys and girls who will reflect the most honor on the City of Lynn during the next fifty years will be those who in the coming years learn to do what is right, because it is right.

INGALLS SCHOOL (First District).—Special efforts were made by the Principal, teachers and pupils to impart to the Anniversary exercises in this school a distinctive and instructive character. The schoolhouse hall was ornamented with appropriate decorations, including flags, bunting and plants; the blackboards displayed drawings of the old Town Hall, the City Hall, the City and State Seals, and Colonial flags, while at the rear of the stage, upon the wall, appeared the inscription. "1850—Lynn—1900," in the colors of the school, blue and gold. From a number of the rooms pupils were selected to

¹ See Addresses in the Schools.

appear in costume representing historic personages as follows :

<i>Room 7.</i> —	Priscilla Alden	Rena Bergengren
	Paul Revere	Herbert Doyle
	Dorothy Ingalls	Gertrude Moran
<i>Room 8.</i> —	Betty Alden	Miss Roberts
	Rose Standish	Miss Melcher
	Dolly Madison	Miss Cummings
<i>Room 9.</i> —	Dorothy Quincy	Miss Nelson
	Martha Washington	Miss Palmer
	John Hancock	Master Symonds
<i>Room 10.</i> —	Gen. Lafayette	Harold Hyde
	Samoset	Hubert Leonard
<i>Room 11.</i> —	Louisa May Alcott	Mildred Thorndike
	Mary Livermore	Eva Barry
	Mrs. Robert Morris	Maud Farrow
<i>Room 12.</i> —	George Washington	Charles Young
<i>Room 13.</i> —	Mrs. Nathaniel Greene	Marion Weeks
	Lady Endicott	Alice Laughlin
	Mrs. Thomas Jefferson	Stella Flower
<i>Room 14.</i> —	Queen Elizabeth	Helen Carroll
	Deborah Reed	Lillian Rogers
	Elizabeth Schuyler	Bertha Dearborn
<i>Room 15.</i> —	Empress Josephine	Miriam Carleton
	Dolly Wood	Blanche Batchelder
	Madam Polk	Ethel Damon
<i>Room 19.</i> —	Mrs. John Hancock	Emily Church
	Moll Pitcher	Abbie Todd
	Mrs. Eli Whitney	Mae Jackson

The exercises of the 7th, 8th and 9th grades began at 9 o'clock, the pupils assembling in the hall in charge of Principal Fred P. Batchelder and the following Teachers: Martha R. Orne, Elizabeth A. Cotter, Mary E. Tebbetts, Adelaide L. Breed, Lola A. Greene, Clara C. Farnham, Carolyn E. Ramsdell, Mary M. Ingalls, Arvista M. Wells, Ella F. Dow and Gertrude H. Tebbetts. The programme embraced singing; an address by Hon. Walter L. Ramsdell, formerly Mayor of Lynn, and songs by John W. Hutchinson. Mr. Ramsdell



INGALLS SCHOOL.

At the close of the exercises, Monday forenoon, the pupils in costume, with the Principal and speakers, were photographed as above. The Chairman of the Third District Committee, John H. Nelson, and Principal Fred P. Batchelder appear on the right and left of the group in the centre, respectively, the others being David N. Johnson and Ex-Mayor Walter L. Ramsdell.

referred to the surprises he encountered upon reaching the school, when he was escorted up the stairs by Samoset, passing on the way George and Martha Washington and other celebrities of former days, all of whom looked extremely young, as if they had found the fountain of youth that Ponce de Leon sought in vain. He spoke of the achievements of the children of 1850, to whom the City of to-day is due, and told the young people that upon them rested the responsibility for the City's progress in the next fifty years. He outlined the changes of the half-century, and the many improvements for which the people who builded upon the foundations of fifty years ago were to be thanked. Mr. Hutchinson sang "Old High Rock," and other melodies, interspersing his singing with felicitous remarks.

At 10.30 the 5th and 6th grades occupied the hall, with their Teachers, Annie M. Johnson, Cora A. McKenzie, Clara L. Bancroft, Mabel F. Hussey, Georgietta M. Thornton and Carrie M. Corson. Their exercises included a representation of old-time characters in an "Album of Fifty Years Ago," and the minuet, danced by twelve young people in costumes. The speakers were John H. Nelson, Chairman of the First District (School) Committee, and David N. Johnson, poet and historian.

LEWIS SCHOOL (First District).—The pupils of this school assembled in the decorated school hall at 9 o'clock, under the direction of the Principal, Anna M. Hunt, aided by L. Mabel Allen, Flora G. Staples, Lucy E. Hilliker, Sarah T. Hilliker, Margaret V. Ahern, Sarah M. Pierce, Jessie C. Rhodes and Ella M. Santry, Teachers. The exercises commenced with a chorus, "Native Land, United Land," and Charles S. Grover, former President of the Common Council, delivered an address replete with historical reminiscences. He had been a pupil in the Glenmere schools and spoke of the difference between the schools of to-day and those of fifty years ago. He referred to the former teachers in words of deepest affection and paid a high tribute to their application and earnest work. Most of the schools of to-day are on or near the locations originally occupied, and the comparison of the buildings of to-day with those of fifty

years ago is in keeping with the advance made by the City in all of its departments. He urged the pupils of to-day to apply themselves diligently to their tasks that Glenmere may always occupy the proud position it has held in the half-century just past, and thus show full appreciation for the advantages afforded by the City.

TRAINING SCHOOL (First District).—The pupils and pupil-teachers of the Training School, in charge of Maria F. Kimball, Principal, and Mary W. Wood, Cora M. Foster and Kate F. S. Smith, Teachers, including the primary schools under Misses Donovan and Hewes, assembled in one of the rooms and in the course of appropriate exercises listened to an address¹ by Howard Mudge Newhall on Lynn in former days.

WHITING SCHOOL (Second District).—Francis Haseltine, Principal: Alice C. Chase, Martha M. Larkin, Elizabeth W. Breed, Mary A. Dougherty, Annie E. Plummer, Effie M. Foss, Martha A. Rogers, Elizabeth A. O'Keefe, Elizabeth C. Spinney, Madeleine Wiggan and Bertha B. Bartlett, Teachers; the several grades participated in exercises held in the hall, during which William Stone addressed the pupils. His effort was devoted to reminiscences of the schools he attended when a boy. He told the children something about the method of taking care of the schools just before the town became a city, when the kindling-wood was stored in the upper rooms of the school buildings. Colored men used to bring the wood to the building and the boys would carry it in. A boy would be detailed each week to take care of the fire. The custom of storing the wood overhead came to an end abruptly in 1846, when during a recess at Master Batchelder's school, on Franklin Street, the floor gave way beneath the weight and the schoolrooms were wrecked. Fortunately the children were out at play, otherwise there would have been many killed; as it was, two or three were injured. He also told them how Central Square used to look, and gave some interesting details about Master King's school, which he regularly attended. The presence of a former teacher in Master King's school at the

¹ See Addresses in the Schools.

Whiting School celebration was one of the noteworthy incidents of the Anniversary. She was Cornelia Newhall when she taught, but she renewed school associations on this occasion as Mrs. C. A. Collins and as a visitor to the City. She spoke interestingly of the old times, remarking upon the changes that had taken place in the fifty years, and said encouraging things to her youthful hearers.

COBBET SCHOOL (Third District).—The hall of the Cobbet main building was compactly filled by the audience of children assembled for the Anniversary exercises, their parents and friends. The corps of Teachers in charge consisted of Philip Emerson, Principal; Julia M. Benner, Agnes T. Maroney, Caroline E. Batchelder, Grace P. Delnow, Anna M. Dame, Lillie B. Allen, Ina E. Tripp, Mary H. Kimball, Sarah H. Moulton, Clara J. Frazier, Helen A. Boyce, Anna L. Moore, Bessie M. Pinkham and S. Ellen Blaney. The speaker of the occasion was Hon. John W. Berry, Judge of the Lynn Police Court, and his address was upon a subject which he was exceedingly well fitted to discuss. He was for many years a member of the School Committee and took at all times a deep interest in the public schools. The address embraced a brief sketch of the Lynn schools as they were fifty years ago, when there were but forty teachers and about 3,400 pupils, and dwelt at some length on the increase of educational facilities not only in the City of Lynn, but throughout the country, and of the increase in all that goes to make the republic great and prosperous. He congratulated the children on the opportunities afforded them for securing an education, speaking also of the wide dissemination of general knowledge afforded by the medium of the newspapers and magazines. In concluding, Judge Berry exhorted the children to be proud not only of their City, but of their country, and to respect and honor and love the flag which was their country's emblem.

PICKERING SCHOOL (Third District).—The Anniversary exercises of this school took place in the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, where the pupils assembled under the care of

the Principal, Maria E. Paul, assisted by Sarah B. Didham, Marion E. Andrews, Lucy A. Chamberlain, Ida Gray Bagley and Hattie C. Bean, Teachers. Taking part with the older pupils were the children of the primary school in the Pickering, Miss Galeucia, Teacher. Among those who had a place in the list of exercises was Mrs. Ella F. Maynard, a former teacher, who spoke on the topic "First Things and Last Things." John L. Shorey, a teacher in Wyoma fifty years ago, delivered an address, in which he told of the conditions in the Wyoma or "Dyehouse Village" of his time. Then there were forty pupils where now there are 400, and one teacher sufficed where now ten are engaged. From Wyoma Square to the Peabody line there were but five houses, and where now Euclid Avenue breaks into Broadway there was the large Seldomgood pasture, stretching to the pond. The little dyehouse from which the village took its name was then situated just back of a building that stood where now stands the building occupied by the Illinois Leather Co., and the little one-story schoolhouse was on the spot now occupied by the Pickering School building. He told of the customs of that day and dwelt particularly upon the great advantages which the girls of to-day have over those of fifty years ago. With the improvements in facilities and accommodations the children of to-day should see to it that Wyoma shall occupy a high place among the City wards as far as its scholars are concerned, and he was glad to know that such was the case, owing to the application and hard work of the splendid corps of teachers.

BURRILL SCHOOL (Fourth District). — The Principal, Frances H. Newhall, assisted by Teachers Marianna Nicholson, Bertha M. Weeks, Mabel R. Frizzell, Jennie E. Stearns, Alice W. Follett, M. Florence Moran, Elizabeth M. Burnham and Carolyn G. Weeks, and the pupils of the Burrill School, prepared and carried out an interesting programme, the main features of which were addresses by Hon. Nathan Mortimer Hawkes¹ and John C. Houghton, Librarian of the Public Library and a former Lynn

¹ See Addresses in the Schools.

schoolmaster. A pleasant incident in connection with this school was the recognition of its exercises in a complimentary note from Mayor Shepherd, who, being a resident of the ward, deigned to accept the colors of the school for his own during the celebration.

SHEPARD SCHOOL (Fourth District).—J. D. Montgomery, Principal; Hattie A. Raymond, Grace L. Russell, Sarah A. Newhall, Emma L. Crabtree, Elizabeth M. Crosby, Alice Butman, Fannie M. Chadwell, Zilpha J. Williams. Corinne H. Nutter, Priscilla L. Cutts, Mary A. Treen, M. Elizabeth West and Bertha W. Reynolds, Teachers; in the exercises, which were given in the schoolhouse hall, Walter B. Allen, President of the Houghton Horticultural Society, and a former member of the City Council, delivered an address. He reviewed the history of the City, referring particularly to the schools of the Fourth District, Wards 6 and 7, indicating the wonderful growth of schools in these wards as an example of the increase in every department of the City. In conclusion, Mr. Allen said:

Now, here is a rare opportunity presented to each one of you to store your mind with what you see and hear during these days of celebration, that at the next Anniversary, fifty years hence, some one or more of you may stand before a school of 1950, as I stand before you to-day, and tell of the events and conditions of the past.

TRACY SCHOOL (Fourth District).—In this the newest schoolhouse of the City, the exercises were conducted under the supervision of Bernard W. Owen, Principal, assisted by Minnie G. Rourke, Ethel Norman, Caroline Swift, Julia L. Costello, Annie F. Rourke, Laura M. Langworthy and Adelaide S. Tufts, Teachers. There was speaking by Israel Augustus Newhall; Charles F. Penney, member of the Common Council; Joseph W. Colcord, member of the School Committee, and C. Neal Barney, Councilman, and member of the Celebration Committee.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL (Parochial).—The exercises of all the grades were held in the large hall of St. Mary's parochial schoolhouse, a programme having been prepared by the Brothers of

the Christian Schools and the Sisters of Notre Dame. An original poem entitled "Our City's Golden Jubilee," by Miss Gertrude Lynch, was recited by the author. "Lynn's Schools" were the subject of a reading by Miss Bridget McHugh, and "Lynn's Charms" by Miss Etta McCafferty. Other pupils to take part were Misses Jennie Cunningham, Rhoda Ward and Gertrude Griffin, Masters Richard Crowley and Charles Doran. "The Star-spangled Banner" was sung at the close by the entire school.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—FIRST DISTRICT.

CHATHAM STREET.—No. 2,¹ Nellie E. Pierce, and No. 107, Mary L. Courtney, united in exercises consisting of patriotic songs and recitations.

COBURN STREET.—Nos. 76, Ada S. Covell, and 90, Flora B. Lydon, united in singing and speaking exercises.

EASTERN AVENUE.—Nos. 100, Ethel L. Fogg; 110, Grace E. Wilder; 116, Fannie M. Maxwell and Caroline B. Green (Assistant), and 118, Lucy M. Powers, assembled for union exercises, which included an address by Charles H. Atkins, Minister of Friends.

FAYETTE STREET.—Nos. 4, Catherine M. Lynch; 5, Mary J. Maroney; 83, Mary E. Thyng; 86, Bertha A. Fellows, and 106, Nellie S. Tarbox, united, and were addressed by Henry T. Lummus, member of the School Committee.

INGALLS AVENUE.—Nos. 78, Teresa F. Donovan, and 95, Rosamond Hewes, joined in the exercises of the Teachers' Training School.

JACKSON STREET.—Nos. 6, Sarah F. Clark, and 7, Bertha B. Chesley, united, and were addressed by Mrs. Annie P. Newhall and Miss Annie Trufant, the latter having taught in the Jackson Street building an extended period in the past, and had come from a distance to be present at the exercises.

OAKWOOD AVENUE (Hood Schoolhouse).—Nos. 66, Bertha G. Fogg; 71, Clara L. Cutcheon; 72, Lena M. Pomeroy, and

¹ As arranged in the public school system, the class in each primary schoolroom is designated by a number; the names following the numbers are of the Teachers in charge.

74, Mabel R. Brown, held union exercises in St. Luke's M. E. Church, Oakwood Avenue, and were addressed by George H. Newhall.

PARROTT STREET.—Nos. 8, Mary I. Morse; 24, E. Frances Abbott; 50, Mabel F. Covell; 56, Mary E. Green, and 64, Elizabeth S. Leck, combined and listened to an address by Mrs. Mary J. Bryant, a former member of the School Committee.

RED ROCK STREET.—Nos. 10, Laura A. Ellison, and 11, Mary A. Ryan, joined together in general exercises.

SANBORN SCHOOL (Maple Street).—Nos. 3, J. Florence Holden; 44, Mary E. Hartnett; 55, Annie V. Downing; 61, Bertha F. Haskell; 68, C. Bernice Townsend, and 94, Hattie F. Johnson, came together in the Maple Street M. E. Church. Rev. Edward E. Small, the Pastor, delivered an address, comparing the schools of to-day with those of fifty years ago, taking for his text the quotation from Shakespeare, "What is the city but the people? True, the people are the city." Oliver Goldsmith was quoted to illustrate the charms of village life, the speaker showing that with her splendid woods and lakes Lynn was favored above other communities. He referred to the schools of fifty years ago when it would have taken every child between five and fifteen years of age to represent what one school does now, and twenty-five would have to be borrowed from down town to do that. The dress of the children of those days was far different from that of to-day, and there were no music, drawing or physical exercise teachers then. Connection with the City proper was by barges, and the schoolhouses had none of the comforts or attractions of to-day. But one thing they did have, and that was love for our glorious flag, and many of them showed it when called upon for its defense. The speaker urged every boy and girl to take every advantage of their educational facilities that they may make the Lynn of 1950 the mighty city she should be.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—SECOND DISTRICT.

BALTIMORE STREET.—Nos. 12, Clara M. Staton; 13, Clara L. Breed, and 73, Sally Parsons, united and together

with the Grammar School (5th Grade), in charge of Alice E. Meader, conducted appropriate exercises and listened to an address by Philip A. Chase.

COOK STREET.—Nos. 23, Mattie F. O'Neil; 87, Mary E. Doherty; 105, K. Agnes Donovan, and 111, Anna B. Mangan, united. Councilman John Ingram was the speaker.

HIGHLAND SCHOOL (Hollingsworth Street).—Nos. 18, Alice G. Billings; 19, Alice M. Donohue; 59, Grace R. Cutts; 77, Annie L. Cutts, and 117, Katherine L. Hartnett, joined in exercises in the Highland M. E. Chapel, Hollingsworth Street; the programme included speaking by Edward B. Billings and Miss Edith Whitmore.

SCHOOL STREET.—Nos. 14, Mary J. Callaghan; 15, Jennie F. Reynolds; 16, Elsie E. Hamilton; 17, Grace L. Parrott; 52, A. Florence Libbey, and 63, Bessie F. Nichols, assembled for exercises in the schoolhouse yard; speaking by Henry W. Breed, Chairman of the Second District (School) Committee, and Dr. Esther H. Hawks, a former member of the School Committee.

WASHINGTON STREET.—No. 53, Annie L. Richardson; exercises embracing an address by Hon. Peter M. Neal, former Mayor of Lynn.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—THIRD DISTRICT.

BLOSSOM STREET.—Nos. 9, Mary C. Brown; 25, Caroline F. Kimball; 26, Susan M. Cummings; 27, Maud A. Hussey; 41, Annah G. Porter, and 96, Gertrude Swain, united and were addressed by Rev. Franklin Knight, Curate of St. Stephen's Church.

COBBET PRIMARY (Cobbet Yard Schoolhouse).—Nos. 48, Sarah J. K. Southworth, and 81, Francella W. Bacheller, united, and were addressed by Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus, a former member of the School Committee. Nos. 49, Kate R. Richardson, and 62, Abbie Emerson, united, and listened to an address by William Stone.

COBBET SCHOOL (Cobbet Grammar Schoolhouse).—Nos.

21, Maud G. Gammon; 22, Susanna W. Berry, and 42, Grace A. Gowen, united in Mrs. Berry's room for general exercises.

EUCLID AVENUE.—Nos. 1, Mary A. Cross: 80, Maud D. Chase, and 114, Effie C. Berry, united in general exercises.

FRANKLIN STREET.—Nos. 20, Emma Parrott, and 67, Kate T. Curry, held union exercises: speaker, Capt. Patrick S. Curry.

LAIGHTON STREET.—Nos. 47, Carrie L. Gordon, and 60, Mary E. Breed, combined and were addressed by Howard Mudge Newhall.¹

LYNNFIELD STREET.—Nos. 108, Emma G. Ferris, and 119, Mary E. Smith, held union exercises: Rev. J. W. Farrar spoke.

PICKERING SCHOOL (Broadway).—No. 43, Alice A. Galeucia, joined with the grammar grades of the Pickering School.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—FOURTH DISTRICT.

ASH STREET.—No. 28, Mary R. Staton, exercises in which Miss C. Lucille Bancroft spoke. No. 97, Harriet L. Mulryan, exercises with Miss Anna Breed as speaker. Nos. 98, M. Alice Reed, and 99, Carrie H. Smith, joined with schools from Elm Street and George Street in the vestry of the Second Universalist Church for union exercises, in which an address was given by Mary E. Miars, Pastor of the Friends' Church.

BOSTON STREET.—Nos. 40, Juliet N. Baker, and 84, Katharine F. Brogan, united, the exercises including a sketch of Lynn by Miss Brogan and an explanation of the national flag by Miss Baker. No. 45, Alice D. Walker, exercises with an address by William F. Brackett, City Auditor. No. 75, Nellie B. Hunt, general exercises. Nos. 109, Gertrude F. Byrne, and 112, A. Maude Williams, united in a programme of songs and recitations.

CENTRE STREET.—Nos. 34, Maria C. Fiske: 35, S. Maud Somers; 38, Martha T. Litchfield; 69, Ellen G. Farrington: 79, Katherine F. O'Flaherty, and 113, Agnes H. Sheehan, united in exercises by the children.

CHASE AVENUE.—Nos. 33, Mary I. Baldwin; 51, Isabelle

¹ See Addresses in the Schools.

H. Miller; 85, Nora J. Horgan; 93, Jennie D. West; 101, Lizzie S. Lord, and 102, Alicia C. King, assembled in Elmwood Avenue Chapel, and were addressed by Hon. Howard K. Sanderson, State Senator (afterward Postmaster of Lynn).

COTTAGE STREET.—Nos. 29, May C. Hodge; 32, Lillian M. Hunt and Mary L. Heath (Assistant), and 115, Mabelle W. Haskell, united in exercises in which Rev. William C. Merrill spoke to the children.

ELM STREET.—Nos. 30, Lucia L. Clark, and 31, Mabel L. Tupper, joined with schools from Ash Street in the Second Universalist Church.

GEORGE STREET.—Nos. 54, Grace A. Allen, and 57, Elizabeth W. Bond, united with Ash Street and Elm Street schools, as above.

HARMON STREET.—No. 82, Harriet C. Archibald, had exercises including a history of Lynn, prepared by the teacher.

MYRTLE STREET.—No. 39, Julia F. Callahan; historical exercises. Nos. 65, Elizabeth E. Nicholson, and 103, Alice E. Sawtell, united, the programme including a history of Lynn by Miss Sawtell. No. 104, Elizabeth A. Crowley, exercises with a history by the teacher.

ONTARIO STREET.—Nos. 88, Annie J. Witham, and 89, Josephine R. Hill, combined in recitative exercises.

ROBINSON STREET.—Nos. 91, Alice S. Whitman, and 92, Bertha F. White, united in historical exercises, Miss Whitman compiling the review.

TRACY SCHOOL (Winter Street).—Nos. 36, Helen P. Bubier; 37, Margaret McIntire; 120, Grace M. Tufts; 121, Myra C. Reid, and 122, Emily E. McKeen, participated with the grammar grades in the schoolhouse hall.

PAROCHIAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE (Green Street).—Singing and reciting exercises were given by the classes assembled in the hall, and Capt. Patrick S. Curry, together with Rev. John C. Harrington, spoke on the subject of the day.

ADDRESSES IN THE SCHOOLS.

HON. ASA T. NEWHALL.

[ADDRESS DELIVERED IN THE EXERCISES OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.]

I make it a point to accept such invitations to address a word to the public as insure me that there is no means of escape for my hearers until after my conclusion. On this occasion I am forcibly reminded that the good fortune I have enjoyed in the past, in this respect, still pursues me, in having an audience compelled to retain their seats until I conclude my remarks. While I have sympathy for you, I can but rejoice that duty compels you to remain.

I recall a circumstance of my fortunate experience in this line that occurred some twenty years ago. The occurrence was the annual address before the Essex Agricultural Society. The field exhibit of attractions at such a time usually predominates to the detriment of the orator. At the time to which I refer, and just preceding the hour of opening, a heavy thunder-shower came up and lasted for an hour, with the result that I had a "packed house." The hall where the exercises took place was the only shelter obtainable by the great throng of people who were present that day, more for the purpose of viewing the outdoor exhibition than the indoor show. The press comment was that I held them spellbound to the finish, while I viewed it that the elements held them stormbound.

My task at this time is a difficult one, although especially pleasant, as I could ask no greater favor to gratify my pride than to be allowed to speak a few words before the pupils of the public schools. Yet, I am lacking in words appropriate to the subject to which I would specially call your attention, viz: The history, progress and aim of our High Schools.

If called upon to deliver an agricultural address, I could tell my hearers what I know or ought to know about farming; if before a City Council I was speaking, I might avail myself of the opportunity to find fault with the conduct of various municipal departments and perhaps endeavor to suggest a remedy; but I cannot seem to find

reason or logical criticism to offer in support of any argument against the management or progress of our schools.

Looking into your faces and considering you in the position of pupils of the public schools, I am reminded that it is requisite of you in the performance of your daily tasks to exercise most broadly your reasoning faculties in the solution of all problems. At all times, you are expected to furnish ample reasons in support of such translations as you may give to any subject in hand; in fact, the why and the wherefore, or in other words, the reason for, is as necessary as a reply, if demanded by your instructor.

My query, jocosely put, is: What reason would the Principals of your respective schools give at this time if called upon to state why they invited me to address a word to you on this occasion?

Is it because I reside in the first house in Lynn? Both from the standpoint of its age as well as its location this statement is substantially correct, although it has been sometimes alluded to as the "last" house. It is one of those cases where either translation of the subject may be correct, although in different words expressed. Is it because of the fact that my estate is the only one in Lynn assessed as a farm and that I am brought before you as a representative of Lynn's primitive, and for many years her principal, industry, which was farming? Is it because I celebrate my 50th anniversary this year, 1850 being the year of my birth? Or has this fact, that my great-great-great-grandfather was the first white child born in Lynn, secured for me the honor of addressing you as a direct descendant of one of the founders of Lynn,—the while we celebrate in commemoration of one of the milestones of Lynn's antiquity?

Pupils, speaking seriously, I think their reason for according me this pleasant privilege is because of their firm belief in my deep regard for the welfare of your schools, and their desire to gratify me with that which they knew would be an agreeable duty.

The occasion which brings us together this morning should arouse us to increased loyalty and allegiance to our beloved City. We should not fail, while considering our prosperity and business activity, to accord just recognition to the enterprise and ability of the old town, for much of our success as a city must be attributed to those who gave Lynn impetus while under the town form of government, and who so well laid the foundation for its future welfare.

Before proceeding to speak upon matters historical in connection

with the High Schools, which subject seems the most appropriate for this occasion, I shall ask your indulgence while I make reference to the pride which I have taken in the fact that it was my privilege to aid in an official capacity in securing this magnificent building for your occupancy as High School pupils; and I further take the liberty of quoting from my address before the City Council of 1889, relative to our schools, as follows:

It is self-evident that we look to our schools as the pillar upon which rests the prosperity and well-being of the republic; it behooves us to consider well the sources which best contribute to the enlightenment and expansion of the intellect. Education may well be termed the bulwark of civilization, on which the foundation of morality and good government most depends for support to resist the invasion of socialism, and which furnishes the sustenance which enables mankind to combat with the problems of life. The progressive and liberal policy which has prevailed in the past in reference to education demonstrates that we should sanction every advanced step toward the development of the mind consistent with reason and practical economy. We may well take pride in the rank and standing of our public schools. I am convinced, however, that necessity demands and that public opinion sustains the expenditure required for improved accommodations for the High School. Agitation of this question has developed the fact that public sentiment condemns the dilatory course that has been pursued for some time past in relation to the erection of a High School building, and I consider this one of the most urgent and imperative duties that is pressing upon you for your immediate attention, and I most earnestly recommend that you heed the repeated demands that have been made for proper High School accommodations, and take such action as will lead in the present year to the erection of an edifice for the occupancy of our High Schools, to be erected not only with reference to our present wants but for the needs of our large and growing City.

May you approve of the pride which I personally feel as I behold your enjoyment of its privileges and the pleasure which you daily derive from its occupancy. I submit for your later inspection a souvenir in connection with the erection of this building: it is the trowel which I used in the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone.

I am informed the present number enrolled in your schools is upward of 800; with its continued popularity and our rapidly increasing population it is a safe prophecy that the cornerstone for another High School building will be laid in the near future.

My invitation to come here this morning contained the following request, viz: "Tell the pupils anything that you think will interest them in the occasion or make them feel glad that they live in Lynn." I do not know of any one thing which would more likely please you than to

say that I shall be brief; and if my remarks appear more like personal reminiscences and a lecture than an address they shall have this redeeming feature: they shall not be inflicted on you at any great length.

As justly proud we should be of Lynn, her enterprise, thrift, culture, and attractive environment, we can claim no greater supremacy or advancement along any line of improvement or adornment, since the incorporation of the City, than that achieved along the line of improved advantages and facilities for securing an advanced education. That the opportunities afforded have not been neglected is demonstrated by the fact that many of the graduates of this school have achieved the highest honors obtainable in many of the colleges of this and other States, and many are the compliments which have been deservedly bestowed by the faculties of different colleges upon our graduates for the thoroughness of their preparation for college.

Our High School has been popular with all classes of the community since its founding. It was opened about June 1, 1849, in a building which stood on the present site of the Cobbet building on Franklin Street, with a class of forty-seven pupils of which fifteen graduated in 1852.

The old High School building on yonder corner, now used in conjunction with this, was, fifty years ago, evidently considered quite a structure for Lynn in those days. It was commenced in 1849, and dedicated in 1851. History says of it as follows: "On Wednesday, the 8th of January, the commodious structure erected on High Street for the use of the High School was dedicated." As commodious as it was then deemed, its proportions were soon overtaxed, and even after its enlargement it soon became apparent that it was not built with proper regard for the pursuance of that degree of diligent work that is and should be expected of pupils in the highest grade of the schools, inasmuch as it was insufficiently lighted, its heating facilities were inadequate, and its ventilation far below the approved standard now deemed indispensable in schoolhouse construction. Upwards of twenty-five years before the erection of this building which you now occupy the old structure became a subject of joke and comment and was styled "a hindrance to all good teaching, an eyesore to all the citizens, and a laughing-stock and scorn to the stranger within our gates."

While it continued to be occupied as the principal home of the school for more than twenty-five years after this comment, it annually

met with condemnation at the hands of the School Committee, who, in their report of 1884, criticised it as follows: "Speaking of the High School building, the most that can be said of it is, that it shelters our pupils from the rain." It became so over-crowded that it was necessary to establish colonies of the school at both the Cobbet and Ingalls buildings, where for several years the first-year pupils were located. This condition much interfered with the management of the school and of the accomplishment of ideal work, and was a poor incentive to interest High School pupils who hardly had an introduction to the High School during their first year. At the same time, the English High School was located in the attic of the Blossom Street building, in quarters not only inadequate but under conditions that were disgraceful. As regards the duties, trials and perplexities of the School Committee, as well as pupils, those were the days that tried their patience, if not their souls.

The school population of the City has more than doubled since 1880, at which time the whole number of pupils in the public schools was about 5,800, of which less than 150 were in the High School and the whole number of teachers there was six.

For some years there had been a popular demand for a course of study more suited to those whose inclinations craved a thorough scientific and business training. This want was met by the establishment of the now popular English High, to which I have alluded, and so complete are your courses of study in each school that opportunity is now afforded to secure an education along the line to which the pupil's taste may most incline.

To interject another word personal to myself I will say that, although from boyhood I have resided in Lynn, I was deprived of the benefits of our public schools owing to the distance to the nearest school, but during a portion of my school days I was no stranger to the delight of occasionally walking four miles both morning and afternoon while attending a private academy. I will refrain from giving you an account of my later school days at the Friends' school at Providence, Rhode Island, but this I there learned: the value and importance of discipline in school. This I deem one of the prime requisites for the highest success in all school work. While under strict discipline you may not progress, without it you can hardly hope to succeed; with it we are likely to try, and trying is seldom beaten. Let me urge upon you the importance of self-reliance. If any leaning is to be done by you let it

be upon your own resources. Think for yourselves; the time will come when you will be obliged to. The present is the most favorable time to go into training for this accomplishment. Master difficult problems by diligent personal application to your task; the roadway to success is full of deep ruts, to extricate yourself from which you must labor. Many thorny paths may have to be traveled, but a cheerful disposition will aid in healing your wounds as well as preventing the laceration of your spirit. Strive for the best. You would not be satisfied with a poor garment if you paid for the best; the best that this school affords—and it affords the best that there is—belongs to you by simply contributing your part, and each of you owes it to yourself to attain it. The extended opportunity for an education which is here afforded you I did not enjoy; what little I received was by practice of such diligent application as I recommend to you.

I warned you that I was likely to drift to a lecture to-day; my zeal for your welfare is my only excuse for any pointed suggestion I may make.

Pupils, why are we glad that we live in Lynn? There might be given many logical and well-grounded reasons, were I to reply to my own question at this time and were I able to do the subject justice, but I should not be adhering to my promise to be brief; therefore I will not discuss the matter at any great length, but merely allude to a few points in the City's history.

In a hasty review made of the happenings of fifty years ago I was impressed with the similarity of questions which agitated the public mind at that time with those under recent consideration and discussion, and some of these coincidences are amusing. In 1850 a discussion, which "waxed quite warm," arose on the question whether 1850 was the last year of the first half of the century or the first year of the last half. You recall that quite a discussion has been going on through the press of the country relative to whether the present year completes the nineteenth century or begins the twentieth.

It was in 1850 that the ten-hour system was generally adopted. "Our first Mayor [whose house was nearly opposite this building] took a lively interest in the movement, and the church bells were rung at six in the afternoon as a signal and then labor ceased for the most part in field and shop." The act constituting eight hours a legal day's work for city and town employees was so generally adopted at the last election and met with such unqualified approval in our City, that it is noted as quite a coincidence.

Scholars, my observation of school work, with particular reference to the labor of preparation and recitation required of you, as well as of the vocation which I follow, leads me to remark that, unfortunately, the eight-hour day is not practical in our lines.

In a mild form, even fifty years ago, our people were not exempt from that pernicious leech upon mankind which so confronts us to-day, and which constitutes such a menace upon the purse of the general public—I refer to the prevalence of trusts; and we find “that, by mutual agreement, the physicians of Lynn commenced charging seventy-five cents for each professional visit, June 15, 1850; the most common fee previous to that had been fifty cents. It was a time of great prosperity, and wages in almost every craft took an upward course.” Let us hope that this era may soon again dawn in fact, as well as in name.

Do you imagine that the comment of the physician of to-day upon his brother of the profession of fifty years ago would be, if expressed in that slightly vulgar phrase of the boy of 1900: that they were “dead easy,” or that they “lived hard”? History does not chronicle whether or not the physician of 1850 was skilful, but does say that the first burial took place in Pine Grove Cemetery that year.

It is very fitting that this period in the City’s history be marked impressively by granting the greatest freedom and latitude to that element of our population whose minds will retain most vividly an impression and recollection of the event, and that portion of the community is unquestionably the pupils of our schools. In your case, it is specially appropriate, as our High School has rounded out fifty years of existence, and I congratulate you upon the holiday in store for you, after the conclusion of my remarks. I congratulate you also, that your schools are to be a feature of to-morrow’s celebration.

May you also be advocates of and participants in a celebration commemorating the 100th Anniversary of our City’s incorporation fifty years hence, at which time, let us hope, the era of prosperity may be no less bright and the public spirit of our people as ardent as on this 50th commemoration; and that then, as now, our good City shall have retained its individuality, and not become absorbed by a “Greater” Boston; but, rather, may she not only have the name of Lynn, but—shall we prophesy?—may her children, Lynnfield, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott, once her territory, be then returned to the fold. May the sentimental pride of our people ever assert itself, and the mem-

ory of those who have aided and rejoiced in the prestige which we have so long enjoyed be so revered that no encroachment shall be suffered to deprive us of our distinctive name and standing.

How nobly have we survived, considering that it has been the pride of all nations to kick and tread our principal product under foot; so imbued have they become with the idea that it is not only their pride but their privilege and right, that it now seems the part of wisdom — and business — to gracefully submit to every tendency in that direction and continue to furnish them shoes in which to walk, and motors to propel their cars. May our shoes and our electrical productions go hand in hand to every quarter of the globe.

Scholars, in conclusion, allow me to ask of you that you compare the conditions under which you now attend school with those that existed less than ten years ago; and further, may I ask that you contrast your school privileges, while pupils of the grammar grades, with those that prevailed in the school of my younger days, where the boys were obliged to take their regular turn at kindling the school-house fire during the winter months, and aid the girls of the school in sweeping the schoolroom, which necessitated crawling under the benches and brushing the dirt into the aisles. I congratulate you upon the improved and enlightened conditions which now prevail.

Let me again remind you that Lynn has much to be proud of in her history. To her credit, be it said, that her citizens have ever lent a helping hand to those in distress both at home and abroad when calamity has occasioned a need for charity. Her patriotism and loyalty to the nation has been displayed in our day, as well as previously in the generation of your parents, and the proud record of her sons in aiding to sustain our country's honor and freedom when its flag was imperiled and the quick response to the call to aid in crushing the hand of tyranny and oppression waged against a liberty-loving people, struggling for independence or separation from Spain's despotic rule, well deserves commendation.

The pupils of to-day will soon be shaping the affairs of City, State and Nation. To your generation will be soon submitted the public control of communities richer, stronger, and we trust more intellectual, and no less patriotic, than those of your ancestors. When the guidance and administration of public affairs is extended to some among you, let us hope that the standard of honesty and of freedom from scandal which has prevailed in the conduct of our municipal affairs,



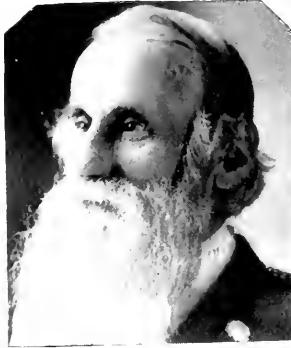
JOHN A. THURSTON
CONSTABLE.



ALBERT NEEDHAM
SCHOOL COMMITTEE.



JOSEPH M. ROWELL
COUNCILMAN, WARD 6.



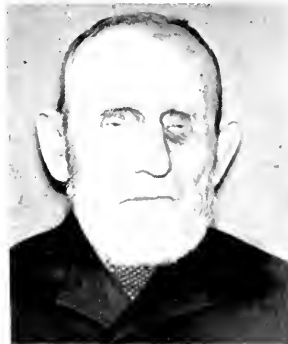
S. OLIVER BREED
SURVEYOR OF LUMBER.



HARRISON NEWHALL
ASSESSOR.



WARWICK PALFREY
FIELD DRIVER.



WILLIAM M. LEWIS
CITY MESSENGER.

SURVIVING MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OF 1850.

since our incorporation to the present hour, may be an added incentive to you to speak well of our City, and make you feel glad that you live in Lynn.

HON. NATHAN MORTIMER HAWKES.

[ADDRESS IN THE BURRILL SCHOOL.]

No loyal son of Lynn can refuse to respond upon such a day and for such a cause as this. There are many reasons why it is agreeable to me that my mite should be contributed to this school. The Principal of the school is not only a descendant of Thomas Newhall, the first white child born in Lynn, but also of John Adam Dagyr, the "celebrated shoemaker of Essex," who revolutionized the staple industry of Lynn. She was reared in that part of the old Town which has the strongest hold upon my affections.

The school stands upon the breezy hill which was the fairest and most attractive spot in the whole Plantation in the eyes of the planters of Lynn. Upon and about this hill five of the leading emigrants from the old world received their grants of land: Thomas Willis, for whom the hill was originally called, received 500 acres; Edward Holyoke, whose name is perpetuated in a street and a spring, received 500 acres; George Burrill received 200 acres; Nicholas Brown received 200 acres; Richard Sadler, the first Clerk of the Writs, received 200 acres and the rock by his house.

The old Boston road, which passes the school and is not so steep as it formerly was, is the historic road of Lynn. Wherever the post-office was used to be the centre of the town: the first three postmasters of Lynn, James Robinson, Ezra Hitchings and Samuel Mulliken, lived upon Boston Street and had their offices there.

The early settlers of Lynn came out of the fen country of England—a region reclaimed from the water and formerly dyked even as Holland is to-day. They were tired of the dull, flat expanse upon which they were reared. Their eyes eagerly scanned the magnificent prospect of sea and marsh and river and woods seen from this gracefully rounded hilltop. Here they found it good to live and when they died they left behind them the memory of right living, and descendants who have blessed their sires for seeking a freer life in the new world in so comfortable a location.

Notable happenings has this old street seen. Samuel Sewall, the witchcraft judge and Puritan diarist, records that he dined at Hart's in Lynn—the old house behind the big buttonwood at the corner of Federal and Boston Streets, not yet forgotten by the elders. John Adams frequently rode circuit to the East: he, too, dined at Hart's. Benedict Arnold passed by this spot on the 11th of September, 1775, upon his famous and quixotic campaign against Quebec. President Washington went over this route on the 29th of October, 1789, in his own chariot drawn by four horses, with Tobias Lear and Major Jackson as outriders on horseback. Of Lynn Washington wrote in his diary: "It is said 175,000 pair of shoes (women's chiefly) have been made in a year by about 400 workmen. There is only a row of houses and not very thick on each side of the road."

The turnpike and the railroad drew pageant and travel away from the hill, and left the Burrill School free to go on its studious ways unvexed by bustle and noise.

I have had sufficient warning to refrain from talking local history here, for I know that the Principal of this school has a great scrapbook into which has been diligently pasted all that has been written of this locality. I may say something of the family from which the name of the school is derived, and then pass on to safer ground.

The advent of the Burrill family into Lynn is coeval with its settlement. George Burrill, the pioneer, came from England and located on the western side of Tower Hill, upon a grant which indicates him as a principal planter. Of him it is sufficient commendation to say that he was the progenitor of a family whose several generations made a large part of the annals of Lynn for a hundred years.

His son John, called in the records John senior, for many years a "prudential" or selectman, as such was a party in 1686 to the famous Indian deed of Lynn. John senior was the colleague of fighting Parson Jeremiah Shepard in the troubles which grew out of Sir Edmund Andros' and Edward Randolph's attempt to steal Nahant from the inhabitants.

The broader political activity of the Burrill family dates from 1691, the last year of the inter-charter period, or the time between the Colonial and the Provincial charters. It was the last year that the people of Massachusetts chose their own Governor, down to the time when the State, under its free Constitution, elected John Hancock.

The venerable Simon Bradstreet, styled the Nicias of New England,

was Governor. John Burrill, Sr., was Representative to the Great and General Court. John Burrill, Jr., became Town Clerk of Lynn, which office he occupied until his death, thirty years later. The town electing but one Representative at a time for several years, father and son alternated in representing it. John Burrill, Jr., was a Representative twenty-four years, ten of which he served as Speaker. From the Speakership he went into the Council of the royal Governor.

The year 1721 was an exciting one. Very little legislation was effected. Governor Samuel Shute and the General Court were fighting one of the hottest of the forensic battles which for many years the people waged with the royal prerogative. Worse than that, small-pox raged in Boston through the year. The Court was adjourned to the George Tavern on Boston Neck, then to Harvard College, then to the "Swan Tavern, because of the small-pox near the College." All was in vain, so far as the Honorable John Burrill was concerned.

The Boston News-Letter of Monday, December 18, 1721, contained the following notice under date Lynn, December 11 :

The last night the Honorable John Burrill, Esq , one of His Majesty's Council, and one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex, died of small-pox, in the sixty-second year of his age. He had been for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives, and behaved himself in that chair with great integrity, modesty and skill; having a just and equal regard to the honor of the government and the liberty of the people; so that he was highly esteemed and beloved by both. He was a man of true and exemplary piety and virtue, endowed with a very clear understanding, solid judgment, and sound discretion. And God made him a great blessing, not only to his town and county, but to the whole province. *Isaiah* iii. 1: "For behold, the Lord God of hosts doth take away from Judah the stay and staff—the Judge—and the prudent—the honorable—and the counsellor."

Governor Thomas Hutchinson, the historian of the period, likens Mr. Burrill to "the right honourable person, who for so many years filled the chair of the House of Commons with such applause." The Speaker of the Commons referred to was Sir Arthur Onslow, reputed the most accomplished parliamentarian who ever presided in the English House. The Governor says that the House "were as fond of Mr. Burrill as of their eyes"; and he further records, "I have often heard his contemporaries applaud him for his great integrity, his acquaintance with parliamentary forms, the dignity and authority with which he filled the chair, the order and decorum he maintained in the debates of the House, his self-denial in remaining in the House, from

year to year, when he might have been chosen into the Council, and saw others, who called him their father, sent there before him."

Alonzo Lewis writes: "He gained a reputation which few men who have since filled his stations have surpassed. The purity of his character, and the integrity of his life secured to him the warmest friendship of his acquaintance and the unlimited confidence of his native town. He was affable in his manners and uniformly prudent in his conduct. His disposition was of the most charitable kind, and his spirit regulated by the most guarded temperance. He willingly continued in the House many years, when he might have been raised to a more elevated office, and his thorough acquaintance with the forms of legislation, the dignity of his department, and the order which he maintained in debate, gave to him a respect and an influence which probably no other Speaker of the House ever obtained."

Ebenezer Burrill, the younger brother of "the beloved Speaker," was also a man of mark in town and colony. He was a Representative six times, and a member of the royal Governor's Council from 1731 to 1746.

These brothers were the only Lynn men who ever served at the Council board of the royal Governor. From this fact, probably, came the designation which long attached to the Burrills as "the royal family of Lynn." The brothers were astute politicians, for they had long public careers in conspicuous station, and pleased both crown and people.

After them came two other Burrills, sons of Ebenezer. Their names were Ebenezer and Samuel. Ebenezer was Town Clerk seventeen years and Representative twelve. He was one of "Sam Adams' rebels." His services in the General Court were during the momentous years from 1764 to 1775, to the very time that saw the first armed resistance to the royal authority. Samuel Burrill had the felicity to be the Lynn member of the venerated convention of 1779, which framed the State Constitution, under which we live to-day. He served as Representative down to 1783, and thus rounded out a full century of eminent public service by one family.

The perspective of fifty years is not long enough to treat of local history. The actors upon the stage are too near for us to critically compare the then and now. For example, the two opposing forces in the year 1850 were perhaps George Hood and Daniel C. Baker. They have passed on but their children are our associates of to-day. One

member of the first City Council is still a vigorous writer for the press.¹ John L. Shorey, then a teacher, is to address one of the schools to-day. Master King died long ago but he left a very active set of schoolboys behind him. The Principal of this school fifty years ago, now the accomplished Librarian of our noble Public Library, John C. Houghton, sits beside me to-day.

I cannot comment upon 1850, so I have deemed it wiser to devote my time mainly to a study of some curious figures in New England history.

We do not study the stars from the housetops as did the wise men of the East, nor do events out of the common seem to us as special providences given for our reproof or guidance, as they appeared to our ancestors of Governor Winthrop's time.

The 19th day of April, which Massachusetts has decreed a public holiday, is, beyond all other days in the calendar, the anniversary of the mysterious cycle days of New England. It is the day upon which at periods eighty-six years apart have happened momentous and portending events relating to our history. Whether mathematics have anything to do with the sequence of human events, Omnipotence only knows, but figures show a remarkable coincidence at least. To April 19, 1603, add 86 years. The result is April 19, 1689. Add another 86 years. The result is April 19, 1775. Add yet another 86 years, and we have April 19, 1861.

I cannot claim any patent upon this cycle day of New England. John Gorham Palfrey, in his erudite and—from the Puritan standpoint—most satisfactory history of New England, brought out its peculiar recurrence. The volume in which it was mentioned was published in 1864, shortly after the latest repetition of the day.

From time to time since then I have thought that the theme might be amplified. The invitation for to-day gave me the opportunity to indulge in some thoughts upon the matter. Dr. Palfrey is an eminent witness to call—he is an authority upon our history—and after I had prepared the substance of what I am to say to you I hunted up his book, which I had not seen since my first reading at the time of its publication. I was curious to know how closely I had carried his theory in my mind in the intervening years. Let me give Dr. Palfrey's own words, only prefacing by saying that I did not remember that he extended the parallel across the water. It seems that he did carry it back to 1603, but did not fix the exact month and day.

¹ Joseph M. Rowell.

In the history of New England there are chronological parallelisms not unworthy of remark. Some critical events in it were just a century apart. In 1665 the courtiers tried her temper with Lord Clarendon's Commission; in 1765 they tried it with Lord George Grenville's Stamp Act. In 1675 began the attack on her freedom which I have recorded in this volume; in 1775 began the invasion which led to her independence of Great Britain. But the cycle of New England is eighty-six years. In the spring of 1603 the family of Stuart ascended the throne of England. At the end of eighty-six years, Massachusetts having been betrayed to her enemies by her most eminent and trusted citizen, Joseph Dudley, the people, on the 19th day of April, 1689, committed their prisoner, the deputy of the Stuart King, to the fort in Boston which he had built to overawe them. Another eighty-six years passed, and Massachusetts had been betrayed to her enemies by her most eminent and trusted citizen, Thomas Hutchinson, when, at Lexington and Concord, on the 19th of April, 1775, her farmers struck the first blow in the war of American independence. Another eighty-six years ensued, and a domination of slaveholders, more odious than that of Stuarts or of Guelphs, had been fastened upon her, when, on the 19th of April, 1861, the streets of Baltimore were stained by the blood of her soldiers on their way to uphold liberty and law by the rescue of the national Capital.

We may add another and an earlier cycle day to those named by Dr. Palfrey. It occurred while our fathers were yet in the old home. We go back to old England eighty-six years, to dwell for a moment upon the cause of our being here to-day in this fair New England city instead of in an obscure old England parish.

The year 1603 was pregnant with happenings which influenced the planting of New England. On the 24th of March of that year died Elizabeth, the great Queen of England. On the 3d of April, James, her successor, the son of Mary, Queen of Scots,—martyr or monster as you read partisan history,—attended service at the High Church of St. Giles at Edinburgh, and delivered a farewell harangue to the congregation. His journey to London took thirty-two days. So that, upon our fateful day, the 19th of April, 1603, this man, whose mental makeup had so much to do with the growth of the Puritan idea, was just half way from the old to the new—from Edinburgh to London.

Of the King's first meeting with the Puritan ministers Charles Knight writes: "When the Puritan ministers presented their petition to James on his journey to London they asked for a conference. On the 14th, 15th and 16th of January, 1604, the King summoned to Hampton Court the Archbishop of Canterbury, eight bishops, five deans, and two doctors, who were to sustain the ceremonies and practises of the church and to oppose all innovation. To meet them four members of the reforming party were summoned, including Dr. Reynolds, a divine of

acknowledged learning and ability. Royalty never displayed itself in a more undignified manner. Episcopacy never degraded itself more by a servile flattery of royalty. James, in his insolent demeanour to the representatives of a growing party in the English church, thought to avenge himself for the humiliation he had been occasionally compelled to endure from ministers of the Scottish kirk. He was the chief talker in these conferences. Harrington, who was present, says, ‘The King talked much Latin, and disputed with Dr. Reynolds; but he rather used upbraidings than argument, and told the petitioners that they wanted to strip Christ again, and bid them away with their snivelling. . . . The bishops seemed much pleased, and said His Majesty spoke by the power of inspiration. I wist not what they mean, but the spirit was rather foul-mouthed.’ A few alterations were made in the Common Prayer Book, and a new version of the Holy Scriptures was ordered to be undertaken. James had taken his side; but his pedantic vanity, though suited to the taste of Bishop Bancroft who fell upon his knees and thanked God for giving them such a king, was not quite fitted for the government of the English nation.”

At the time the iconoclastic achievements of Henry VIII. and the reign of Elizabeth and Cecil and Shakespeare and Bacon and the defeat of the Spanish Armada had broken the shackles and opened the eyes of all Englishmen to a broader life, this man, whom Macaulay thus describes, came upon the scene: “It was no light thing that, on the very eve of the decisive struggle between our Kings and their Parliaments, royalty should be exhibited to the world stammering, slobbering, shedding unmanly tears, trembling at a drawn sword, and talking in the style alternately of a buffoon and of a pedagogue.”

This is a pen drawing by the great historian of the King whose name is prefixed to our version of the Bible as *King James, Defender of the Faith*, because the translation of the prelates was made during the reign of this man, whom Sully aptly styled “the wisest fool in Christendom.”

The straightness of the Scottish Protestantism was galling to the son of Catholic Mary. It was an easy step for this self-indulgent man to fall under the influence of the Anglican prelates.

A bundle of contradictions, James madly asserted the divine right of Kings, which had its legitimate result in the disgraceful death of his son on the scaffold, and the ignominious flight of his grandson before the victorious approach of William of Orange.

The Stuart doctrine of the divine right of Kings made Parliament and country Puritan for the time being.

Anglican prelacy had driven men of tender consciences, like Robinson, Carver, Brewster and Winslow, to Leyden, in Holland, from whence, desiring to rear their children in English habits and English tongue, they had fled to the bleak shores of New Plymouth.

This New Plymouth was, however, in the divine plan the fertile seed-ground for the planting of the world-compelling religious and political freedom formulated in the immortal compact signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod Harbor, on the lid of a chest, November 11, 1620 (O. S.). There the Pilgrims from Scrooby and Austerfield, upon the sure foundation of Plymouth Rock, anchored the ark of the world's progress.

After the death of James in 1625 and the accession of his abler but more stiff-necked son, the ill-fated Charles, the persecution of the Puritans by Archbishop Laud and the prelacy redoubled its energy. Then began the great exodus of the Puritans to New England. First came Conant and the old planters to Gloucester, then to Salem. Next came Captain Endicott with the advance guard of "The Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." In June, 1630, Winthrop arrived, bearing the charter which our fathers guarded so carefully as the Magna Charta of their liberties.

From 1630 to 1640 the immigration of Puritans continued to these shores. Then the current ceased to flow, for the success of the Parliament in the struggle with the Crown brightened the prospects of the good men at home, and some, like Hugh Peters of Salem, returned for service under Cromwell and for martyrdom under the Restoration.

Of that amazing religious movement, which had its freest scope and fullest development among our own people of Massachusetts, an immense and ever-increasing literature has been created.

The pens of men and women of all shades of view, narrow and broad, have found increasing fascination in the story of the initiation, struggles, development and consequences of Puritanism.

The founders of Massachusetts were the most profoundly steeped in religion of any people in the world; they were the most humble in sight of God, but they were exceedingly proud before man—hence they conquered themselves first and the world later.

Our people were closely allied, by blood, political creed and religious belief with the Puritans of England, who were discontented

under the restoration of Charles II. Charles and his ministers early discovered that the Massachusetts Bay Colony was a thorn in his side. He was in a wrangle with the Colony all through his reign. The charter was finally vacated October 23, 1684. Charles died February 15, 1685. James II. was proclaimed in Boston April 20, 1685. The Colony was without a charter.

The disposition of the new King was unknown, but feared. The gifted but much disliked Edward Randolph, the evil genius of the Colony, who had been an important factor in the overthrow of our charter, was here. There was an interregnum, a troubled season of waiting.

On September 29, 1686, James, under the great seal, cast the thunderbolt by making the astute Sir Edmund Andros Governor-General of New England. December 20 he landed in Boston and published his commission. Edward Randolph was Secretary. These men were hated more than any other two men who ever came to these shores. The attempt of Randolph, whose covetous eyes had looked upon the beauties of Nahant, to steal it from the inhabitants of Lynn, had excited intense indignation and was the main public topic of discussion in Lynn for years. Many were the devices which our long-headed fathers adopted to foil Andros and Randolph. One, and an ingenious one it was, set up the Indians as owners of the soil against the prerogative of the King of England. Then they persuaded the Indians to convey their supposed titles to the planters, generally in their collective capacity.

The Salem deed conveys to the Selectmen and Trustees for the town of Salem "for the sole use, benefit and behoof of the Proprietors in and purchasers of y^e township of Salem." The Lynn deed runs "to the Trustees and Prudentials in behalf of the Proprietors." Each of the town deeds was for a consideration of twenty pounds. The date of the Salem deed was October 11, 1686, and the acknowledgment was of the same day. The Lynn deed bears date September 4, 1686, but does not appear to have been acknowledged until May 31, 1687. The deeds were executed before a noted settler, Bartholomew Gedney of the King's Council. Felt, in his "Annals of Salem," notes a fact which is apparent to other observers, namely, that there is a lack of uniformity in the orthography of the original deeds, particularly as to the Indian names.

The motive in procuring these releases is seen in a conversation in

March, 1689. Andros and some of his friends called upon the Rev. Mr. Higginson, the Minister of Salem. Andros asks the latter whether the territory of New England does not belong to the King. The reply is in the negative, because the Colonists own it by right of just occupation and by purchase from the Indians.

In the course of debate Andros says, with warmth, "Either you are his subjects or you are rebels," intimating that if the people did not yield their lands to His Majesty, take new grants and pay rents for them, they should be treated as rebels.

Andros claimed that on the forfeiture of the charter all lands reverted to the crown, and that the owners, to hold them legally, must take out patents of confirmation from the new government. A schedule of forms and fees was arranged by which his friends were to be enriched. The commons of several of the towns were seized and given to his followers, notably the Ten Hill Farm of 900 acres in Charlestown, given to Lieut.-Col. Lidgett, to be held under the crown at a nominal rent, the details of which are fully set forth by Frothingham in his recital of the petty tyranny of Andros. While Andros was thus scheming for the overthrow of the rights of the Colonists, events in the mother country were changing the destinies of the English race.

William of Orange, of blessed memory, landed in England. William and Mary became King and Queen.

News of the deposition of James reached Boston April 18, 1689. The hour of vengeance had come at last. The Colony rose in arms, imprisoned Andros and Randolph, and the usurpation of New England was at an end. The sturdy planters of Essex County had an important share in that drama of freedom. It was the most eventful epoch of the Colony down to the American Revolution. There is in the Lambeth Palace, at London, among the papers of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a manuscript account of the uprising, said to be in the hand-writing of Randolph himself.

The writer says: "April 19th, about 11 o'clock, the country came in, headed by one Shepard, teacher, of Lynn, who were like so many wild bears, and the leader, mad with passion, more savage than any of his followers. All the cry was for the Governor and Mr. Randolph." July 24th, 1689, Randolph wrote from jail to the Lords of Trade, "All things are carried on by a furious rabble animated by y^e crafty ministers."

Those old Puritan pastors, in spite of their brimstone preaching,

were men raised up to lead in the wilderness. They were the apostles of the modern civilization. This Jeremiah Shepard had a stormy and turbulent career in his earlier years as a minister at Rowley and Ipswich. That training stood him in good stead in later years in the Andros crisis. In that year of grace, he was not only the spiritual guide, but also Lynn's member of the General Court and leader of its physical force. He was Pastor, Legislator and Captain. That his muscular and mental fibre were adapted to the locality is manifest from the fact that he died here with the harness on in 1720, forty years after his settlement.

April 17, 1629, a letter dated at Gravesend was written by the Governor and Deputy of the Company in England to Mr. Endicott. In it was the following advice: "If any of the Salvages pretend right of inheritance to all or any part of the lands, graunted in our Pattent, we pray you endeavour to purchase their tittle, that we may avoid the least scruple of intrusion." It is true there were frequent troubles with the Indians, but this deed was given ten years after Governor Josiah Winslow had sent Charles II. the "best of our spoyles of the Sachem Phillip, taken by Capt. Benjamin Church when he was slayne by him, being his crowne, his gorge, and two belts of their own making of their gould and silver." King Philip and his warriors were far from our vicinity, away off on the borders of Rhode Island. The next Indian outbreak was as far away as Wells in Maine. This happened in the spring of 1690. So that the tardy compliance with the Governor's advice to Mr. Endicott was not dictated by any nearby danger from the Indians who, so far as any tribal power went, were remote. It is also hardly reasonable that the Colonists, after sixty years of undisturbed possession of the soil, had awakened to consciousness of the prior rights of a savage race whom they had learned to despise hereabouts from their scant numbers, but were alert to send their fighting men hundreds of miles into the wilderness to hunt down and exterminate as they did wolves and other marauders.

The second generation—the sons of the companions of Winthrop and Endicott, the first generation of American-born Englishmen, the sons who had helped their fathers clear the wilderness and establish homes in the new world—had come into possession of their heritage. After the struggle with nature, after the fathers had yielded the burdens of pioneer life to the stalwart sons and the mortal part of many had been tenderly laid away in God's Acre in each little hamlet, no

sentimental consideration of justice, no fear of personal danger from the scattered aborigines, moved these hardy first-born sons of English-Americans to carry out the injunction given their fathers by the company in England. It was rather one of the early lessons in the school of independence which culminated in the clash of arms in the next century at Lexington and Bunker Hill. It was one in an unbroken series of happenings from their first arrival, which demonstrate the purpose of our ancestors to found a Puritan Commonwealth, independent alike of the English church and the English crown. Were they seers who could penetrate the veil of futurity and witness the marvelous growth of the greater England which they planted?

Let it be remembered that at this period—or from the day of the deposition of Andros, April 19, 1689, till the arrival of Sir William Phips, May 14, 1692—Massachusetts enjoyed its only three years prior to the American Revolution of pure and absolute freedom, independent alike of Crown or Parliament. It was a government deriving all its powers from the people. When men talk of the sturdy qualities of races let them recall the fact that the Puritan, Simon Bradstreet of Salem, who was called by universal approval to be Governor, was eighty-seven years of age when he took the office. The witchcraft historians agree that if he had not been superseded by the arrival of the royal charter, in 1692, the witchcraft prosecutions would have failed. The veneration of the people and his own mental powers at ninety years, save for foreign interference, would have spared our people that dark horror.

This cycle of eighty-six years from the accession of James I. to the deposition and flight of his grandson and namesake, of whom it can be truthfully said that there is hardly a sovereign mentioned in history of whom one can find less good to say, embraces the whole period of Stuart rule in England. In the language of royalty the reigns of these four Stuarts, James I., Charles I., Charles II. and James II. had been continuous.

In fact, there had been an important interregnum, when England was ruled by Oliver Cromwell, the greatest all-round man whom the English race has produced. During the struggles at home between King and Parliament, befriended by Cromwell and the Commonwealth of England, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had waxed strong.

Then came eighty-six years under the Hanoverian dynasty and a government at home of Ministers and here of a Council and General Court, comparatively free but nominally under a series of royal Governors who

did not find their positions sinecures. The ignorance of the Ministers of George of the temper of the people of the Colonies, the Stamp Act, and taxation without representation, brought about that other mysterious cycle day, the 19th of April, 1775, when armed resistance—the ordeal of battle—enforced what Winthrop and the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England meant when they landed in Salem in June, 1630: absolute freedom from old world rule.

The fourth great cycle day of New England was the 19th of April, 1861, when the men of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment were fired upon in the streets of Baltimore. The blood shed on that day was the opening of the most gigantic contest of arms of the modern world. No man at its beginning was wise enough to see that out of the sacrifices of that war was to come the abolition of chattel slavery of human beings on the western continent—and in the world among white men, save in South Africa: and even there British guns are to-day sounding its death-knell. War is a stern teacher, but civilization and human progress will follow Lord Roberts' triumph as surely in South Africa as they did after Sherman's march to the sea and Grant's crowning victory at Appomattox.

In conclusion I may sum up the turning events of these four striking periods, upon the first and second of which I have more fully touched as they are more remote and less apt to be enlarged upon:

March 24, 1603, the great Queen died. On the 19th of April her crooked successor, James Stuart, was just half way from Scotland to London on his journey to assume the crown. The Stuart application of the doctrine of the divine right of Kings to absolute rule filled the sails of the *Mayflower* till she landed the immortal band of Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and directed the course of the Puritans to Massachusetts Bay. Eighty-six years from that day, on April 19, 1689, news having arrived in Boston of the deposition of the last of Stuart Kings, the men of Massachusetts arose in righteous indignation and imprisoned his Governor and tool—New England's Tyrant—Sir Edmund Andros. Eighty-six years again passed and on the historic 19th of April, 1775, "the embattled farmers fired the shot heard round the world," on Lexington Green, and the first blood was shed in the War of the Revolution. Again eighty-six years revolve and another portent is seen on the same remarkable date, April 19th, 1861, when the first blood is shed in the streets of Baltimore—the blood of Massachusetts men—the opening of the gigantic slaveholders' Rebellion.

Here are four cycles of eighty-six years, each with its initial and dramatic movement upon the 19th of April. There is no day in the calendar of Massachusetts that can be compared with this great cycle day. These four events are the very hinges of the crises of our existence as a civilized community. The first is the compelling influence in the planting of the colony; the second is the overthrow of prelacy and despotism; the third is the resort to arms against the crown; and the last is the purification by offering upon the altar of sacrifice its heroic sons that the nation might live. This is a most curious historic cycle. Surely every loyal son of Massachusetts has an equal right to be proud of the 19th of April, and to make his gladness known of all men upon that day.

HOWARD MUDGE NEWHALL.

[ADDRESS, EMBRACING SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS TO THE COOPER CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, SUNDAY, MAY 13, AND TO THE PUPILS OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL (INGALLS AVENUE) AND THE LAIGHTON STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL, MONDAY, MAY 14.]

It seems appropriate in speaking of the early days when the parish made the boundaries of the town, and when everything civil or religious was talked over in the meetinghouse, to recall at this time the meetinghouses and early religious organizations of Lynn. At a recent meeting of the Lynn Historical Society, Mr. Henry T. Lummus spoke of the Congregationalist organization as "The Established Church of Massachusetts," and like many another ancient town Lynn's earliest organization in 1632 was Congregational. The first meetinghouse is supposed to have stood on the corner of what is now Summer and Shepard Streets. What was known as the Old Tunnel Meetinghouse was not built until 1682, and this building stood on the Common about opposite Whiting Street, until the year 1827, when it was torn down and parts of it used in the construction of a new meetinghouse on the corner of South Common and Commercial Streets, now occupied by the Second Universalist Society. In this old building town meetings were held until the year 1805, when a difference of opinion arose regarding the rights of the town and parish about the use and repairs of the building. Town meetings were then held in a meetinghouse which had been erected by the Methodists, standing about opposite our pres-

ent City Hall. The meetings of the town were held in this meeting-house until the erection of the Town House in 1814, the complete separation of the town from the parish.

In 1712 the people of Lynnfield, or Lynn End as it was called in early times, were given the right to build a meetinghouse, and they erected the building now standing on the Common at Lynnfield Centre which is not only the oldest building erected for devotional purposes in the original limits of Lynn, but is one of the three oldest meeting-houses in Massachusetts in which services have been continuously held and are still held. It is to-day our historic meetinghouse building, although in part occupied for school purposes.

In our local history the First Congregational Society stands as our historic parish, having succeeded to and continued the work begun in 1632, and being one of the oldest parishes in the United States. It stood as the only organized religious society in the town until the building of the meetinghouse of the Friends in 1678, the first monthly meeting being held in 1689. The Friends, early in this century, were very strong in the community in wealth and in numbers. There was a time when in influence and in numerical strength they could have controlled the town. This old Quaker stock of Lynn was really our aristocracy, and the descendants of these old families have been and are to-day prominently connected with the affairs of Lynn. Hon. Nathan M. Hawkes has called attention to the singular fact that in the early part of the century a perfect example of a parish school supported by public funds existed in Lynn in the support of the Friends' school, but when the Methodists asked for the same privilege, in 1792, they were refused, and in 1821 it was discontinued by a re-districting of the town.

The Methodists began in 1791, when Jesse Lee, not heartily received and accepted in Boston, came to Lynn by invitation of Benjamin Johnson and preached at his house. The house becoming too small the barn was next occupied, and then the Methodist building before referred to was built, the membership coming largely by withdrawal from the First Congregational Society. As the old parish is locally historic, so the First Methodist is our nationally historic church, and is known by Methodists throughout the country. It was the first Methodist society in Massachusetts; it sent out the first native Methodist preacher in New England, Rev. Enoch Mudge; here was organized the Methodist Missionary Society of the United States, and the first Methodist missionary sent out, Rev. William Butler, D. D., was

Pastor of the church; and there were other important matters in connection with the Methodist work that had a beginning in Lynn. The bell which still hangs in its belfry and summons its worshippers bears the name of "Paul Revere & Son." Its former meetinghouse, now Lee Hall building, was built from prize timber taken in the war of 1812. There are now ten Methodist churches in Lynn.

In Lynn, as in other places in early days, the Baptists met with opposition, arrest, and sometimes imprisonment. They were violently opposed here by the Congregationalists, and it is singular that when they finally became established in 1815, the land they purchased formerly belonged to the Congregationalist parish. The flourishing Baptist societies of to-day show none of the effects of early prejudice, and are among our most largely attended churches.

The parent parish, the Congregational, was again drawn upon in 1819 by several members withdrawing and conducting Episcopalian services in the old Lynn Academy under the name of St. John's Church. Some continued until 1822 and others withdrew from the movement to form the Unitarian society. The Episcopalians organized and built Christ Church in 1836 which was discontinued in 1841, and in 1844 was revived as St. Stephen's Church, the present stone memorial church having been erected, in 1880, by Enoch Redington Mudge, son of Rev. Enoch Mudge, the first native Methodist preacher.

The Roman Catholics first held services in the Town Hall in 1835, and afterwards in a wooden house of worship, which stood on what is now South Common street, beyond the Second Universalist meeting-house. This building, which had been occupied by Methodists, by Baptists, by Catholics, and at one time as a school, was burned on May 28th, 1859, after which the present St. Mary's Church on South Common Street was built, the oldest brick church edifice in Lynn.

Universalism was preached in Lynn as early as 1812, in the old Lynn Academy, and an organization was effected in the Town Hall in 1833.

It is noticeable that the old Academy and the Town Hall were the scenes of the beginnings of more than one of the religious organizations. The Town Hall was destroyed by fire, but the old Academy building is still with us, at the corner of Centre Street and Western Avenue, although now used for business purposes.

It is also noticeable that the old First Church was the early home of many of the organizers of the later churches of different beliefs, and



HIS EXCELLENCY WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE.
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

the sturdy members who went forth carried with them into new efforts the same determined work as had brought continued success in the old field.

To look back for fifty years is to realize what great changes and liberalizing has taken place in the ideas of church people. At this day when we make so much of Christmas, think so much of it, look forward to it with such pleasant thoughts of peace and good-will, we can hardly realize that there has been a time when its observance was not a custom, when factories and shops kept in operation as on other days, and in fact when it was not only not customary to observe it, but when there was even a law against observance so rigid that a man who did not work on Christmas Day was subject to punishment. Such, however, is the fact. Christmas Day, which is now such a bright day to all of us, is representative of many ideas which are now presented in a much pleasanter light, and in many ways and customs the prejudices of early days have softened without interference with doctrine or devotion.

The changes in the names of Lynn streets has been noticeable, and it may be interesting to refer to some of them.

Washington Street was once called Spruce Street; Exchange Street, Pine Street; Broad Street, from Sea Street to Exchange Street, was called Front Street, and from Exchange Street to Lewis Street, Broadway; Summer Street, from Butman's Mills to Hudson Square, was also once called Broadway; part of Chestnut Street was called Orange Street, and the part toward Wyoma, North Street; Wyoma was known as Dyehouse Village, and Broadway was originally known as Bacheller's Plains, and later as Boston Street; Bacheller Street was Bousley's Lane; Pleasant Street was Wharf Lane; Essex Street, Marblehead Lane; Liberty Street, Back Lane; Laighton Street, at different times, Trevett's Lane and Grassy Lane; Whiting Street was nicknamed Shaving Lane, and Shepard Street, Petticoat Lane; the turnpike became Main Street, and afterwards Western Avenue; that part of South Common Street, in rear of the Boscobel, was Ashton Place, when the Boscobel was Healey's Arcade; North Federal Street was Hart Street, and perhaps is legally Hart Street to-day, as there is said to be no record of a change having been made; Highland Square was City Square, and at a more recent date Buffum Avenue was changed to Hamilton Avenue.

It may be interesting to trace the Lynn portion of the supposed road

between Boston and Lynn. It is believed that the colonists crossed the Saugus River at the fording place, near the ancient iron works, in Saugus Centre, kept along the base of the hills to Holyoke Street, passing over the length of Holyoke Street, now partly Walnut Street, to Hart Street, through Hart, Marion, along the Common to the discontinued Franklin Avenue, Franklin Street, Loughton Street (Trevett's Lane), Western Avenue, the whole length of Maple Street, Waitt's Avenue, across to about where Empire Street is situated, Essex Street and Loring Avenue route to Salem. This circuitous route was, no doubt, governed by the location of the houses and of the iron works, which would naturally have mail packages and be on the mail route. All through the early records it is evident that great importance was attached to the iron works and much attention paid to them. Heaps of scoria still remain to mark the spot, although the furnaces ceased work over two hundred years ago.

Having so recently been engaged in war it is interesting to recall the stirring scenes of the Civil War and one of the impressions they left. As a small boy I recall the day Lynn was to welcome home returned soldiers. We had seen them go to the war well equipped, in health, and to a certain extent with holiday appearance. With the on-lookers I was standing on the lower part of Market street when the soldiers came from Front street down the slight hill which was then there, and their changed appearance was an impression never to be forgotten. The sight was a story of hardship. Sun-burned, some wearing caps, some hats, caps without visors, clothes faded beyond belief, trousers ragged, and anything but a holiday sight, showing how poor the nation was, and in what condition its soldiers had to return to their homes. Often in ill-health, emaciated, they came, but always determined appearing, and marching, for all their tattered garments, as no holiday soldiers could march. We can hardly realize today how poor the country was, but the progress, the development of wealth, and all kinds of enterprises, from that day has been wonderful beyond belief. The Town Hall and Lyceum Hall, the scenes of so many of the activities of war times were both burned, but Tolman's building at the corner of Market and Liberty streets, from which many soldiers went to the war, still stands.

Lynn is and always has been a loyal town. Its soldiers and citizens have responded to all calls of duty and will still respond to whatever demands may be made upon them in the next century of progress.

There has been a great change in the character of public entertainments during the past twenty-five or thirty years. The great winter attraction in almost any city or large town was the lecture course, in which appeared well-known authors, statesmen, clergymen, reformers, historians and scientists. Such men as Henry Ward Beecher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, James Parton, Frederick Douglass, Robert Collyer and others were much sought and enjoyed. Lecture courses and musical entertainments were separate a generation ago, but gradually a musical entertainment introduced into the lecture course in the end evolved a musical course with no lecture, and often a public reader appeared in the entertainments. The lecture seemed no longer to entertain, unless accompanied by stereopticon illustrated views, which was at one time, and is now, a popular form of entertainment. Previous to the advent of the stereopticon, children's illustrated entertainments, and those for parents as well, consisted of large panoramas. The stereopticon did not appear, I think, until about the close of the Civil War, the great events of the war being illustrated by panoramic paintings, operated on large rollers. Battle scenes and naval conflicts were supposed to be made more realistic by pounding on a bass drum back of the panorama. They were enjoyable and instructive, however, with all their crudeness.

Lynn was the home of two famous families of concert singers — the Hutchinson family and the Barker family. Both families were well known, the Hutchinson family especially, and they traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. The style of singing was very popular, consisting of descriptive, patriotic and household songs, sung with quaintness, sweetness and heartiness. For years the Hutchinson family sang to large audiences everywhere, and enjoyed a national reputation. Occasionally to-day the survivor¹ of the Hutchinsons favors an audience with some of the quaint songs, which are a pleasant reminiscence of the old-time concerts.

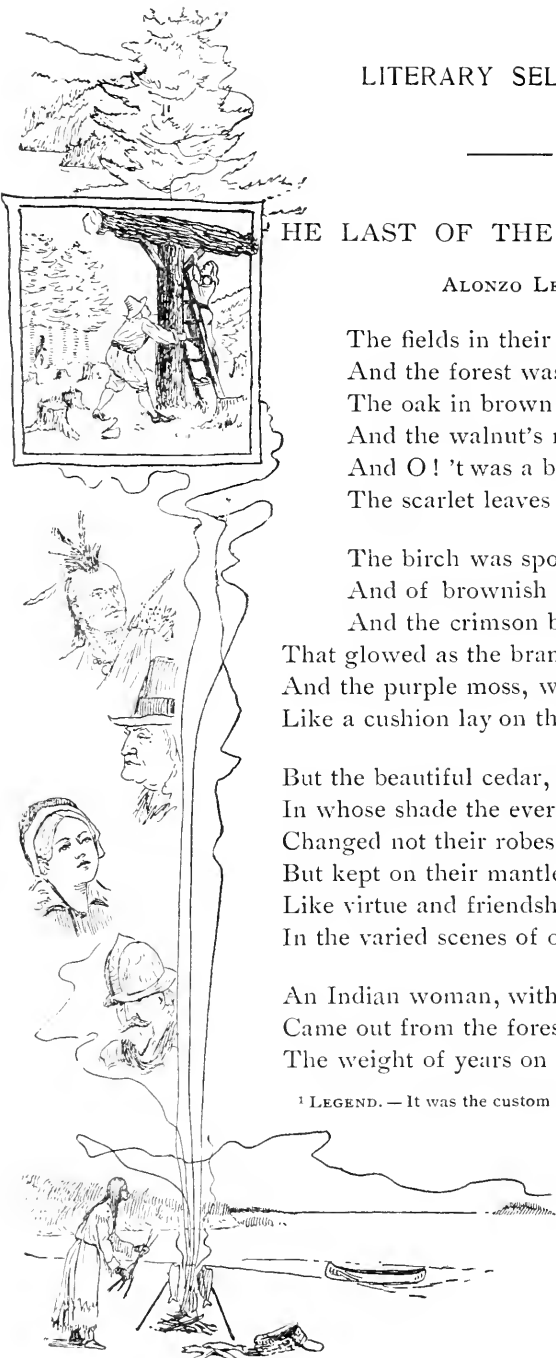
Customs often return, and to-day, in a measure, the lecture is again becoming popular, not, perhaps, as the main feature of winter entertainment, but in the women's clubs, in the churches, and in other ways the lecture seems as much in evidence as the concert. The tendency to seek instruction as well as amusement is prominent, and, while the old customs may never return in the same form as before, some new customs may furnish instruction in a modernized way.

¹ John W. Hutchinson.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

THE LAST OF THE SAUGUS TRIBE.¹

ALONZO LEWIS.



The fields in their autumn tints were dyed,
And the forest was clad in its robes of pride;
The oak in brown and purple was dight,
And the walnut's mantle was yellow and bright;
And O! 't was a beautiful sight, to see
The scarlet leaves of the maple tree!

The birch was spotted with paly blue,
And of brownish red was the ash leaf's hue,
And the crimson berries in clusters hung,
That glowed as the branch in the sunlight swung;
And the purple moss, with its mellow locks,
Like a cushion lay on the shaded rocks.

But the beautiful cedar, and lofty pine,
In whose shade the evergreen loves to twine,
Changed not their robes with the fading scene,
But kept on their mantle of summer green;
Like virtue and friendship, that alter not,
In the varied scenes of our earthly lot.

An Indian woman, with looks of woe,
Came out from the forest, sedate and slow,
The weight of years on her brow was spread,

¹ LEGEND. — It was the custom of an aged Indian woman, the last of the Saugus tribe, the feeble remnant of which had removed to a spot on the banks of the Merrimack river, to visit the place of her nativity, near Nahant, in the autumn of the year; when, having gathered shellfish and eaten, she would walk slowly and sadly away.

And she seemed like a messenger from the dead.
She stood on a hill, whose treeless brow
Looked down on the ocean that rolled below.

Beside her the fields in their beauty glowed,
Whence the farmer was bearing the harvest load ;
And she thought of the time when over the ground
She had seen the red deer of the forest bound ;
When every leaf of the wood was stirred
By the unscared foot of the joyous bird.

Before her Nahant in its beauty lay,
And its shadow was stretched o'er the sunny bay ;
And the scene rose bright on her thoughtful mind
Of the years which time had left behind ;
When one whom she loved, from the shadowy cliff
Each morning went forth in his birchen skiff.

And then came the time when her children played
'Mid the beautiful flowers of the forest glade ;
Or over the beach in their joyfulness run,
As glad as the birds in the showers and sun ;
But all whom she loved or remembered were gone.
And she stood in her age and sorrow, alone !

Then she went to the shore, and with faltering hand
She dug in the damp and the shining sand ;
And she chanted a lowly song, and smiled,
When the beautiful shells beside her were piled ;
For she thought of the days when she drest the food
For her hunter, who came with his bow from the wood.

And then on the beach, where the storm-tide and blast
The fragments of wrecks in their fury had cast,
She sought the dry fuel, and kindled the blaze,
And feasted and sung as in happier days ;
Then slowly and sadly she went from the shore,
And her footsteps were seen in the forest no more !

THE BELLS OF LYNN.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

O curfew of the setting sun! O Bells of Lynn!
 O requiem of the dying day! O Bells of Lynn!

From the dark belfries of yon cloud-cathedral wafted,
 Your sounds aerial seem to float, O Bells of Lynn!

Borne on the evening wind across the evening twilight,
 O'er land and sea they rise and fall, O Bells of Lynn!

The fisherman in his boat far out beyond the headland,
 Listens, and leisurely rows ashore, O Bells of Lynn!

Over the shining sands, the wandering cattle homeward
 Follow each other at your call, O Bells of Lynn!

The distant lighthouse hears, and with his flaming signal
 Answers you, passing the watchword on, O Bells of Lynn!

And down the darkening coast run the tumultuous surges,
 And clap their hands and shout to you, O Bells of Lynn!

Till from the shuddering sea, with your wild incantations,
 Ye summon up the spectral moon, O Bells of Lynn!

And startled at the sight, like the weird woman of Endor,
 Ye cry aloud, and then are still, O Bells of Lynn!

 ANTHEM.¹

ALONZO LEWIS.

Our fathers came over the wide rolling sea,
 To build them a home where their souls might be free.
 They built them a home, and though tyranny came
 To trample in darkness the new risen star,
 Yet the spirit of liberty kindled a flame,
 That will burn till it ransoms the nations afar.

¹ Sung July 4, 1827.

Then let freedom rejoice from the hills to the sea,
And the people repeat, we are free! we are free!

Rejoice! and let discord be banished away
From the lustre and love of this festival day!
Let the good and the brave in their praises unite,
And their orisons rise to the God of the soul,
That all chains may be broken of darkness and might,
And our spirits go forth as the waters that roll;
Till our children shall shout from the hills to the sea,
And glad millions repeat, we are free! we are free!

HANNAH AT THE WINDOW, BINDING SHOES.

LUCY LARCOM.

Poor lone Hannah,
Sitting at the window, binding shoes.
Faded, wrinkled,
Sitting, stitching, in a mournful muse.
Bright-eyed beauty once was she,
When the bloom was on the tree:
Spring and winter
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Not a neighbor
Passing nod or answer will refuse,
To her whisper,
"Is there from the fishers any news?"
O, her heart's adrift, with one
On an endless voyage gone!
Night and morning,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Fair young Hannah,
Ben, the sun-burnt fisher, gaily woes;
Hale and clever,
For a willing heart and hand he sues.
Mid-day skies are all aglow,

And the waves are laughing so!
 For her wedding,
 Hannah leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing :

Mid the apple boughs a pigeon coos,
 Hannah shudders,

For the mild sou'wester mischief brews,
 Round the rocks of Marblehead :

Outward bound, a schooner sped :

Silent, lonesome,

Hannah's at the window, binding
 shoes.

'Tis November,

Now no tear her wasted cheek be-
 dewes.

From Newfoundland

Not a sail returning will she lose,
 Whispering hoarsely, "Fishermen,
 Have you, have you heard of Ben?"

Old with watching,

Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Twenty winters

Bleach and tear the ragged shore she views.

Twenty seasons :

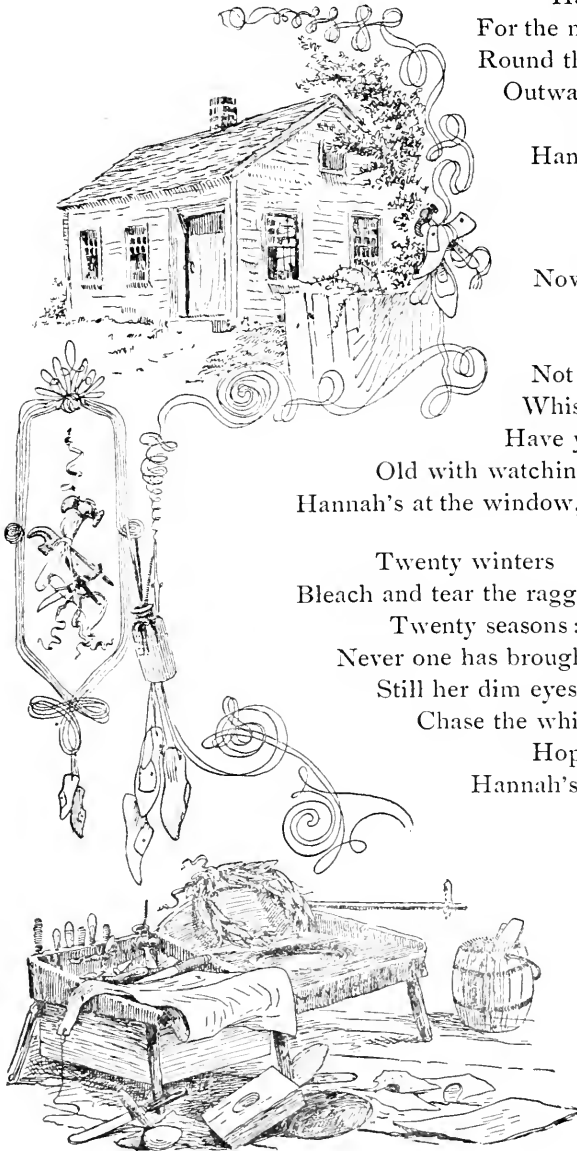
Never one has brought her any news.

Still her dim eyes silently

Chase the white sails o'er the sea :

Hopeless, faithful,

Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.



AFTERNOON EVENTS.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Eight separate sets of tickets, one for each of the variety entertainments to be given the younger school children Monday afternoon, had been judiciously distributed by the officers and teachers of the schools, with the result that the four places of amusement secured for the purpose were each filled and emptied twice for performances of one and a half hour's duration. The children arrived and departed somewhat tumultuously and were all interest and excitement while the shows were going on, but they kept from disorder and enjoyed unalloyed pleasure. The following excellent description of the entertainments, in the conventional newspaper style, is from the *Evening Item's* account of the celebration :

Lynn Theatre was packed from 1.30 to 3.00 o'clock, when Kelly's full orchestra gave an overture; Billy Williams appeared in artistic buck and wing dancing; Fred W. Burns sang bass solos; Miss Ethel Cook and Miss Lillian Johnson gave society sketches and some fine cake-walking specialties; William J. McDougall appeared in cornet solos; Peter Murray, in impersonations and whistling solos; Billy Sheehan and Tom Dunn, in a laughable negro sketch, "Taking a Lesson"; William Minton sang with his accustomed ability several selections; Albert A. Meader appeared as humorist and entertainer with great success, and the Eagle Trio, Messrs. Teague, Snow and Smith, gave a Roman ladder performance that pleased the children.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, Market Street, practically the same entertainment was given as in Lynn Theatre, with the addition of Miss Sadie Wyzanski, pianist, who opened the programme in a very fine manner, and then followed in rapid succession the specialties that pleased so much at Lynn Theatre.¹

West Lynn Odd Fellows' Hall contained a large crowd of children,

¹ The Odd Fellows' Hall being nearly opposite the Theatre, an interchange of performers was effected between them.

anxious to witness as excellent a performance as is usually given in first-class theatres. The overture was by Prof. Walls, and then followed Lena Vance and Kitty Shaw, two artistic singers and cake-walkers; Morse and Batchelder in their lively and funny trick house; the Bryson sisters in pleasing ballads; Harry Wheeler in clog and reel dancing, all of it real dancing; Paddy Cronin in comic songs; Otis Page in musical specialties, appearing as a Rube, and James Groton, in blackface songs and funny sayings.

Prof. James Langford gave the overture in East Lynn Odd Fellows' Hall to an enthusiastic audience of children, and he was followed by Master McIntyre, baritone vocalist; A. McGraw, comical clown and acrobat artist; Mrs. Eva Dunn in the latest songs; John Fay in barn-yard frolics, a sketch that was extremely amusing; little Gracie Dunn, song and dance artist; Fred Leroy, contortionist; Bertram Taylor, character songs; Prof. J. T. Howard in feats of legerdemain, and Misses Vance and Shaw in their celebrated cake-walk.

The performances thus sketched in outline were repeated in each hall from 3.30 to 5 o'clock.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Common became the scene of a celebration event, Monday afternoon, when the athletic contests took place, in the presence of a large and demonstrative throng of spectators. They were no ordinary games, for the Young Men's Christian Associations of several New England cities had the best of their muscular representatives on the ground to struggle for the coveted championship, and the Lynn High Schools were there in the persons of lithe and agile youths who were determined to maintain the supremacy of their respective schools in athletics. The sports participated in by the grammar school lads made up in amusement what they lacked in displays of strength and endurance, and the prize-winners were no less proud of their trophies. Spaces were roped in (or the spectators were roped out) to give ample room for the running matches and other events on the programmes, and judges, referees, timers, etc., took their places with profound appreciation of their importance.

In the lightest of costumes the athletes ran, jumped, vaulted, threw the hammer or put the shot, and achieved glory or suffered defeat, according to the ability of their trained bodies. In the Y. M. C. A. and High School competitions, "points" counted to the extent of 5 for first place, 3 for second place and 1 for third place, and the grand results, together with the particulars in scoring, are given below :

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—The team championship trophy, a silver cup of magnificent proportions, was won by Lynn, whose athletes scored 17 out of 45 points, Boston and Newburyport being tied for second place with 8 each. Silver cups were offered as 1st, 2d and 3d prizes in the several events and were won as follows :

100-Yard Dash.—1st heat, won by E. H. Smith, Newburyport; J. M. Jackson, Boston, 2d; 2d heat, won by M. E. Burnstein, Boston; Shirley G. Ellis, Lynn, 2d; 3d heat, won by M. J. Murphy, Malden; B. C. Darling, Boston, 2d; final heat and the race, won by E. H. Smith; M. E. Burnstein, 2d; B. C. Darling, 3d; time, $10\frac{3}{10}$ seconds.

Running High Jump.—Won by S. G. Ellis, Lynn; E. H. Smith, Newburyport, 2d; B. W. Percival, Lynn, 3d; height, 5 feet, 8 inches.

12-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by J. A. McDonald, Melrose; S. G. Ellis, Lynn, 2d; C. H. Robinson, Boston, 3d; distance, 100 feet, 6 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by L. P. McGovern,¹ Lynn; B. W. Percival, Lynn, 2d; H. L. Canney, Melrose, 3d; height, 9 feet, 8 inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by F. S. Doughty, Providence; D. C. Hall, Boston, 2d; F. B. Kirkpatrick, Malden, 3d; time, 4 minutes, $53\frac{1}{3}$ seconds.

Summary of Points.—

	FIRSTS.	SECONDS.	THIRDS.	TOTAL.
Lynn	2	2	1	17
Boston	0	2	2	8
Newburyport	1	1	0	8
Melrose	1	0	1	6
Providence	1	0	0	5
Malden	0	0	1	1

¹Took part also in the High School games.

Officials.—Referee, J. H. McCurdy, a director of the International Training School at Springfield; Judges, Sam Chesley, Lynn, M. E. O'Brien, Cambridge, G. T. Ferguson, Malden, Dr. George L. Mayland, Boston, Philip Goodrich, Lynn, W. L. Kershaw, Melrose, Dr. E. A. Kent, Lynn; Measurers, Messrs. Kershaw, Goodrich and Kent; Starter, Gerald Weeman; Timers, Fred Wood, Boston, Henry Pote, Lynn, Dr. George W. Haywood, Lynn; Scorer, J. E. Thompson, Lynn; Chief Clerk, F. I. Eldridge; Assistants, H. C. Childs, Robert Carpenter.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—The High School dual athletic meet was a contest between the English and Classical High Schools, and was won by the former by a score of 58 to 23. The prizes were gold medals for the winners of the games and silver medals for those attaining second places, and were so distributed, the subjoined score showing who received them:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. R. Brown (Classical); R. W. Leach (English), 2d; J. L. Barry (Classical), 3d.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by C. D. Crowell (English); R. W. Leach, 2d; C. R. Brown, 3d. Time, 27 seconds.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by R. W. Leach; F. Barry (English), 2d; R. G. Hart (Classical), 3d. Time, 60½ seconds.

One-Mile Run.—Won by F. Barry; R. G. Hart, 2d; R. Pritchard (Classical), 3d.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by R. W. Leach; C. R. Brown, 2d; L. P. McGovern (English), 3d.

Shot-Put.—Won by C. L. Goldthwait (English); J. J. Peterson (English), 2d; R. W. Leach, 3d.

Running High Jump.—Won by L. P. McGovern; W. E. Folkins (Classical) and C. F. Porter (English) tied for second place. Height, 5 feet.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by R. W. Leach; J. L. Barry, 2d; L. P. McGovern, 3d. Distance, 18 feet, 5½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by L. P. McGovern; R. H. Jacobs (Classical), 2d; C. L. Goldthwait, 3d. Height, 9 feet.

Principal Individual Point Winners.—

R. W. Leach (English)	3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 1	22
L. P. McGovern (English)	5, 5, 1	11

C. R. Brown (Classical) 5, 3, 1	9
F. Barry (English) 5, 1	6
C. L. Goldthwait (English) 5, 1	6

Summary of Points.—

	ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.	CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL.
100-Yard Dash	3	6
220-Yard Dash	8	1
440-Yard Dash	8	1
120-Yard Hurdles	6	3
One-Mile Run	5	4
Shot-Put	9	0
Running High Jump	7	2
Running Broad Jump	6	3
Pole Vault	6	3
Total	58	23

Officials.—Judges, Elmer Case, Philip Goodrich, W. A. Davis; Clerk of Course, S. B. Parker; Assistant Clerk of Course, J. M. Harney; Timer, H. M. Johnson; Referee, H. M. Haskell; Custodian of Prizes, Eugene D. Russell.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLBOYS.—An absence of formality and a disregard of established rules marked the games of the youngsters, but there was sport withal and plenty of it. Councilman John A. Woodman, member of the Celebration Committee, assumed charge of the games, assisted by John J. Heys, Robin Hood, Thomas Lawton and Thomas Ryan. The contests were a "doughnut" race, in which the boys, with bound arms, strove to snatch with their teeth while on the run doughnuts suspended in their path, eat them and be first at the finish line; a three-legged race, sack race, fat boys' race, potato race and a tug-of-war, the last with teams from the Lewis and Tracy Schools as contestants. Small amounts in cash were given as prizes. A multitude of urchins swarmed on the field to take part, and the position of the judges became an unenviable one. They managed, however, to bring order out of chaos, and awarded prizes as follows:

Doughnut Race.—Won by John Buckley; Fred Stone, 2d.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by William Emery and Clarence Johnson; Frank Crowell and Fred Rippon, 2d.

Sack Race.—Won by Charles Dullea; Abram Hamburg, 2d.

Fat Boys' Race.—Won by James Dyer; James Vatcher, 2d.

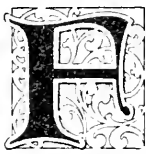
Potato Race.—Won by Nelson Edwards; Fred Rippon, 2d.

Tug-of-War.—Won by the Lewis School team.

Two very young and charming dancers, Miss Gillespie and Master Elvin Hall, appeared before the spectators in fancy costume and performed the graceful movements of the "cake-walk," the end-of-the-century dance, to the music of another latter-day institution, the "hurdy-gurdy."



City of Lynn



fiftieth
Anniversary



of
Incorporation

May 13, 14, AND 15.

1900

Programme

Design (reduced one-third), Titlepage Souvenir Programme; Fred B. Valpey, Designer.

Doors open 7.15 ...

.... Exercises 7.45

50th Anniversary of Incorporation



.. 1850

1900 ..

EXERCISES IN LYNN THEATRE

Monday Evening, May 14, 1900

ADMIT ONE.

[Fac simile of Admission Ticket to the Theatre Exercises.]



ISABELLE DOROTHEA O'BRIEN. MABEL WARD.

II.—EXERCISES IN LYNN THEATRE.

THE GATHERING AND HONORED GUESTS.—PRAYER AND ADDRESS OF WELCOME.—SINGING BY SCHOOL CHILDREN.—POEM, ORATION AND ODE.

An audience representative of Lynn's citizenship, including those prominently identified with the culture, the educational and social activities, the government, industries and business of the City, assembled in Lynn Theatre, Monday evening, previous to the hour for beginning the historical and literary exercises. A tasteful display of decorative materials made the auditorium very attractive, while the stage harmonized with the occasion by showing an enlarged City Seal amid a grouping of American flags. Seated upon the stage as the exercises began were Hon. William Shepherd, Mayor of Lynn; Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, Pastor of the Unitarian Church; Benjamin N. Johnson, Esq., Orator; Henry W. Eastham, President of the Common Council, Aldermen Charles C. Fry and George C. Houghton, Councilmen John A. Woodman, C. Neal Barney and Eugene Marlor, City Messenger Clarence I. Allen (members of the Celebration Committee); Hon. Peter M. Neal, Hon. Jacob M. Lewis, Hon. Henry B. Lovering, Hon. George D. Hart, Hon. George C. Higgins, Hon. Asa T. Newhall, Hon. Elihu B. Hayes, Hon. Charles E. Harwood, Hon. Eugene A. Bessom and Hon. Walter L. Ramsdell, ex-Mayors of Lynn. Occupying seats in the body of the stage were some 350 boys and girls of the schools, forming a chorus which, under the direction of J. Edward Aborn, supervisor of music instruction in the public schools, sang the patriotic songs in the programme, and the Anniversary Ode.

There were present in the box at the right of the stage six of the surviving officials of the 1850 City Government, viz: Joseph M. Rowell, S. Oliver Breed, Capt. John A. Thurston, Harrison

Newhall, Albert Needham and William H. Lewis. Their colleague, Warwick Palfrey, was unable to be present.

At 8 o'clock the Lynn Theatre orchestra inaugurated the programme with an overture, after which came the exercises as recited at length in the following pages. Mayor Shepherd presided, introducing the speakers with felicitous words. When Miss Ward was presented to give the Anniversary Poem, the young lady appeared from a wing of the stage and rendered the lines in a pleasing and impressive manner. Profound interest was manifested in the masterly address of Mr. Johnson, and the orator was frequently interrupted by applause. All present joined in the singing of "America" at the close.

Invocation.

REV. SAMUEL B. STEWART.

O Thou who dwellest in secret, we know that we are the children of Thy Spirit and that this fair and beautiful world is Thy handiwork. We lift up our voices in praise and gratitude for Thy unfailing love and blessing. We thank Thee for our dwelling-place, belted about with lovely hills and bathed by the sea, and in the spring-time fragrant with blossoms.

We thank thee for our fathers, who came and chose this pleasant land and made here their homes; and for their multiplying children, who have built the City whose prosperities we now celebrate with festivities. We thank Thee for the steadfastness and loyalty of the people to their traditions of liberty and to the desire of knowledge.

How much we owe to the genius and invention of men; how much to the faithful toils of the people. Day unto day we have witnessed the rise of a great community, with commanding industries and privileges. Help us to appreciate them. Help us to see what blessings they confer upon us and upon our children.

And when we remember these things may we not forget the obligations of good citizenship. May it be the care of our hearts

by honest example and by unselfish purpose, to preserve justice and good feeling between men of all conditions; to preserve temperance and sobriety upon the streets and in the homes of the people, and to awaken pride in all that contributes to the common welfare.

We thank Thee for the good men who have and are still administering the affairs of the City, and for the men of generosity who have raised for us handsome memorials of their devotion to its spiritual interests.

And now we commend the City of our love to Thy care and keeping. Our prayer is that, when this happy Anniversary shall be repeated in the centuries to come, it may appear that we too have lived and labored in love and righteousness.

So may Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Amen.

Chorus.

“NATIVE LAND, UNITED LAND.” J. C. MACY.

(Air, “*O Tannenbaum.*”)

A song of praise we sing for thee,
 Native land, united land.
 Thy heart beats true, thy sons are true,
 Native land, dear native land.
 Thy children rise when thou dost call,
 And treach'rous foes before thee fall!
 Thy nation's flag still waves o'er all,
 Freedom's land, O Freedom's land!

Our fathers' deeds we cherish still,
 Patriot land, united land.
 With rev'ence we maintain their will,
 Pilgrim's land, beloved land.
 The world has learned our power and might,
 When wrong would seek to crush the right,

We shed abroad Truth's glorious light,
Freedom's land, beloved land.

But not by conquest do we strive,
Native land, united land.

For God and human rights we strive,
Favor'd land, O heav'n-blest land.

Our benefits to all are free,
Our deeds are for humanity ;
And may we thus forever be,
Native land, united land.

Address of Welcome.

HON. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, MAYOR OF LYNN.

Fellow-Citizens and Invited Guests:—In behalf of the municipality I bid you a cordial welcome to these Anniversary exercises. Albeit in accord with official custom and therefore within the field of the expected I can but esteem it a high personal honor to be called upon to preside upon so important and significant an occasion as the present. The closing year of the half-century marked the beginning of urban government in Lynn. That was in itself an epoch in a municipal history which even then dated back nearly two and a quarter centuries. We were entering upon what, to us, was an experiment in home politics. The abandonment of the old and tried and truly democratic "town meeting" was not, indeed, accomplished without a struggle; and it is safe to say that many of the advocates of the City Charter were not wholly free from misgivings as to the outcome. But with a population above 14,000 souls, it could scarcely fail to be seen that the "town meeting," as a practical governmental agent, had become too unwieldy for its mission. The only recourse was, therefore, to the representative system—the delegation of the people's authority to the chosen few.

It is a cause for satisfaction that we have with us some of

those who were members of the City Government of 1850: Joseph M. Rowell, member of the Common Council; William H. Lewis, City Messenger; Harrison Newhall, Assessor; Albert Needham, School Committee; S. Oliver Breed, Surveyor of Lumber; John A. Thurston, Constable; Warwick Palfrey, Field Driver. Respected fellow-citizens, we bid you welcome; your lives have been bounteously spared beyond the allotted three-score years and ten. It has been your privilege to behold the young City of your youth and love grow and expand into the proud municipality that you behold to-day, but how altered—

Broken seems almost every tie that links
That day to this, and to the child the man;
The world is altered quite in all its thoughts,
In all its works and ways, its sights and sounds;
The old familiar faces from the streets
One after one have now all disappeared,
And sober sires are they who then were sons.

Venerable men, it requires no words from my lips to assure you of the deserved respect and esteem in which you are held by your fellow-citizens.

And now in the closing year of the eventful nineteenth century the sons and daughters of grand old Lynn convene in committee of the whole to celebrate that turning point in her governmental history. Happily the duty of unrolling before your mental vision in panoramic word-painting the varied scenes of this fascinating municipal drama has been intrusted to far abler hands than mine. Yet a touch of the salient points of the agreeable retrospect may be admissible.

Let us consider for a moment what the half-century has brought Lynn in the shape of material development. From a population of 14,000, in 1850, it has grown to one of nearly 70,000¹ in 1900; its ratable polls from 3,197 to 19,356; its valuation has expanded from \$4,000,000 to more than \$50,000,000. The value of manufactured products has increased from \$4,000,000,

¹ The population of Lynn, census of 1900, is 68,513, the figures being announced by the United States Census Bureau while this volume was passing through the press.

in 1850, to a grand total of \$40,000,000 in 1900. There were 3,389 children in the schools in 1850; there are 12,299 in the schools of Lynn this year.

Practically at the very beginning of that period, two towns — Swampscott and Nahant — were set off from the parent body, and have thus ceased to be reckoned as contributors to its growth.

With no tributary territory whatever, but dependent wholly upon her own resources, and these (in mercantile lines especially) constantly trenched upon by the near-by New England metropolis, Lynn yet makes this magnificent showing at the close of the century. The chief factors thus operating to her advantage have been, first, a thorough practical knowledge of the staple manufacture by those engaged in it, and, second, an enterprise and courage which has continually kept every dollar of her capital actively employed. Within the half-century the processes of shoe manufacturing have so radically changed as to amount to a revolution. The little shoemakers' shops which formerly dotted the town have given place to the mammoth shoe factory, where the twin genii, steam and electricity, hold sway, and where scientific precision and speed have taken the place of the crude and slow operations of the past. The germ of this wonderful mechanical progress developed in the brain of Elias Howe, who, with his sewing-machine of the late forties and early fifties, as surely revolutionized the shoe manufacture as did Eli Whitney the cotton realm. From Howe's upper-sewing apparatus sprang the McKay for sole-sewing, and machines of various kinds followed until nearly every old-time hand process was covered by them. Lynn, by promptly adopting these great helps at their inception, kept ahead of all competitors in the race for industrial supremacy in her staple line, and remains to-day, as always, the great shoe-manufacturing centre of the world. The morocco business, also, the shoe trade's great collateral industry, has availed itself of many mechanical helps, while the minor industries, the outgrowth of both, have also multiplied and flourished, as have numerous independent ones. Of late years

the development of the electrical industry within our borders has been marked and has sensibly added to our population and wealth. Our mercantile interests have also grown to imposing proportions.

It would be an agreeable thing, did time permit, to designate those who have been the active instruments by which these great material gains have come to Lynn. No less so to indicate the men and women whose intellectual and moral zeal have given to our city her nobler wealth in these realms of high endeavor. But the risk of seeming invidiousness, under my necessary limitations to-day, warns me to forbear. Suffice it to say, their names are embalmed in the hearts of the people of Lynn: and, whether active with us now, or passed beyond, the enduring meed of praise is theirs.

Our progress in educational facilities during the last half-century has been in full keeping with our material gain. One has only to glance at the stately temples of learning to-day and mentally compare them with those of the earlier time to be convinced of this fact. Then as a most valuable adjunct we have the Public Library, with its wealth of substantial edifying material. This is a fitting time to mention with all honor to her memory the name of Elizabeth M. Shute, whose liberal benefaction contributed so largely to the erection of the Lynn Public Library building. Lynn has long borne the reputation of being a city of readers; and it is simply giving credit where credit is due to assert that the little shoemakers' shops, formerly so plentiful, and which were the arenas of debate upon all topics agitating the public mind, were the real germinal points of that love of information which gives Lynn its complimentary reputation to-day.

The agencies for the upbuilding of the higher life of Lynn have been active all through the half-century just passed. The pulpit, the school and the press have constituted the tacit yet strong combination, which makes for good citizenship and worth of character and influence. Numerous secular societies add their quota of effort in the same direction. Besides, in the

social world of Lynn there exists more true democracy than can be found in any other city in the country. A man here is esteemed or despised, not for his wealth nor his poverty, but for the intrinsic merits or demerits of his character. Stripped of all stage tinsel, he stands before the keen-eyed people here for just what he is really worth—no more, no less. This it is that makes Lynn the chosen dwelling-place of sincere, broad-minded people from all New England and beyond.

Within the fifty years in question Lynn has twice been called upon to prove her patriotic devotion to the republic. Twice has she responded, and in a manner which showed conclusively that the spirit of '76 was still vigorous in her sons. In how many instances the supreme sacrifice was unflinchingly made, let the sad yet glorious record tell! The veterans of the field and flood, one and all, who sustained her honor and that of the flag in those great tests of American manhood, are our special pride to-day.

Lynn has not neglected her opportunities for securing "breathing places" for her steadily increasing population. Her Public Forest is the largest reservation in the country under municipal control, with the single exception of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; while her marine and other parks, secured and projected, serve to make up a truly imposing total of area set apart for this important purpose. I deem it but just to say that to the public spirit of The Exploring Circle, organized coincidentally with the city form of government (*viz.*, in 1850), and composed of well known citizens, is due the inception of the public forest project, and that its disinterested labors, supplemented by the necessity of protecting our new water supply, gave the people for all time the grand Lynn Public Forest of to-day.

A sudden and unexpected test of the inherent stability of our City came in the great fire of November, 1889. There is no need to particularize. Lynn knows by heart the startling story of this ferocious assault of the flames. The event has taken its place among the world-famous conflagrations of the historic era. Did the business men of Lynn—did the citizens generally

—lie supinely down because seven millions of their substance had vanished in a day in fire and smoke? No! no! ere the embers had lost their glow, plans for a rebuilding were being drawn, and lo! as if by magic, a new and greater Lynn arose from her ashes! Home pluck and enterprise wrought this marvel of recuperation.

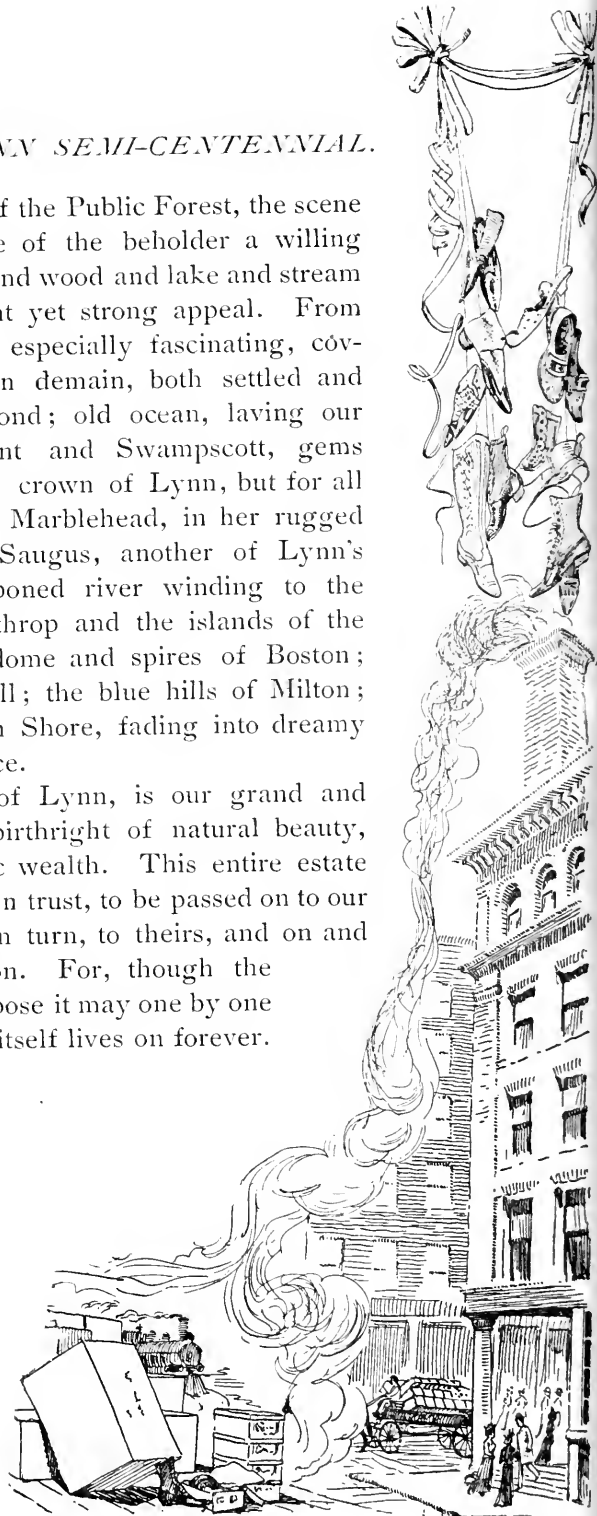
And now, at the end of a half-century of urban corporate life, what has Lynn to say of the system? She can say, first, as was contended in 1850, that having outgrown the primitive though democratic methods of the village and township, the change was a necessity of the situation. She can say further, and proudly too, that in all these fifty years of City administration no scandal of any magnitude has stained her governmental annals; that her public servants have been such in fact as well as in name, and have served their immediate constituencies and the entire City with faithfulness and capacity. Are not these facts worthy of a setting as jewels in the crown of Lynn?

During the fifty years of the municipality, twenty-seven officials have preceded the present incumbent in the office of Mayor. Of this number, fifteen have passed over to join the great majority. Of the surviving twelve, we are glad to welcome those who are here to honor this occasion by their presence. I know that I will meet their approval, and the approval of this great audience, if I refer especially to one beloved by all; he who, when the war clouds hovered over the land, when the destiny of this nation hung trembling in the balance, when the sons of Lynn were battling for the honor of the flag and the preservation of the Union, not only tenderly cared for the dependent ones at home, but, like a good Samaritan, went down to where our boys were on the battle line with timely succor and words of hope and cheer. I mention his name with honor and respect—Hon. Peter M. Neal.

The beauties of Lynn have been so often and so ably pictured that it would be both superfluous and absurd for my "prentice hand" to more than lightly touch the theme. Nature has here been prodigal of her favors. Whether viewed from High Rock

or the loftier eminences of the Public Forest, the scene makes the esthetic taste of the beholder a willing captive. Hill and dale and wood and lake and stream all alike make their silent yet strong appeal. From High Rock the view is especially fascinating, covering as it does our own domain, both settled and unsettled, and far beyond; old ocean, laving our southern shores; Nahant and Swampscott, gems indeed, plucked from the crown of Lynn, but for all time jewels of the sea; Marblehead, in her rugged yet magnetic beauty; Saugus, another of Lynn's children, her silver-ribboned river winding to the main; Revere and Winthrop and the islands of the bay; the State House dome and spires of Boston; the shaft of Bunker Hill; the blue hills of Milton; Nantasket and the South Shore, fading into dreamy perspective in the distance.

This, fellow-citizens of Lynn, is our grand and glorious heritage, our birthright of natural beauty, our acquirement of civic wealth. This entire estate is ours to-day, but only in trust, to be passed on to our children, and by them, in turn, to theirs, and on and on, in infinite procession. For, though the human units which compose it may one by one depart, the municipality itself lives on forever.



Anniversary Poem.

MABEL WARD.¹

Ring ye joy-bells! Peal your welcome
To this jubilee of years!

Roll of drum and blast of trumpet
Sound the jubilee of years!

Boom of cannon wake the echoes

Till the storied past replies,
And the vanished years add blessing
With their truth that never dies.

From fair Lynnfield's farthest limit,

To Nahant's bright summer shore,

Swampscott's beaches, hills of Saugus,

Homeward speeding come once more

Children of the Third Plantation,

One in heart, once one in name,

Giving in your joyous greeting

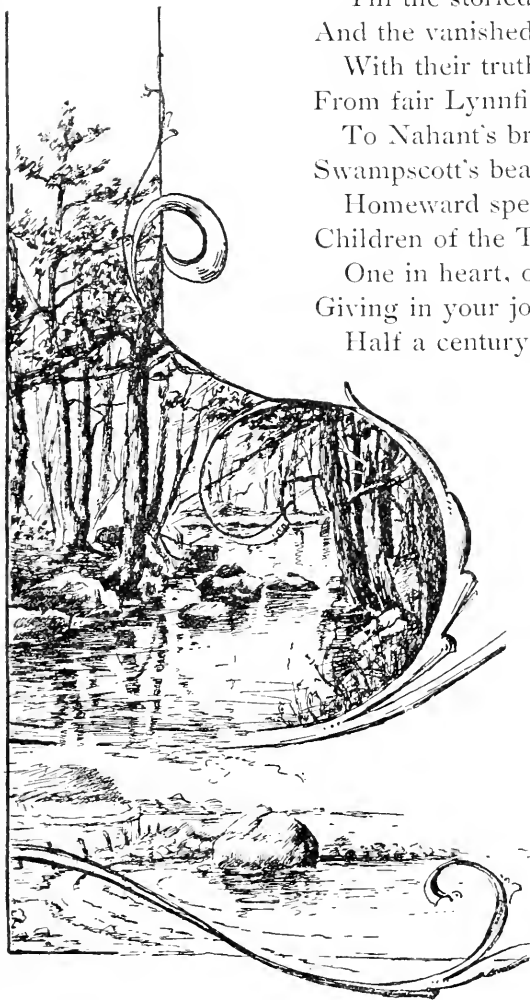
Half a century's meed of fame.

Sweet summer loveliness
alone, Lynn's birthday
welcome gave,

From beach of shining sand
white-wreathed by foam
of sparkling wave

To rocky range, whose for-
est guards their banners
green waved high,

¹ Born in Lynn, Sept. 2, 1877; daughter of Henry A. and Martha E. Ward; graduate Classical High School, 1895; author of class ode and prophecy; wrote the libretto of the operetta "A Modern Portia," and other works.



And sun-kissed crag's gray-lichened face smiled back to azure sky.
 Ah, happy day in June far off, when first from Naumkeag Bay
 Five men whose hearts for freedom longed so cheerly tracked
 their way

O'er ledges rough to a "fair playne" in ancient Saugus land,
 And won possession there in peace from friendly chieftain's hand!
 There first in tangled wilderness the white man broke the soil,
 And raised his humble cottage walls with zealous, patient toil;
 Nor dreamed his ringing axe proclaimed foundation of a town
 For which the course of centuries should win a city's crown.

The stubborn soil its bounty paid to thrifty husbandry,
 The plenty of the sea was won by fishers' industry,
 New-comers versed in many trades wrought with the pioneers
 In dignity of honest toil for good of coming years.
 With hope and stern exalted faith they worked their destiny,
 Guarding with meetinghouse and school their young community;
 Transmitting through the years which link with ours that early
 time

A heritage of manliness and energy sublime.
 We honor them to-day, the pioneers of Lynn, nor less
 The generations following, whose hard-won triumphs bless
 With onward, upward progress our fair City by the sea,
 And fill with visions glorious this golden jubilee.

With rocky coast and harbor poor, with scanty crops to cheer,
 What coigne of vantage opened to our sturdy fathers here?
 With self-dependence strong they trod the paths of industry,
 To find in Crispin's craft the source of Lynn's prosperity.
 This "gentle craft," that first through Kertland's skill found
 favor here,
 But slowly grew as Time its decades measured year by year;
 Then came from home, across the sea, the Welshman — Dagyr
 called:

So skilled he was, so deft of hand, his name was soon extolled
 Throughout the Colony; shoemaking as an art he taught,

And gave fresh impulse to the honored trade at which he wrought.
 The courage of success, which war nor poverty could quench,
 Bro't from the home fireside to little shops the "kit" and "bench";
 Here many shoes were sewed and turned, beat out and scraped,
 with care

Well finished, while the merry jest or song rose on the air;
 Or argument inspired with broader views on church and state,
 And intellect the keener grew as waged the warm debate.

A century¹ ends — the cycles of the past have run their course,
 Invention tunes the world anew with mighty power and force,
 And brings, with whirl of wheel and hum of busy factory,
 Supremacy throughout the world to Lynn's great industry.
 The town's horizon broadens to a city's vaster range,
 From which, true hearts a nation's peril see, and yearn to change
 The bondsman's night to Freedom's day; the City's peaceful life
 Throbs with the sympathy she feels for just and worthy strife.
 The Southern cannon challenges: brave Sumter's gun replies:
 Two of Lynn's companies respond before the echo dies:
 And later, thousands more press on with purpose high to win
 By sacrifice of blood remission of a nation's sin.
 Their valor we recall to-day and give the honor due
 To every faithful veteran who wore the coat of blue.
 For those, the unreturning ones, who, noble-hearted, gave
 Their lives that Freedom's flag unstained through all their land
 should wave,

We join in harmony of praise each new Memorial Day,
 And strew above their honored graves the fairest buds of May.
 And yet again war's trumpet sounds: the men of ninety-eight
 Go forward to the conflict fierce, with youth and strength elate,
 To lift the yoke from Cuba, that fair island of the sea,
 And raise on alien soil the glorious banner of the free.

And Peace her victories hath wrought in this half-century —
 In stately church and Learning's shrine her monuments we see:

¹ A century from the coming of Daggyr, in 1750.

And, fairest of memorials, the Public Library —

A temple beautiful, the people's University.

Where once the footpath's narrow trail led home through quiet
field,

Or o'er forbidding hill, on rocky slope but half revealed,

Are busy streets through which the tides of travel ebb and flow

By homes in mansions beautiful, or modest cottage low ;

The little shops to factories expand with magic power,

Hurrying feet and noise of traffic tell of labor's dower.

When lo ! with swift, destroying breath, the fire-fiend speeds his
way,

And naught but smoking ruins mark the ground where yesterday

A city's heart beat strong with promise of a future bright.

Life thrilled the ashes gray ! A new-born City rose in might

Of enterprise and energy to breast the future's strife ;

And aim to master wrong with right through pain or joy of life.

O'er Nature's forces man's control does ever stronger grow,

His study wins new benefits with lamp and dynamo.

The old myth tells of one Prometheus who, from angry Zeus,

Stole fire and brought it in a hollow staff for mortal's use —

More potent than that sacred fire the gift that Science brings

The present age through threads of wire ; with marvelous power
it wings

The lightest tone of human speech, or heavy motor runs,

And changes night to brilliant day with light of mimic suns.

Where, at her fairest Nature stands green-robed and girt with hills,

With flash of gleaming jewels where her lakes the sunshine fills,

With charm of varying mood on sunlit heights, in shady glens,

The City consecrates Lynn Woods to all her citizens.

And this primeval forest grand, in whose superb domain

Nature gives rest and peace and joy, shall aye reserved remain ,

Our fathers sought in commonage its herbage, timber, food,

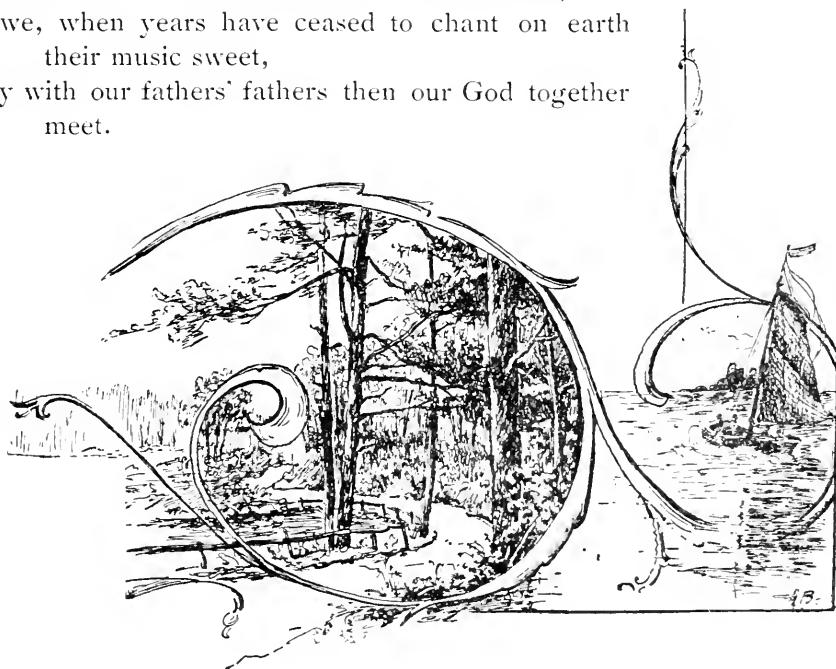
With fear of wolf or witch's spell in demon-haunted wood,

Where Indian's stealthy foot and swift sped on its sinuous trail,—

But beckoning phantoms of delight lead us through shady vale,

Where lowly fern and lordly pine whisper to listening ear
 Familiar legends that we love, and old traditions dear
 Of Dungeon Rock's unfathomed depth, and pirate's store of gold,
 More noted than the prophecies Moll Pitcher told of old ;
 Of swamp whose lofty trees were felled for staunch " Old Tun-
 nel's " frame,
 Of wolf-pits' masonry that still gives early settlers fame,
 Of Old Man's Walk and stepping-stones in Penny Brook's fair
 dale,
 And mem'ry lingers o'er the names which hill and lake and vale
 Perpetuate, in gratitude for worth and honor bright
 Of those who walked with courage true in duty's paths aright.
 Live on, fair City of our birth, thy past, replete with fame,
 Breathing its words of hope and cheer in blessing o'er thy name.

Live on and profit by the triumphs brave, true lives have won,
 Nor fail to hear as if from Heaven their tender praise, Well done !
 God of the ever-circling years, to Thee we pray to-night :
 Thine only is the sacred power to guide Thy children right.
 May justice, peace and perfect truth guard our dear City well,
 A virtuous life of noble work her best memorial,
 So we, when years have ceased to chant on earth
 their music sweet,
 May with our fathers' fathers then our God together
 meet.



Chorus.

“O LAND BELOVED.”

(Air, “*The Watch on the Rhine.*”)

O land below'd, O bright, free land,
 Receive our gifts of heart and hand;
 Our love, our strength we give to thee,
 With glad devotion thine to be.
 By blood of patriots thou wast won;
 Thy truths pass'd on from sire to son.
 Blest land! Our home beloved!
 O Freedom's land! True to thy flag to-day,
 Thy children stand.

Where ride our ships whose guns are mann'd
 By seamen brave—a dauntless band,—
 Or where our army, conq'ring still,
 Spreads grandly over vale and hill—
 There earth and sea, 'neath Heaven's light,
 Seem glad to hail the noble sight!
 Blest land! Our home below'd!
 O Freedom's land! True to thy flag to-day,
 Thy children stand.

Then guard it well, this home we love;
 Keep Freedom's light undimm'd above;
 Preserve with care and rev'rent hand
 America, the heav'n-blest land!
 The stars and stripes, our flag for aye!
 This grand, free country, ours to-day!
 Blest land! Our home below'd!
 O Freedom's land! True to thy flag to-day,
 Thy children stand.



BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON, Esq.
ORATOR.

Oration.

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON.

We are nearing the close of the two hundred and seventy-first year in the history of this community. We are met to commemorate an important and far-reaching incident in that history, to measure what has followed it in the life and progress of our people, and to gather, if we may, from a review of the past some new and helpful inspiration for the future. But, in the larger sense, we cannot commemorate the comparatively recent event of 1850, we cannot measure the outcome of these intervening years, unless we bring to this occasion an appreciative knowledge of the lives and deeds of the men who had gone before. For, while it is true that the last fifty years have been rich in growth and significant in prosperity, all that has happened in them has been but the continued flow of the uninterrupted current of life which had come down in the two hundred and twenty-one years preceding. It had taken all those long, slow-moving years to bring the old plantation, the rude settlement, and the struggling town to a point of development where even the thought of a city government was possible. Our fathers had toiled and fought and died to lay for us the foundations, and they had laid them deep and strong. We surely cannot claim to know the edifice, unless we are mindful of those upon whose labors and sacrifices it was builded. But it was not only the old town with its material growth and its varied institutions which those two hundred and twenty-one years of strenuous endeavor had brought forth. Far more important was it that in those eleven score and one years there had been hammered out upon the anvil of time the true and distinguishing genius of our Lynn people. The events of the more recent years have been but the natural outcome and product of that genius. Without the prevailing characteristics which had thus been wrought and handed down by the long line

of brave, united, and freedom-loving men, who toiled here from 1629 to 1850, you could not have had the Lynn of the last half-century, as she has seemed to those who know and love her best. It was wholly just and reasonable, therefore, that when twenty-one years ago we marked with solemn observance the close of the first quarter-millennium in the history of this settlement, the theme most dwelt upon by orator and poet should be the heroic story of those earliest times. But there are other reasons which impel us to recount the happenings of those remoter years. It is not only that we must do so, that we need to know the past in order to interpret the present; nor is it alone because our piety and gratitude add their high impulse to that need. We linger with the grand, though simple, story of the fathers because we love to do so. All of us have lived through some of these fifty years now closing, and to many that entire period covers but a part of their lives and memories. That fascinating touch of the mind which idealizes and glorifies the past in which we had no lot or portion cannot work its full magic on these latest years. Our modern life with its luxuries and hurry cannot compare, in its appeal to our imagination, with the toilsome, frugal, but dignified life of the fathers of this community. They lived in touch with the very heart-throb of nature, and because of the closeness of that touch it sometimes seems to us that we know them better than we know ourselves. The primeval log-house, the thatched-roofed cottage, are more interesting to us than the more spacious mansion of to-day. The early water-wheel, cumbrous and wasteful as it was, but dripping plentifully with virgin waters, is certainly more picturesque than the modern engine. So is it also with Lynn's ancient farmer, her early fisherman, whether trying his fortune up the Saugus stream or out on the Swampscott deeps, her fighters in the long and bloody Indian wars, and her cordwainers in the little shop of by-gone days. All these possess for us an interest which cannot pertain to the men of our own day, however favored their mode of life, or however highly developed the appliances and skill wherewith they prosecute their calling. Thus do necessity, duty and

inclination all lead us to study and recount the deeds, and to foster the memory, of the fathers and founders of our City.

The present time and occasion permit only a reference to a few more important incidents, and a brief statement of their significance. We cannot refrain from dwelling for a moment upon the very beginning of this ancient settlement. For what company of men, however numerous or powerful, will ever seem to hold the destinies of this community so wholly in their keeping as did Edmund and Francis Ingalls, John and William Wood, and William Dixey, when in the summer of 1629 they chose this place for their home? Chartered with the broad leave of Endicott to go and settle where they would, with the ranging shores and the wide inland acres of nearly all of Massachusetts Bay before them, they tarried here. From some one of these ancient hills they measured with the practical eye of the pioneer the "faire playne" which stretched below them; and then, when this was done, they looked beyond to the glistening surface of Nahant Bay, to its curving beach, and to the protected shallows into which flowed the sinuous and changeful waters of the Saugus. Still further out, they gazed upon the more restless movements of the open sea. They thought of the old home upon its distant shores, of all that it had cost them in danger and privation to leave it for this western wilderness. They felt with a new thrill the great part which the ocean before them had played and was to play in their lives and destiny. For was it not both bond and barrier between the old life and the new? With these thoughts they lingered, until at length it seemed that the very spirit of the place possessed them. "Here," they devoutly exclaimed, "shall be our home and that of our children. Here, surely, where God hath placed so much of beauty, we may worship Him as we will. Here shall freedom flourish, and here the rights of men shall not perish"! And where in the wide earth has the aspiration of these five wanderers been more completely fulfilled than on this spot, which they then for the first time made a white man's home? On what rood of ground has freedom been more highly cherished or oppression more bitterly hated?

Only sixty years after the date of that first settlement, when the little plantation could not have numbered more than seven hundred souls, there happened that which well tested the character and spirit of our people. In 1689 the scheming and arbitrary governor of New England, Sir Edmund Andros, proposing to add substantial injury to his previous insults, was considering the petition of Edward Randolph, his secretary and favorite, for the granting to him of a patent of all Nahant. It was in this way that Andros had it in mind to consummate his plain denial of the title of our people to their lands. Here was a threatened subversion of all those plans which, in the furtherance of God's will, our fathers had laid for "a new birth of freedom." If the men of Lynn yielded to Andros, all might be lost. If the five hundred acres of Nahant Neck belonged indeed to the King, as Andros had said: if the sixty years of occupation, toil and prayer, if the quitclaim from the Indians, were all to count for naught in the instance of Nahant, then surely was the dream not only of Massachusetts Bay but of all New England to suffer a rude awakening. The taunts and threats of Andros had at first been met with patient and respectful remonstrance. This, availing not, had at length deepened into indignant protest. But Andros was blind alike to the claims of justice and the danger of denying them. He felt sure of his power, while of their own might the people had, as yet, learned nothing. It was a time when weaker and less steadfast men might well question whether the Lord was in truth with them. Not so the people of New England; not so our fathers! On April 18th, 1689, the people of Boston rose in open resistance, and in the great deeds of the following day our fathers bore a brave and honorable part. Assembling betimes in the morning in what we know as the Old Tunnel Meetinghouse, but which had then been built but seven years, they joined with their sturdy pastor, the Rev. Jeremiah Shepard, in prayer, and after listening to a few words of counsel and encouragement from his manly lips, they followed him, at once their pastor and their captain, to Boston: and there, joining the people of other towns, they reaped the fruit of their

firmness and determination by seeing Andros not only deprived of the exercise of power, but safely lodged on Fort Hill, a prisoner of the people in their own right. No procession of men will ever leave this old town with more of the light of freedom blazing from their eyes than on that morning of April 19th, 1689. Small wonder was it that, to a friend of Andros, who worshipped established power alone, and who could know nothing of what might come from the little flame which was being kindled at the altars of liberty, these determined men should seem "like so many wild bears," or that their Christian teacher, quivering with righteous indignation, should appear "mad with passion, more savage than any of his followers." Not until the very fabric of our liberties shall be threatened can the deeds of that day of the downfall of Andros be here again enacted.

In the gloom of the passage of the Stamp Act of 1765, and in the joy over its repeal the following year, Lynn fully participated with the surrounding settlements. The very next year the English Parliament passed its fatuous act, which imposed an import duty upon several articles, including tea. May 24th, 1770, the inhabitants of the town met and resolved to discontinue the use of foreign tea, to vote for no person to any office of profit and to return no taverner or retailer to Sessions who did not comply with the spirit of their resolution. For two years the agitation against the English government, because of this tax, not only continued unabated but steadily accumulated in force. December 16th, 1773, the people of Lynn, in town meeting assembled, passed resolutions which, in the lofty eloquence of simple sincerity, asserted it to be "an essential right of freemen to have the disposal of their own property, and not to be taxed by any power over which they have no control." They denounced the late act of Parliament as a fresh proof of the settled and determined designs of the ministers to deprive them of liberty and to reduce them to slavery, and closed by boldly declaring: "We stand ready to assist our brethren of Boston or elsewhere, whenever our aid shall be required, in repelling all attempts to land or sell any teas poisoned with a

duty." And then Lynn had its own Tea Party. For, when the women of Lynn marched to the little bake-shop of James Bowler, on Waterhill, and seized and destroyed the tea which, in defiance of the temper and open resolution of the people was being kept there, they launched as direct a blow against oppression as was struck at any time or place throughout the Colonies. In many meetings the following year our people protested against the tyrannous action of the English government in closing Boston Harbor to navigation as a penalty for the destruction of the tea which had been poured into it, and declared themselves again and again the open enemies of every form or species of oppression.

Far as Lynn was from the scene of the conflict, her sons went forth to Lexington on the famous 19th of April, 1775, and we know of at least four of them who fell and died there. Lynn not only did her part in that initial skirmish of the Revolution, but throughout the long and painful struggle that followed she loyally and cheerfully did more than her full share. There could not have been in the town at that time more than four hundred men of fighting age, and yet in the Revolutionary war Lynn had one hundred and sixty-eight men in the field, and of these fifty-six were lost, including the four who were killed at Lexington.

Again, in 1798, when France, who had been to our striving Colonies so good a friend, after exacting price upon price of gratitude, at length menaced and insulted our new-born nation, there was no truer note of lofty and resolute patriotism than that which went forth from the people of Lynn. Into that noble address adopted in town meeting and sent to John Adams, as President, there was written — unconsciously, perhaps, but indelibly — the spirit and the character of the men who have made this community. In the closing language of that address there was a worthy balance of Christian sentiment and patriotic determination:

We wish not again to behold our fields crimsoned with human blood, and fervently pray God to avert the calamities of war. Nevertheless, should our magistrates, in whom we place entire confidence,

find it expedient to take energetic measures to defend our liberties, we will readily co-operate with them in every such measure; nor do we hesitate, at this interesting crisis, to echo the declaration of our illustrious chief, that "we are not humiliated under a colonial sense of fear; we are not a divided people." Our arms are strong in defense of our rights, and we are determined to repel our foe.

Gracious and deserved, certainly, was the answer of President Adams: "Your acknowledgment of the blessings you enjoy under your liberty and independence, and determination never supinely to surrender them, prove that you deserve them."

These few incidents, of which many more might be given, are enough to demonstrate that in the struggles of the earlier plantations of Massachusetts Bay and of New England, as well as in those of the combined Colonies, and finally of the nation, the people of Lynn bore a most honorable part. They show that the history which has been made on this soil was worthy of the able and faithful labors which Alonzo Lewis and James R. Newhall, our chief local historians, have so gracefully devoted to it. In their loving work, and in the writings and sketches of others, some of whom are still with us, our annals have been written and the record and the roll of honor have been made up.

But these events do more than illustrate and prove, as they surely do, that Lynn was always on the firing line in those great and pivotal battles for freedom. They give us the key to the character of our people. From that summer day in 1629, when the first five settlers chose this spot for their home, the men of Lynn were dominated by two ideas, so deeply rooted that they became a passion. They so moulded the genius and spirit of the place that no man could breathe its air and live its life without yielding to their sway. These omnipresent and dominant ideas were freedom and equality. There was none of the false note of cant, none of the impotence of the glittering generality, in our fathers' conception of these two great principles. The freedom which they would have was the right to live and toil and enjoy the fruits of their labor, the right to

govern themselves, and, with that, the sacred obligation to do so. They never brought to these shores that sort of fever which under the name of liberty has sometimes been "the cry of the Latin or southern peoples, when the red cap is flung to the skies, and the populace, unarmed with a charter and unclothed with a constitution, let loose their unbridled frenzy in the blood of the barricades." The freedom which our fathers sought and which they achieved and handed down to us was far different. In spirit it was more like the meaning of the northern or Teutonic word FREEDOM—"calm and grave as an anthem, of simple Doric majesty, it speaks of solemn conviction, of deep-brooding thought, of high spiritual passion, of unshaken hold on natural, unalterable right." The idea of equality among men has often been brought into reproach by the liberal use of the word "equality" among men and peoples who never had the serious aim to achieve or recognize the idea itself. In a degree this could be said of some of our early New England settlements. In many of them an aristocracy both in church and state was not only asserted, but in great part recognized. This was not true among the men of Lynn. Their belief in the justice and practicability of securing for themselves and for those who should come after them an equal right before the law, in every essential phase of life, became a solemn article of faith. Out of the vigor and sincerity with which that early belief was here held, you may evolve and interpret the fundamental elements of the public sentiment of Lynn, when fully aroused, at any time and upon any question. Far more seriously than by their neighbors in the wealthier commercial towns was this idea of equality entertained by the settlers in Lynn. They insisted from the beginning that there should be no chosen people, and that in this broad land there was not room enough for another aristocracy. Whoever came to this settlement was soon made to understand that it was the adopted home of freemen; that those who had come, and those who might come, were all immigrants alike, and that the land and its sacred privileges were not for the few but for the many. Our fathers sniffed from afar the very first

approach of anything like an exclusive spirit, an attempted monopoly in business, or any other form or semblance of power which tended in the slightest degree to subjugate one man to the will of another. The fact that Lynn had no deep water front which would have enabled her people to share in the ship-building and commerce of the time, and which would have brought them more freely into communication with other lands, threw the entire community back upon the constant toil and the frugal living, first of a primitive settlement, and then of an industrial town. There was no vision of rapid wealth to lure our fathers from their high and solemn purpose to establish here a pure democracy; and so it early came to be that it was the farmer, the fisherman, the cooper, the tanner, the miller, in short the handicraftsman, who was the type of man most cherished and protected. It was in part because of this jealous care that no man should tower above his fellow that the old Iron Works Company was met as early as 1645 with so cold a reception, and was afterwards harried by the open suspicion and unyielding enmity of our people. There could have been nothing which the early settlers so much needed as tools and agricultural implements, and, indeed, every sort of iron product. It was no doubt for this strong practical reason that the General Court ventured to bestow exceptional privileges upon the Undertakers of the Iron Works. It gave them a monopoly of iron works for twenty-one years with the right to dig stone or iron on any man's land; to themselves, their agents, and servants it granted immunity from all public charges for all goods used in the business; but more than this, it provided that their clerks and workmen should be free from ordinary watchings and trainings. This grant of exceptional privileges to the employees of a special industry was an affront to our people. In vain was it that the Court in 1653 allowed the town an annual recompense for the loss that was incident to these immunities so long as the iron works should remain. The objection lay deeper; it was one of principle. Our people ignored, therefore, their important and pressing need for iron. They were men with a mission, and were

unmindful of all things else. Instead of welcoming the iron works as a friend in need, they did all they could to kill them with distrust. This was, without doubt, carrying the idea of industrial equality too far. It was an application of theoretical propositions to the concrete facts of human life, which future events have proved to be impossible; but it illustrates the determination of those early settlers to allow no dream of local aggrandisement to allay their jealous care for the supremacy of the individual and for his right to equal standing, every one with his fellow, before the law. It was this same spirit which made even the beginning of a social aristocracy here impossible. There are indications in the records that, attracted by the natural beauties of the place, many came who by temperament and breeding required a certain degree of social pre-eminence as the condition of happiness. Such people never found a congenial home in Lynn, and those who settled here from time to time left before the outbreak of the Revolution. The pre-eminence they coveted was without value unless recognized by the many. Such recognition the people of Lynn never yielded and never sanctioned. The whole idea was foreign to the soil. By the use of their gifts, not by the mere possession of them, have the sons of Lynn been wont to judge each other!

With this imperfect survey of our earlier history and of the leading characteristics of our people, we come to the year and the event which we especially commemorate to-day. Tuesday morning, May 14th, 1850, in Lyceum Hall, which stood only a few hundred feet from where we are now assembled, upon the present site of Odd Fellows' Building, the old Town of Lynn yielded up its rights, powers and privileges to the newly chartered City. Under any circumstances such a change in the government of an ancient community must be deemed a solemn function. In the Lynn of 1850 this was true in an unusual and far-reaching sense. For that which happened here half a century ago, and which to-day the entire City celebrates with a common and unanimous rejoicing, lay heavy and disquieting upon the hearts of a large number of the citizens of the town.

The question of the advisability of establishing a city had for many months divided our people into two opposed and nearly equal camps. In the previous year, at a town meeting held March 12th, 1849, a special committee of seven¹ had been appointed to confer with a committee of the Legislature respecting a city charter, and to prepare a draft of such document. The charter reported by this committee was enacted by the Legislature April 9th, 1849; but, upon being submitted to the voters of the town, eleven days after, it was rejected by a vote of 838 for and 950 against it, showing a majority of 112 votes in favor of retaining the town government. This comparatively small vote, upon an issue at once vital and much debated, would seem to indicate that many of the people were so unsettled by their doubts that they abstained from voting. But the proposition was soon again to challenge their attention. In a town meeting held April 1st, 1850, the Selectmen were instructed to petition the Legislature on behalf of the town for a city charter, the form of which was this time referred to a special committee of fifteen.² This committee, after making certain modifications in the form of charter which had been rejected the previous year, presented their report to the Legislature, and on April 10th, 1850, that body put those recommendations into the form of an enactment. The deeply-rooted feelings and opposed convictions of the people had made the matter one of earnest and prolonged discussion. Debate now developed into strife, and never had our citizens been so profoundly divided upon any question which affected the public weal. But this final campaign was a short one. The vote on the question of adopting the charter, and thereby establishing a city, was taken April 19th, 1850, the 75th anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and the 161st anniversary of the great day when the people of Lynn confronted Sir Edmund Andros at Boston. There were 2,034 votes cast, of which 1,047 were for and 987 against the adoption of the charter. By these

¹ This committee consisted of the following citizens: Benjamin F. Mudge, John B. Alley, Ira P. Brown, Samuel C. Pitman, Henry Newhall, Isaiah Breed and George W. Raddin.

² William Bassett, Thomas Bowler, Isaiah

H. Parrott, Joseph N. Saunderson, Benjamin Mudge, Jonathan Bacheller, George W. Raddin, Ebenezer Brown, Samuel C. Pitman, Isaac Brown, Green Page, Asa T. Newhall, Edward Carroll, Daniel C. Eaker and John Nichols.

figures we have brought home to us the impressive fact that the incident we to-day celebrate was made possible by a popular decision in which the proposal to establish a city secured the narrow majority of only sixty votes. A change of thirty votes and the day we commemorate must have been another day and in another year. In what thus happened and in what followed we may find a notable and useful lesson. From the vantage ground of to-day we can see that the voters who composed that majority, small though it was, wisely turned the destinies of our people. They were touched by the spirit of progress. They felt that the problems of the future demanded new solutions. The minority, on the other hand, were contending with equal sincerity for an old institution, and for what they believed to be the sacred right of the people to assemble and determine public questions for themselves. The decision rendered, there was an immediate recognition of its binding force. Meagre as was the margin of votes by which a form of city government had been adopted, and formidable though the defeated minority had a right to deem their protestations against it, there was, nevertheless, a loyal and prompt submission to the will of the majority. Sincere and torturing doubts there must have been. To men who loved the old town and its traditions, and who believed that a grave, and possibly irreparable, mistake had been committed, the experience must have been a sorrowful and bitter one. But in the face of all this, it was the watchword of the hour that the new City was to be given a candid trial, and the new form of government submitted to an honest test. So far was this at once recognized to be the duty of every good citizen, that when, May 3d, 1850, the election of our first city officials took place, the people chose for their Mayor a man who had not only earnestly but most openly opposed the change that had been accomplished. This action of the voters certainly demonstrated their utmost confidence in George Hood, whom they thus elected the first Mayor of the City, and it is, no doubt, to his appreciation of so unusual a mark of public esteem that we may trace that deeper note of meaning and solemnity which

pervaded the words of the first of our inaugurals, as it was read by him in Lyceum Hall fifty years ago to-day.

With what we know of the spirit and genius of our people, we cannot deem it strange that they should have clung with such loving tenacity to their old form of town government. The town meeting, as it had been developed in New England, had proved itself the most perfect instrument of democratic government the world had seen. Beginning as it had away back in the shadowy years of the first settlements, without definite precedent or model, guided only by the two beacon lights of liberty and law, the town meeting had been to the people their nursery of freedom, their school of logic, and their seminary of patriotism. It had become the symbol around which centred the love and loyalty of the freeman for home and town and state and nation. He had come to regard it as the very palladium of his liberties. To the people of Lynn the loss of the town meeting may have had an additional and peculiar significance. The nature of their occupation, especially its compatability with the habit of daily reading and discussion of current events, had developed here a high degree of originality of character. The natural proneness of our people for debate, and their constant practice of it while at work, had resulted in an individuality and independence of opinion which could find no opportunity for expression to be compared with that of the town meeting. What had thus at first, perhaps, been an exercise of individual gifts had come at length to be regarded as a sacred privilege and an important duty. To abandon that great function of the town meeting which gave to every citizen the right to be heard by his fellows and the opportunity to influence their decision upon matters of local government seemed indeed like a surrender of the first principles of freedom. Besides all this, there were comparatively few precedents in the way of city governments in the Commonwealth. Only eight charters had theretofore been enacted by the Legislature.¹ The very first of these, the Boston charter, had not been granted until 1822, and not until

¹ Boston, 1822; Salem, 1836; Lowell, 1836; Roxbury, 1846; Cambridge, 1846; Charlestown, 1847; New Bedford, 1847; Worcester, 1848.

that community had a population of 45,000. Of the remaining seven, all but two had been granted within five years, so that their successful operation could not be said to be fully established. The increased expense of a city government was one of the principal objections against its adoption, and, looking at that phase of the subject alone, the experience of the few cities which had already been established afforded an apparently sound basis of argument for those who favored the retention of the town system. But larger principles were involved. A new era of swifter and broader activities was at hand, and the time had surely come when the representative government of the city must in the larger centres of population supplant the old democracy of the town meeting.

The Lynn of 1850 was singularly the Lynn of earlier days. There had been an unusual permanence in the life of the original families that had settled here. A considerable portion of our people were still the offspring of those families. Mayor Hood, himself among that number, called attention in his first inaugural to the fact that a majority of the men elected to administer the first City Government were the immediate descendants of the first settlers of the town. This was certainly a notable fact in a community which had had a continuous history of two and one-fifth centuries. Down to the year 1830 the town had grown very slowly. At the end of the Revolution, after one hundred and fifty years full of high endeavor and historic happening, it had only reached a population of about two thousand. In the following fifty years, during which the second and third parishes had been lopped off from the old family tree, and planted as new towns under the names of Lynnfield and Saugus, the inhabitants of Lynn had increased to only six thousand. But during the twenty years from 1830 to 1850 a newer and more vigorous life had supervened. While the commerce of Salem and Marblehead had diminished, the manufacturing industries of Lynn had correspondingly prospered. This had brought a new and sturdy addition to our people. In those twenty years alone Lynn had grown from a

population of six thousand to one of fourteen thousand, thereby accomplishing in a score of years a larger actual increase than it had theretofore made in two full centuries. It was this exceptional prosperity which had stirred the minds of our people to the belief that there was to be a brighter future for the town, and it was this which led them to consider the wisdom of establishing a city. Yet, even with the unprecedented growth of those twenty years, Lynn had changed but slightly in general appearance, or in the character of its people. With the City of to-day before us, it is almost impossible to delineate the town of fifty years ago. To the eye it was little more than a wide and scattering village. The dwellings of the people were plain and well apart, with only the old-fashioned garden and the leafy orchard to relieve their lack of architectural beauty. In almost every garden was the typical shoemaker shop, while here and there stood a house of unusual dignity. The growth of the town as a whole had been from the west eastward, and, with the exception of Woodend, the great eastern section of the City, which to-day contains one of our largest wards, was virtually without population. The old Common was still unfenced. The streets were comparatively few, and these were ungraded, and in all respects more like rural highways than town thoroughfares. Many of them were little better than lanes, and to a great extent were so styled. The town had not yet begun to shape itself into its future and more finished form. It was only twelve years since the railroad had put in its first appearance, and had "made the old stone walls in the vicinity of Central Square disappear, and cow pastures and gardens come into requisition for building lots." A comparatively short time before, the familiar stagecoach, plying its way over the turnpike between Salem and Boston, and making its bustling and cheery stops at the old Lynn Hotel, had been the usual means of travel between those points. It was eight years before telegraphic communication was to be opened between Lynn and any other town. The horse railroad had not been constructed, and was not to run through our streets for a decade. Indeed, it was to

take two years before the travel between the western and eastern portions of the town would reach such volume as to require an omnibus to connect those different sections. It was three years before illuminating gas was to be introduced, and ten years before any one of our streets was to be lighted by it. It had not been long since the location of the post office, having first been removed from the corner of Boston and Federal Streets to the southerly end of the latter street, had begun its gradual but invariably eastward march, pausing on its way first at the corner of South Common and Pleasant Streets, and at length in the Lyceum Hall Building. There were but two banks of discount in the City, and one of these, the Laighton Bank, had been organized in the previous year. The business men of Lynn still transacted a large part of their banking at Salem, and in many other ways the town had been overshadowed by that larger and richer neighbor. The industry of shoe manufacturing was being carried on as it had been without any substantial change in method for over one hundred years. The whole appearance of the town denoted a past which, long, toilsome, and honorable though it had been, had brought no great measure of material wealth. The people had worked too hard, and yet they had acquired little of that reserve power which affords reasonable leisure, and, with that, the means to devise and forward the larger plans of public development. But whatever the town lacked in accumulated wealth, it more than made good in the refreshing originality and independent qualities of its people. The whole current of life and development had been toward individualism. It would be difficult to name another place in New England which at that time contained so large a number of robust, unconventional, and striking men.

To this Lynn of 1850, so entirely the product of its own past, there was to come a notable change. The spirit of great events was even then brooding over it. What those events were to bring forth no man could foresee. In the immediate future, there was to begin what may be termed the third era in the industrial history of the community. To appreciate what this

meant to the City, it is necessary to review for a moment the development of that great industry with which the name of Lynn has been so prominently associated. In 1635 shoemaking had begun here as a fireside and winter occupation, and had continued as such until 1750. The work was pursued partly, if not altogether, during the cold months of the year, when farming, which was the principal means of livelihood, was impossible. It was carried on in the home and around the hearthstone. We know little of its earliest history. Beyond the fact that Philip Kertland and Edmund Bridges were the first shoemakers, and that they came here about the year 1635, our information is based mainly on tradition. There is direct evidence, however, of an early and effective organization among the very first of our workers. As early as 1651, in his "Wonder-Working Providence," it was written by Edward Johnson of Woburn, concerning Lynn manufacturers, as follows: "All other trades have fallen into their ranks and places to their great advantage, especially coopers and shoemakers, who had either of them a corporation granted, enriching themselves very much."

The records of that corporation or guild, formed so early in our history, would be of priceless value if we had them to-day; but unhappily they were lost, or perhaps burned in the destructive excitement following the passage of the Stamp Act.

During this first period, Lynn acquired a prominent and, there is reason to believe, the foremost position in the Colonies in the manufacture of women's shoes. The second era in the business may be said to have begun in 1750. A new life was given to it in that year by the arrival from Wales of John Adam Dagr. He appears to have inspired the manufacturers of the community with new courage and to have led them to introduce both skill and art into their work. So much did Dagr accomplish in this direction that as early as 1764 we find an issue of the *Boston Gazette* describing him as "the celebrated shoemaker of Essex." It was during this second era, from 1750 to 1850, that the little shoemaker shop made its appearance and attained its prominence and fame. Alonzo Lewis says that: "From this

time the craft continued to flourish until it became the principal business in the town. Fathers, sons, journeymen and apprentices worked together in a shop of one story in height, twelve feet square, with a fireplace in one corner and a cutting-board in another." Thus was the chimney-corner stripped of its industrial accessories, and the alternate occupation of farming and shoemaking was forced to yield to the more modern economy, which called upon every man to choose his vocation and elect whether he should till the soil or work in the shop. But, notwithstanding this movement from the fireside to the shop, the methods of shoemaking had remained the same in their essential features down to 1850. In the introduction of Alonzo Lewis to the Lynn Directory of 1851, we find from his pen the following plain and simple account of the manner of conducting the business at that time: "The stock for the shoes is cut in the larger buildings, called manufactories, by men termed clickers. The upper parts are then tied in packages and given to females, who reside at their own homes, to be bound. They are then returned to the manufactories, where they are put together in bundles with the soles, and distributed to the workmen, who make the shoes in small — quite too small — shops, usually at or near their homes. The workmen are called cordwainers. . . . When the shoes are finished, they are packed at the manufactories in wooden boxes usually containing about sixty pairs, and sent to all places where there is a demand for them." From this it will be seen that even in 1851 all the labor which went into the manufacture of a shoe was done by hand. In that vital respect there had been no change from the beginning. Everything Lynn people had acquired was the product of the toil of their own hands. All this was now to change. The half-century then opening was to be one of the most marvelous periods of material progress the world has seen. The telegraph, though invented some years previous, was just about, with the assistance of the modern daily newspaper, to accomplish its miracle of bringing the happenings of the uttermost parts of the earth to our knowledge in minutes instead of weeks

or months. The age of great mechanical inventions, of the wider applications of steam power, and of swift wonder-working machinery, was just beginning. The day of the handicraftsman and the all-round workman was to disappear. The time was come when, because of the larger requirements to be made of every man, whether toiling by hand or brain, he must specialize and confine himself to a narrower phase of his work. Thus only could he acquire the swiftness and accuracy demanded. The touch of this new order of things was upon the whole world. It was certain to affect the life and growth of Lynn. It was likewise sure vitally to change the methods of its principal industry. Perhaps the most singular feature of the effect of this world-wide movement, in its application to the shoe manufacturing business of Lynn, was the comparatively short period in which the great change was wrought. In 1845 Elias Howe had invented the stitching machine, and in the following year secured a patent upon it; but it was not until 1852 that the Singer machine was actually introduced and used in the shoe business of the City. This was the first and cardinal step in the direction of modern methods. The success of the stitching machine very soon did away with the practice of binding shoes in houses, and brought the binder to the factory to work the machine. This accomplished, the cordwainer soon followed, and the whole process of concentration and economy of time and space was fairly begun. The second great invention was the McKay stitching machine, which was introduced into Lynn in 1862; and it was this machine which accelerated and almost completed in its essential features the great movement which had been previously commenced. Following this came the invention and introduction of that long line of modern shoe machinery which it is the task of the expert to describe, and which has been added to from year to year down to the present time. But as early as 1865 the transition from the old to the new methods was an accomplished fact. From that year the little shop in which so many of the noteworthy characteristics of Lynn had been developed, ceased to possess industrial significance.

It rapidly became first a relic, then a memory, until at the present time it is passing into that domain which we call history. The familiar two-story-and-a-half wooden building, with its conventional pitch roof, which had so long been unduly dignified by the name of "manufactory," was likewise to pass away. It soon proved inadequate to the new demands which were made upon it, and was gradually superseded by the more substantial and spacious business structure of to-day.¹

But we must go back again for a moment to the year 1850. For while this industrial revolution had been going on, there was progressing a great moral struggle, leading to a national conflict, in both of which the people of Lynn bore their full share. Indeed, the very first event which deeply touched the hearts of our people, after the first City Government had become firmly established, was the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. It was not strange that this measure should meet with especial hostility from a people who from the beginning and with so much sincerity had builded into their political and social edifice the cornerstone of equality. It was entirely natural that an enactment which so offended the higher instincts of humanity should stir to extremest indignation a community which had always discouraged slavery, and which as early as 1776 had had a John Basset, who was then freeing his slaves upon the high and comprehensive ground that "all nations were made of one blood." An anti-slavery society had been organized in 1832, and the agitation against slavery had been most earnest and persistent. But when it became known that on the 18th of September, 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law had been approved by President Fillmore, there was an outburst of unmeasured resentment. Large meetings were held throughout the City. On October 5th, Lyceum Hall, in which a few months before Mayor Hood had delivered his calm and dignified inaugural, was the scene of a far different assemblage. Mayor Hood

¹ A most excellent—indeed, the best—account of the customs of those earlier days, of the life in the old-time shop, and of the great transition which led to its abandonment, is

given by our accomplished and venerable townsman, David N. Johnson, in his *Sketches of Lynn*, which will be increasingly valued in the future.

again presided. The whole temper of the meeting and the resolutions which it passed voiced the unbounded anger of an outraged community. In the measures which they proposed to put in operation against the law, the resolutions were little less than a vote for nullification. They breathed the very spirit of public wrath. In them the people seemed to appeal first from tyranny to the constitution, and then if need be from the constitution to God. They visited unbounded condemnation upon the President who had signed the atrocious bill, upon every member of Congress who had voted for it, and in anticipation were equally severe upon every citizen who should submit to or recognize its binding force. In the nine years following, up to the execution of John Brown, December 2d, 1859, and to the firing on Sumter, April 12th, 1861, there was in the increasing opposition to slavery and in the denunciation of threatened secession a constant preparation for the great conflict which was so surely approaching. When the struggle came Lynn was ready. It was from Lynn that there was sent to headquarters that virile and now historic message: "We have more men than guns. What shall we do?" In five hours after President Lincoln's call had been issued, and only four days after that fateful shot sped through the astonished air toward Fort Sumter, two full companies were ready for military duty. The very next day those companies started for the south, followed by the plaudits and the aching hearts of the people. To give an adequate account of what Lynn did in the war against slavery and secession is the work of the historian. The more the subject is examined, the more honorable will its part therein appear. This ancient community which had sent its company to the Pequot war in 1637, which had spilled some of its best blood at Bloody Brook in King Philip's war in 1675, which had bearded the arbitrary Andros in 1689, whose men were among the prisoners in Queen Anne's war of 1704, and in the French and Indian wars of 1755 to 1763, whose sons had died at Lexington in 1775, and had done their full share throughout the Revolution, in 1812, and in the Mexican war, was certain to do its duty in the gigantic

struggle which the nation was to wage for union and for the rights of men. It did more than that duty; it furnished in that great war thirty-two hundred and seventy-four men, exceeding its full quota by two hundred and thirty. And when the fighting was over, the men of Lynn who had taken their part in it and who had not paid for their devotion with their lives came back and here organized the largest Post of the Grand Army of the Republic which exists in the entire length and breadth of the country, largest not only in number, but in the broad and helpful fellowship which it has practised among its members. More than all this, these men who had thus been true soldiers in war have proved pre-eminently faithful in the performance of the duties which have come to them along the paths of that herosm which belongs to peace.

While the war was in progress, and while still the very existence of the nation was seen to be at stake, the people of Lynn, with characteristic courage, took up and carried forward a great local undertaking, the completion of which gave the City a new and almost surprised consciousness of its capacity for larger things. This significant work was the erection of our present City Hall. The Lynn of 1900 owes a great debt of gratitude to the Lynn of 1863 to 1867, for the public spirit and fortitude which led it to conceive and erect so fitting and adequate a municipal home for its people. When we consider how little of the people's money had previously been expended in the construction of public buildings, it is a marvel that there should have been exercised so wise and generous a foresight in providing for the needs of coming generations. To measure the courage which it required to do this, and the full meaning of the step which was then taken, it is necessary to understand how modest and varied had been the previous accommodations of our town and city governments. There certainly had been nothing to presage so ample a structure as the new City Hall. For one hundred and seventy-three years the meetings of the town had been held in the meetinghouse of the First Parish. During the first fifty of those years the people met in that primitive building

which stood in a hollow on a site which corresponds to the present junction of Summer and Shepard Streets, and which was entered by descending steps. From 1682 to 1805, the people assembled for town purposes in the Old Tunnel Meetinghouse upon the Common. It was in that most interesting of all the edifices which ever stood in Lynn that were enacted many of the momentous incidents in the old town's history. It was there that the close association between the early religious zeal of our fathers and their growing demand for civil freedom bore its choicest fruitage. For years the parish meeting and the town meeting were hardly separable, and the distinction between parish and town affairs was most indistinctly drawn.

After one hundred and twenty-three years of such historic occupancy, the town at length in 1805 withdrew from the Old Tunnel Meetinghouse and surrendered its claim upon what it must have long considered its true civic home. Whatever the ultimate purpose of the church authorities of that day may have been, their action resulted in the practical exclusion of the town from the meetinghouse, and dealt a death-blow to whatever had survived in Lynn of the old idea of the New England theocracy. It is true that for nine years following the town met in the First Methodist Meetinghouse, but its civic life was more than ever separated from the religious interests of the people, and the meetinghouse was occupied as an accommodation, or by business arrangement, and not as a matter of right, or because of any historic connection or community of interest between the church and the town.

December 28th, 1813, the people were forced by the sale of the First Methodist Meetinghouse to assemble in the Second Methodist Church at Woodend. This was found to be so remote from the centre of population that only one meeting was held there, and at that meeting, the town, thus wholly without shelter or sanctuary of its own, voted to erect a Townhouse. Pending its construction, the town met twice in the room above the old corner drug-store at the junction of Market and Essex Streets, in the same building which now stands upon that spot.

The place of meeting was described in the warrant as the "Hall of Paul and Ellis Newhall," but to the people at large it was better known as the "war office," from the fact that it had been used as the headquarters of the party which upheld the war with England. March 21st, 1814, before its completion, the new Townhouse was for the first time occupied by the people. It was the first public building in Lynn. It was severely plain and inexpensive, but from that time to the adoption of the City Charter, and indeed down to the erection of our present City Hall, it remained with some additions and alterations our only municipal edifice. It stood originally in the centre of the Common, but in 1832 was removed to a point on South Common Street, near where Blossom Street now opens.

The first official action looking to the erection of a new City Hall was in the form of an order introduced in the Common Council, February 18th, 1863. On July 15th following, an appropriation of \$15,000 was made to purchase the old Johnson lot at the corner of North Common and Essex Streets. In his inaugural address, January 4th, 1864, Mayor Neal alluded to the fact that, while our community was engaged in a gigantic war, and our resources were severely drawn upon, and while we had sent our sons to the army by hundreds, we were nevertheless largely increasing in population and material wealth. He exhorted the government to build the new City Hall not for the present only but for the future. Little more had been done than to refer the matter to a joint special committee when, on October 6th, 1864, the old townhouse, under most painful attendant circumstances, involving the loss of a human life, was destroyed by fire. Thus at length was our City Government during a war involving no little disquietude to our people pressed to build a new City Hall, just as the town, after moving from meetinghouse to meetinghouse, had been forced in the most anxious period of the war of 1812 to erect its first Townhouse. Nothing can more strikingly illustrate the great growth and progress of this community between the time when the Townhouse was built and the construction of our present City Hall

than a comparison of their cost. That of the former, as set forth in the report of the committee constructing it, was \$2,082.69; the cost of the latter, as found in the financial statement published at the time of its completion, was \$311,722.24. The day of the dedication of the new City Hall, November 30th, 1867, was one of the gala days in our local history. Its completion and dedication gave the City a new knowledge of its power. What was achieved in 1867 would have been an utter impossibility in 1850. Thus it happened that in the first seventeen years of our existence as a city, or in substantially the first third of the fifty years we are to-day reviewing, Lynn experienced four great awakenings. The aroused consciousness of the inventive genius of America had yielded it an industrial revolution. The passage of the Fugitive Slave Law had stirred its people to a great moral outburst. The war and its weighty issues and results had brought to the nation a new political cohesion and a higher assurance of its power and perpetuity. In the fruits of that new national birth our City had its full share and enjoyment. More narrow in its workings, but of vital and almost equal moment to this community, was that awakening to its own growing resources and its own larger responsibilities, and this had its material expression in the erection of the new City Hall. It could not be that these cardinal events were to be repeated or paralleled in the years immediately to follow. That is not the way of human history. It was both natural and necessary that there should ensue a period of time in which these great incidents, with the new tendencies and opportunities they had created, should be left to bear their appropriate harvest of prosperity and growth. And so it was. Lynn was now fairly launched upon that career which was to bring it by sure stages to the conditions of to-day. But in the rejoicing over the victorious close of the war, and in the more local triumph of having completed and dedicated the new City Hall, there must have been among our people a note of regret that, in the flush of their prosperity and in their entrance into so magnificent a government building, all the children of the old town should not still be of one municipal family.

But that was not to be. February 28th, 1814, the Second Parish, more closely tied to its parochial affairs than to the larger and growing interests of the old town, had become the Town of Lynnfield. February 17th, 1815, the same had happened in the case of the Third Parish, which became the Town of Saugus. The old parish ideas and customs which had been to so great an extent shaken off by our people after the withdrawal from the Old Tunnel Meetinghouse had shown a greater permanence in the outlying portions of the town. The meetinghouse was still the centre of activity in the Second and Third Parishes, and it was in the original meetinghouse of each that the first meeting of the new town was assembled. Thus had Lynnfield and Saugus parted from us early in the century. Again in 1852, after the incorporation of the City, for no better reason apparently than considerations of convenience, Swampscott left us. In 1853, because of a mistaken view of public economy on the part of the City, Nahant likewise became lost to us except for its picturesque retention upon our City Seal. Lynn is justly proud of these four fair daughters. They are welcome home to-day. Their annals are a sacred part of the history of the parent town from which they sprang. In the heroic deeds of the earliest years, Lynnfield contributed its full share; it was under the old Indian name of Saugus that the people of the Third Plantation passed through their first eight years of severest trial and privation; it was when it was believed that Swampscott was threatened by a landing of the British in 1776 that the men of Lynn with Col. Frederick Breed at their head marched to its protection; it had been to save Nahant that Lynn had braved Andros in 1689. One origin, one history, one people—why might they not have been kept together to share in the future one and the same municipal destiny?

During the sixteen years from 1867 to 1883 the history of the City was that of a continuous and healthy growth, unaccompanied by notable or far-reaching incident. In 1870 there was inaugurated our present system of public water supply, which to-day, after an expenditure of approximately \$2,500,000, is finan-

cially self-sustaining, and so efficient and thoroughly equipped as to be a source of legitimate municipal pride. It seems incredible that it was only thirty years ago that the old town pump in the public square, and the shaded well in the garden with its familiar and picturesque appliances, first began to suffer neglect and at length to disappear. Certain it is, however, that up to that comparatively recent date, the people of Lynn had throughout their history depended wholly upon those scanty sources. It was during these years, from 1867 to 1883, that the manufacture of morocco leather, which had been originally introduced into this country by a native of Lynn, and which began here in the year 1800, reached its most rapid development, more than trebling its annual product. It was during these years also that the tendency to subdivide the various departments of the shoe business developed sole-cutting and the manufacture of shoe supplies into separate and independent lines of industry. In these Lynn immediately took and has ever since held the leading position. Before 1883 the manufacture of morocco leather, cut soles, and other shoe supplies reached an annual aggregate product of more than double that of our entire shoe business in 1850. There duly followed other new and diversified industries, not only those subsidiary to the manufacture of shoes, but many wholly disconnected with it, and all these brought to the City a wider and more extended influence.

The newer methods of carrying on our principal industry, which had become fully established during the war, continued in a course of constant development and increased efficiency. They brought the business to a position where it could welcome and take the full advantage of every better process and every additional invention. There was a long and brilliant line of such inventions, and nowhere were they so readily tested and put into successful operation as in Lynn. It is a matter of regret that all this could not have been accomplished without the misunderstandings and periods of conflict which from time to time have here arisen between those who organize and conduct the business and those who hold the place of employees. But in this respect we

have only shared in what has seemed to be the inevitable inconvenience and irritation which must for a time be the experience of the great body of the world's workers, when they are called upon to drop old and familiar methods and to take up novel ways of work, which seem for a while so strange and unpromising. In these unfortunate conflicts, not only in our City but elsewhere, there has been on both sides much of what is now recognized to have been mistaken leadership and a fruitless effort to combat the inevitable. But the men of this community have never been wont to surrender what they deemed to be their rights. It has been their temper, rather, to fight for them to the very end. In the great changes of the past fifty years, the controversies which have here arisen between what is familiarly known as labor and capital, have appeared to seek and sometimes to force a temporary separation between the two great ideals of the fathers, a sacred element of which was that they should always be kept together. Equality or justice has been the watchword of the worker, while freedom has been the standard under which have rallied the organizers and conductors of business. The workers have contended that the newer methods gave to the organizer an unjust share in the products of their toil. The organizers, on the other hand, have advanced the claim that they were free, and to meet the world's competition must be free, to manage their own business. The first of these great conflicts, which took place here in the year 1860, attracted the attention not only of New England but of the whole country. Similar experiences in other lines of manufacture and in other States have since made these occurrences in Lynn less noticeable. From every point of view these industrial conflicts have been a mistake. To the hurt of the manufacturer they hastened and encouraged the organization of competing firms throughout the country. To the loss of the employee they rallied and recruited into a very army of rival workers the lower-paid but hitherto happy and contented laborers of a thousand farms. The harm they worked is apparent and perhaps irreparable, while nothing of good was accomplished by them which could not have been wrought in far larger

measure by the practice of patient firmness, justice, and mutual forbearance.

There was certainly a wide difference between the estate of the cordwainer in his shop and that of the workman in the modern factory. The former lived a life with a deal of unrestraint and freedom in it. There was the opportunity for conversation and discussion, with liberty to come and go, and when the weather invited and the spirit moved, the apron could be laid aside, and the gun or the fishing-rod promised a day of joyous recreation in the open. What a change from that position of the old-time cordwainer to the situation of the man who, driving or being driven by the ever-hurrying machine, cut off from conversation with his fellows by the noise and din of the modern factory, is held to his task without interval or respite! But this is only one aspect of the situation. The workman of to-day would be far from satisfied with the rewards which the cordwainer of old received. The old-fashioned store order in which the cordwainer had his pay in what was little more than a rough kind of barter, with substantially no cash to supplement it, brought him barely more than the necessaries of life. The expenditures and comforts of the workman of to-day, insufficient though they appear, are almost princely compared with those of his predecessor of that earlier time. It is not alone the changes in industrial processes or social conditions which drive us with such hurry. It is in great part, rather, the demands we make upon ourselves. It is the pace we set for our lives which whips us on. There can be no doubt that in the early days of the introduction of labor-saving machinery there was an impulse, unconscious, perhaps, to drive into the man the haste of the machine, and to add, as the efficiency of the machine increased, to the length of the task. This tendency, which no doubt promoted much of hardship and of discord, has been duly checked. As the first effects of this mistake were made apparent in this community years before they gave serious trouble in other portions of the country, may we not hope that, with broader impulses of fellowship, a better knowledge of the community of their interests, and in-

creasingly wise and honest leadership on both sides, we may here first achieve a rational, healthy and permanent understanding between the two great departments into which the management of modern business divides the men who organize and conduct it on the one hand, and those whose labors promote and make possible its success on the other?

There is certainly a later and wiser determination that the insensate hurry of the machine shall not be driven into the worker. It is in this larger view that the world-wide movements for shorter hours for labor, longer periods of recreation, public reservations in wood and park and along the sea, have had their beneficent origin. It was because of that better sentiment that the attention of our people was turned to the preservation of the Lynn Woods. When the lamented Tracy directed our thoughts to that noble work, it was not only because he was himself a devoted lover of those woods, but far more for the reason that he saw in their rock-bound hills and in the cool and leafy recesses of their every vale and glen, a wider outlook and an exhaustless fountain of rest for our people. Through his poetic initiative, efficiently supplemented by the foresight and noble generosity of many of our citizens, these woods ceased to be the separate and divided property of the few, and became, as they were in the beginning, but this time perpetually, let us pray, the common property of the entire people. That great achievement not only called new attention to the surpassing natural beauty of Lynn, but it afforded an inspiring example for the Commonwealth, whose beneficent and comprehensive work along like lines is one of the most welcome evidences that the world is beginning to recognize that man does not live for work alone.

The last seventeen years of the half-century period we are to-day commemorating have been significant in their higher and more substantial forms of progress. The individualism of the earlier days, interesting but ineffective, has yielded to the more modern spirit of organization and co-operation. In these years have been developed to their highest usefulness the many beneficent and charitable institutions for which our City is to-day

justly distinguished. The Home for Aged Women had been previously opened in 1876; but the Lynn Hospital and the Associated Charities, with their varied and humane offices supported wholly by the individual contributions of our people, have been established in these more recent years. Besides these, we have among us a multitude of noble charities, public and private, fraternal orders, societies, and other similar organizations, the high aim of all of which is to proffer in some fashion the helping hand of the strong and fortunate.

Industrially, it was an event of first importance to us when in 1883 the Thomson-Houston Electric Company moved its works to this City. There was no special advantage here to attract the manufacture of electrical apparatus. It came as the direct result of the foresight, business ability, and organizing genius of a few of our first citizens. In 1883 the practical applications of electricity and the manufacture of apparatus therefor were in their infancy. These seventeen years appear to be but the beginning of what may hereafter be styled the age of electricity. Yet at the close of these seventeen years in the Lynn works of the General Electric Company there are employed 4,000 of our people, or more than Lynn's entire male population above twenty years of age in 1850: the aggregate annual wages paid there amount to \$2,500,000, and the value of the annual output is \$5,000,000. These figures vastly exceed those of Lynn's entire shoe industry of fifty years ago.

The other events of these latest years are too recent to call for a recounting. That which we can see with our own eyes and of which we have been a part needs no portrayal. The Lynn of 1900 is before us. The growth from the beginning has been a process of evolution, not mere addition. Its long past and the robust character of its early men and women gave it a life and traditions of its own. These have so influenced and leavened its rapidly increasing population that, while the descendants of the early settlers who were so considerable a part of the people in 1850 are to-day but a slender fraction of its population, yet the spirit and the traditions of the older Lynn are as vigorous

to-day as ever before. Those who have come from time to time to make Lynn their home have joyously placed themselves in full accord with its dominant ideals, and have rejoiced to live in a social and moral atmosphere which has not been deoxygenized of its piquant and vital elements.

Lynn has been particularly fortunate in the integrity of its City Governments. Mistakes have been made, errors of judgment committed, but the honesty of our administrations and of our City Councils has stood unchallenged and above discussion. There is no page in the record to which we must turn with shame. Lynn has been likewise singularly free from real disasters. The sweeping conflagration of November 26th, 1889, may rise in our memories for a moment, and seem like a contradiction of this statement. On that memorable day there was turned into debris and ashes five millions of dollars of property, an amount exceeding the entire valuation of the City, both real and personal, in 1850. Through the beneficent workings of fire insurance, however, a very small portion of this loss fell upon our own people. Many old and interesting monuments portraying the life and history of the earlier days were swept away and we could not but regret their loss. But the men of Lynn chose, with that sturdiness of spirit and that dauntless courage which has always characterized them, to meet what seemed like a catastrophe rather as an immeasurable opportunity to rebuild the business portions of our City. Their spirit bore its full fruit: they took up and carried the burdens of the stricken and the homeless, and lined our busy streets with fitting structures of brick and stone, in the place of the small, ungainly wooden buildings of the earlier day. With the exception of here and there an uncovered spot of ground, there is little to remind us of that fiery ordeal of 1889, and the final summing up of its results will show them to be an unquestioned good.

Thus in these fifty years has Lynn become a great and flourishing modern city. With a population of fourteen thousand in 1850, the number of its people is to-day not less than seventy thousand. With property of the value of \$4,835,000 then, its

valuation to-day will exceed \$52,000,000. As throughout the one hundred and fifty years preceding, it still holds the foremost place in the value of its annual product of women's shoes. In the manufacture of shoe supplies and shoe machinery it occupies the same leading position. With a total business in 1850 of less than \$3,500,000, the value of its annual manufacture of shoes, shoe supplies and shoe machinery is to-day at least \$30,000,000. In 1850 there were employed in the shoe industry, including the binders who worked in their homes, ten thousand, five hundred men and women; to-day, notwithstanding the extensive use of labor-saving machinery, this number has swelled to twenty thousand. Were it not for that machinery, and were present conditions like those of 1850, the volume of business of to-day would require at least sixty thousand workmen. In these fifty years our banking facilities have increased from two state banks with an aggregate capital of \$250,000, with insignificant deposits, to six national banks and two trust companies, with an aggregate capital, including surplus, of \$2,700,000, with average deposits of \$5,400,000 and loans of \$6,200,000. The savings of the people, as illustrated by the deposits in our savings banks, show an even greater ratio of increase. In 1850 we had only one such bank with nine hundred depositors, with an aggregate deposit of \$100,000. To-day in our two savings banks there are thirty-two thousand two hundred depositors, with deposits of \$8,500,000. Our City has shown a wise and constantly increasing interest in the education of its young. From a few schools, meanly housed, having but forty-three teachers and two thousand, one hundred and twenty-four pupils, and sustained by an annual appropriation of only \$12,242 in 1850, we have to-day comfortably if not adequately accommodated in large and substantial brick buildings, modern in their conveniences and appointments, and steadily increasing in number, a great body of two hundred and sixty-one trained and efficient teachers, and nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four pupils, for the advancement of whose work our City appropriates a constantly increasing annual amount which has reached in the current year the sum of \$242,000.

With all this material progress, with happy homes, with exemption from hard poverty, with an increasing number of churches of all denominations devoted to their high work, fraternizing more and more, and adding by their architecture to the beauty of the City, and with every other source of prosperity and happiness which it is the lot of man to enjoy, we have indeed achieved during these fifty years more than we can know or realize.

Our Free Public Library, which became the property of the people in 1862, has constantly improved in character and usefulness. The number of its volumes has increased in these intervening years from 3,800 to 60,000. It is certainly a matter of well-founded congratulation and pride, augmenting the joys of this Anniversary day, that there has been opened to our people their new and magnificent library building. This noble edifice, as chaste and classic in its architecture as it is complete and elegant in its appointments, provides a fitting and commodious home for our library. not only as it now is, but as it shall be extended in the future. It is an enduring monument to the memory of William Shute and Elizabeth M. Shute, the husband and wife, whose tender foresight and generosity made its erection possible. It affords a perpetual evidence of the public spirit of those others of our citizens, whose added gifts not only of their substance but of themselves, have made it more adequate for its purpose and more worthy of our City. Above all this, to our people, who have always loved books and read them, to the generations who shall come after us, this stately building shall perennially renew the invitation to enter within its portals, and there to enjoy one of the greatest among the gifts of life, an unvexed intercourse with those noblest of the minds of our race that speak to us through the literature of the ages.

But great as all these achievements and triumphs are, the source of Lynn's true glory has been, and we may trust always will be, in its men. Out of the loins of this community have gone forth strong and forceful sons, who by their native qualities and nobleness of purpose have become the leaders in their

chosen spheres of life. The sturdy stock of the old town has furnished to the country those who have justly acquired a place among its recognized historians, educators, judges, college presidents, men who have adorned the learned professions, great soldiers, pioneers in the settling of distant states and territories, princely merchants, and the organizers of great and daring undertakings in business and in public development. The men who have clung to the old home have likewise been worthy of its traditions. In integrity and public zeal, in the red blood of true and helpful fellowship, in intelligence, in loyalty to their City, and in the discharge of the duties of a wider patriotism, their lives are to us a priceless legacy, an exhaustless source of inspiration. But beyond all this, more important perhaps than all this, has been the great wealth of faithful citizenship which has been brought to this community by those who in the last fifty years have chosen it to be their home. No traditions, no associations of ancestry, could yield to any city a higher measure of loyal public spirit and devotion than that which Lynn has received from those who, uncalled by any of the ties of birth or blood, have cast their lot and fortune with this fair spot. They seem to have brought to it the same fixed and abiding attachment which characterized those who first made it a Christian home. Not only have they brought to the City's welfare, and to the upbuilding and upholding of its institutions, the fidelity of private citizens, but in the fulfilment of public duties, in the occupation of its highest places of trust and honor, they have borne their full share with faithfulness and credit. This is the richest blessing that can befall any community, and it has been deserved. The first idea of our earliest settlers that this "faire playne" between the hills and the sea, yea, and the very hills themselves, should offer a constant welcome to those who might choose to come here and make their home, has lived and flourished to this very day and hour. There is no place in the wide land where the newcomer is more warmly welcomed, or where he is more certain to be measured at his true value by the standards of character and manhood.

So may it always be! For thus on this ground, hal-
 lowed by a noble history, and once beloved always be-
 loved by those who have known it as a home, shall
 stand an outward and visible sign that the hope of the
 fathers has not perished in us; thus shall the early set-
 tlers become in very truth the fathers and friends of all
 who here reap the fruit of their spirit; thus shall the
 chain of one great purpose and one great destiny bind
 the first settler and the latest comer in a high and noble
 fellowship; and thus shall Lynn, its growing life, its
 homes, its woods, its shores, its areas of industry, and
 the very streets whereon we meet and part, consecrated
 by the lives and sacrifices of those who have gone be-
 fore, command in fullest measure our devotion and our
 service.



— Old Town House —
 — First City Hall —

Chorus.

“COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.” DAVID T. SHAW.

O Columbia! the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!

CHORUS:—

Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!
The Army and Navy forever!
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!

When war winged its wide desolation,
And threatened the land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia, rode safe thro' the storm;
With her garlands of vict'ry around her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!

Anniversary Ode.ISABELLE DOROTHEA O'BRIEN.¹

Hail! City by the mighty sea!
This happy day we sing to thee
With grateful hearts. We recognize
Thy trade and wealth and enterprise;
And Nature brings her fairest blooms
To deck thy shrine.

Hail! City by the peaceful sea!
Thy golden anniversary
Is here. How great thou art!
Increasing wealth and power and art
Bespeak thy heart's ambitious wish
To gain fair fame.

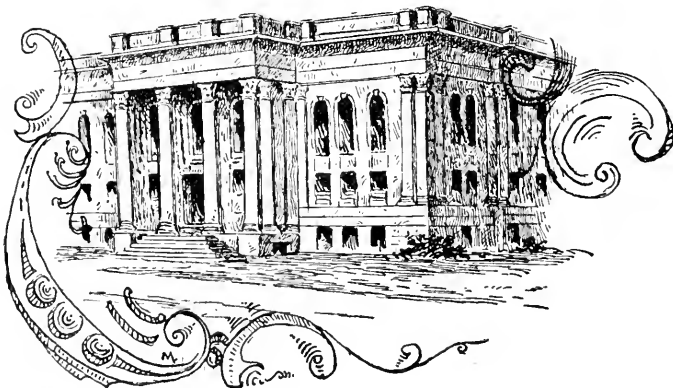
And when once more thy children meet
To mark thy hundred years complete,
May every gift and blessing still
Have fallen on thee, by God's will,
And world-wide be thy lustrous fame,
O Lynn, our pride!

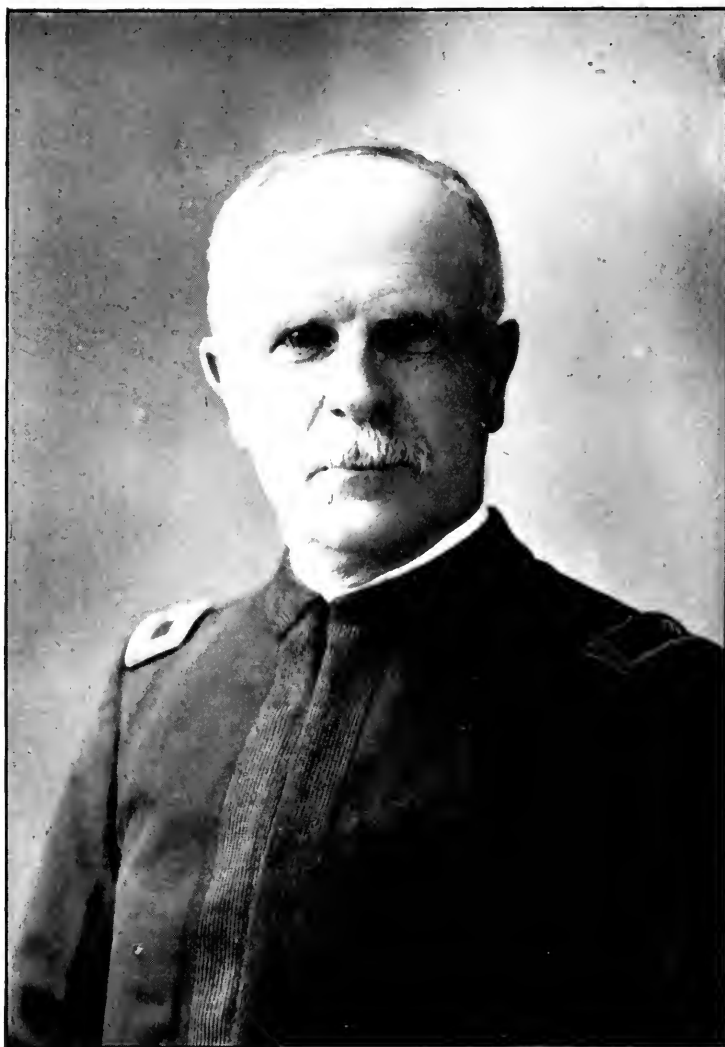
¹ Born in Somerville, Mass., Dec. 8, 1883; daughter of John O'Brien, who removed to Lynn in 1887; she was a graduate of the Burrill Grammar School, becoming a pupil of the English High School, Class of 1901.

HIGH ROCK BONFIRE.

While the audience in the theatre was listening to exercises that make up so much of the Anniversary record, another and a far larger gathering swarmed on the summit and slopes of High Rock, where a huge pile of barrels and boxes had been stacked for a bonfire. Not the least of the generous contributions to the celebration were abundant donations of inflammable material by householders and storekeepers, who had been waited upon by a committee of interested citizens, consisting of Charles H. Locke, John R. Morrow and Frank E. Ballard. A greater quantity of wood than that composing the resulting mountain was never before collected on the height, though old High Rock had seen some stupendous bonfires in past times. When the torch was applied and the flames leaped to the top of the structure, a wild, fierce carnival of fire ensued, majestic but terrible, illuminating the surroundings in a blazing glow, in the glare of which thousands of human faces appeared white and awestruck. The City below reflected the blaze from a sea of roofs and the country for miles saw the light of the fire reddening the sky. The playing of patriotic and popular airs by the 8th Regiment Band, together with demonstrations on horns and cow-bells by the effervescent youth in the crowd, with now and then volleys of cheers and outbursts of song—these with the roaring and crackling of the fire made a volume of sound to increase the interest and excitement. As the last of the burned embers ceased to emit tongues of flame the crowd filed down from the Rock, meeting on their ways homeward those who had been enjoying the radiant play of the electrical fountain on the Common, which had been in operation during the evening, and the throngs of admiring spectators of the many and varied illuminations by incandescent lamps which made the City sparkle and glow like a necklace of diamonds. Thus the programme of the second day of the 50th Anniversary celebration was concluded.

I will not multiply examples of this free, whole-hearted patriotism. I will leave it on the record, fearing no disproof and dreading no denial, that as Lynn stood in those days of test and trial so she has ever stood, and by the Lord's favor ever will, a fortress for the right, a refuge for the oppressed, ready always to preach the rights of humanity in her schools and sanctuaries, and defend them, if need be, to the extent of her treasure and her blood. I might fill my whole space with iteration of her strokes for liberty, from the day when, on her watch-tower of High Rock she wrung her hands over the lost Chesapeake, down to that mysterious 19th of April, 1861, when she threw two hundred men, in one living meteor of holy wrath, from Faneuil Hall to Washington, to blaze and quiver there like the phosphor-star for the rallying of the hosts of everlasting right. But you know I cannot stay for this. I must pass on.—CYRUS MASON TRACY, in Oration on the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement.





GENERAL CHARLES C. FRY
CHIEF MARSHAL OF PROCESSION.

THE THIRD DAY.

WARM WEATHER AND ENTHUSIASM.—SALUTE AT OCEANSIDE.
—RECEPTION TO THE GOVERNOR.—CHIEF MARSHAL'S
ORDERS.—MARCH AND ROSTER OF THE PROCESSION.
—CONCLUDING EVENTS.

Whatever anxiety existed with regard to weather conditions favorable to the great out-door demonstration planned for Tuesday, May 15, was dispelled when the morning dawned with the sun rising in full splendor, its beams unimpeded by a single cloud. But as the day advanced a disposition on the part of "Old Sol" to be prodigal in the matter of warmth was observed with apprehensions for the comfort of the paraders and the throngs of spectators. Memorable for the great Anniversary event which it embraced, May 15 became memorable also for the extraordinary sultriness which developed and which was maintained to the distress of perspiring multitudes until evening fell and a grateful thunder-shower came to cool the atmosphere. No corresponding day in the month of May had been so hot for twenty-nine years, according to the records of the United States Weather Bureau. The official report of the highest temperature attained was 93 degrees. It stood at 92 in Albany, the same in Philadelphia, and 90 in Washington.

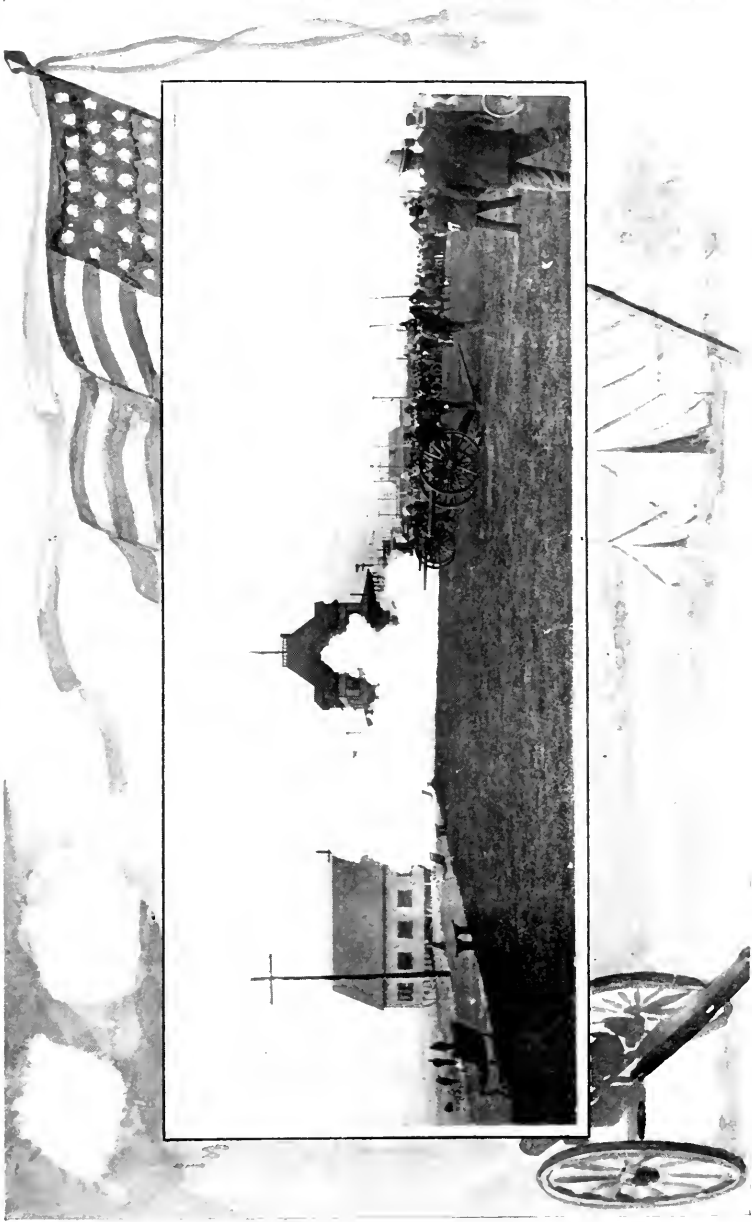
Despite the heat Lynn carried through the features of the celebration assigned to the third and last day of the 50th Anniversary with characteristic vigor and success. And the City presented an appearance testifying to the unbounded patriotism and enthusiastic interest of her citizens which marked the event as a whole. The climax of the civic festival was reached amid

scenes wherein the streets shone resplendent in a gala dress of red, white and blue, and an ocean flood of people, swelled by thousands of eager visitors from other cities and towns, poured out its multitudes in an inundation of every spot that afforded vantage ground for sight-seeing. The long procession, itself a human river, flowed between banks of humanity, stretching six miles or more from the centre to the circumference of the City an around to the centre again. It was the "red blood" of Lynn mingling for once in a single artery. There was that in the splendid swing of the marching host, the tuneful clangor of the bands and drums, the applause and cheers of the lookers-on, and the banners and bunting filling all the scene with inspiring color, to arouse to the highest pitch of fervor the loyalty of Lynn's people to good old Lynn, and she not only had their renewed pledges of fidelity, but she won the admiration and a place in the affections of the proud denizens of other communities who came perhaps to criticise but remained to praise.

But before the great procession was getting ready, even, except in the case of those who were at work early in the morning putting finishing touches to the particular displays they proposed to make in the line, there were celebration events transpiring, beginning with the matutinal salute of the bells and the discharge of artillery. The latter duty devolved this time upon guests of the City, in the persons of the gunners of Battery C, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, M. V, M.,¹ and was performed at Oceanside Park, the "Brigadier-General" salute of eleven guns being fired, beginning at 7 A. M. The salute was in honor of Gen. Fry. On the arrival of the Governor in the City the Battery fired a salute of seventeen guns in his honor.

¹ Battery C arrived in Lynn at about 4.20 P. M. Monday, having started from the armory in Lawrence at 9 A. M. Quartermaster William H. Hennessey and Sergeant Joseph C. Randlett, Lynn officers on Major Duchesney's Staff, First Battalion, Light Artillery, met the command in Wakefield and escorted it to the City. Dusty and somewhat stiff from the long ride over the road, the Battery came to a halt at Armitage's stables in Andrew Street, where

the horses were put up. The men marched to the Grand Central Hotel, where they were quartered during their stay in Lynn. The officers were assigned rooms at the Hotel Seymour, and during the evening were entertained at the Lynn Press Club rooms, besides paying a visit to the City Hall to shake hands with the Mayor. The Battery marched in the procession, and left for home at the close of the day, returning to Lawrence by train.



SALUTING AT OCEANSIDE — BATTERY C.

At 7.30 the Cadet Band resumed playing on the City Hall stand, and when it had completed its concert, at 9.30, a dense crowd was gathered in the neighboring square—the early comers to secure favorable positions from which to view the procession at the point of greatest interest.

It was this crowd which witnessed the arrival at the City Hall of His Excellency, the Governor, the esteemed citizen of western Massachusetts, Winthrop Murray Crane. A committee consisting of Charles H. Hastings, Henry F. Tapley and A. Jus Johnson had met the Governor and his party, including officers of his Staff, his Private Secretary, and Speaker James J. Myers of the Legislature, in Boston, and had escorted them to Lynn, arriving about 9.20 o'clock. At the City Hall they were received by Mayor Shepherd and others of the group of officials and guests then assembled preparatory to joining in the procession. His Excellency in turn held a reception, assisted by His Honor the Mayor, Hon. George F. Harwood of the Governor's Council, and Hon. Howard K. Sanderson, State Senator. Following the reception the distinguished guests and City officials enjoyed a lunch which was spread in the upper room formerly occupied as the Public Library reading-room. There were gathered together at this time a notable array of honored citizens of the State and City, and as they appeared later in the carriages allotted to them in the procession, they were accorded fitting recognition by their fellow-citizens along the route, the Governor and the presiding Mayor, who occupied the first carriage, being recipients of frequent and hearty ovations.

What seemed a pandemonium of confusion in the streets radiating from the City Hall, as the hour drew near to the starting of the procession, was in reality an orderly working out of a carefully arranged plan, duly drawn up and promulgated beforehand by the Chief Marshal, Gen. Charles C. Fry. In General Orders, No. 1, he had given full instructions with regard to the organization of the procession, and with efficient Division Marshals and active corps of staff officers and aids to see that they were properly observed, there was little or no difficulty ex-

perienced in placing the rapidly arriving contingents of men and teams in their assigned positions. On the next page begins a copy of the orders thus issued, not only repeating the elaborate scheme of organization, but reproducing the style in which it was printed for circulation, so far as it is possible in this form of book to imitate the imposing document called forth by the mighty affair in hand.¹ But, nevertheless, City Hall Square and its environs was a scene of bustle and excitement while the great column was forming. Perhaps the most active participants therein were the police officers and patrolmen, charged with the duty of restraining the overflowing masses of the population in the spaces allotted to spectators and keeping clear the street areas required for the bodies in the procession. A squad of broad-shouldered men of the disciplined Boston Police force reported for this duty by direction of the Boston authorities, on request from the authorities of Lynn, and were assigned to stations in and about City Hall Square. The Lynn Police force, numbering upwards of 100 men, was detailed along the extended route of the procession, a "thin blue line" that adequately performed the severe tasks assigned, of maintaining an open way for the moving column, preventing disorder and protecting the weak or careless from danger. On every hand the blare of brass instruments and the roll of drums proclaimed the movement of battalions into position, squadrons of horsemen cantered through the maze to their posts, slow-moving floats passed in towering majesty, and perspiring aids galloped from point to point on missions that appeared to have a life-and-death issue. On all this thousands of bystanders looked with vast interest, while elsewhere tens of thousands stood waiting in more or less impatience for the pageant which was thus being evolved to make its appearance along the route.

¹ An interesting and instructive comparison may be made between this order of Gen. Fry's and the one issued by Gen. (then Col.) Benj. F. Peach, Jr., on the occasion of the 250th Anniversary of the settlement of Lynn, 1870, Gen. Peach being the Chief Marshal of that celebration procession, and having as his Chief of Staff

Gen. (then Major) Charles C. Fry. It is in the 250th Anniversary volume, and contains the roster of the procession, deemed of imposing proportions in that day, but which was many times less in strength of numbers and variety of features than that which marked the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of the City.



CITY OF LYNN

Fiftieth Anniversary



Headquarters Chief Marshal.

General Orders, No. 1.

May 10, 1900.

The following instructions are published for general information. The formation of the procession on the 15th inst. will be as follows:

POLICE.

Bugler

JOHN B. WRIGHT.

POLICE.

Police Mounted

Under command of DEPUTY MARSHAL DAVID G. BARTLET.

Chief Marshal

GEN. CHARLES C. FRY.

LIEUT. WM. H. HENNESSEY, *Chief Quartermaster.* CAPT. JOHN G. WARNER, *Chief of Staff.*
W. F. BERRY, *Bugler.*

Honorary Staff

MAJOR L. N. DUCHESNEY AND STAFF, FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Aids

Mrs. James Castle	Capt. Charles H. Hare	Richard Cunningham	Capt. W. M. Merrill
Miss Estelle Whitcomb	Lieut. E. C. Stone	Everett E. Bates	John R. Morrow
Miss F. W. Putney	Edward F. Bacheller	Capt. Chas. W. Knapp	Col. Eben T. Brackett
Miss Pearl Cady	George R. Beardsell	George E. Sprague	Clifton Coburn
Mrs. E. H. Brann	C. Frank Adams	Henry B. Sprague	George A. Gartside
Miss Lena Hale	R. E. Hilliard	Frank P. Ham	Franklin H. Downs
Miss Bessie M. Baker	Frank E. Holt	S. Henry Kent	Dr. H. P. Leonard
Miss Isabelle D. O'Brien	Matthew McCann	F. L. Pettingell	Dr. James Castle
Mrs. E. H. Newhall	Wm. H. McFarlane	M. P. Haven	Benjamin Scribner
Miss Ida Winspeare	John Lancy, Jr.	John F. Costello	Jeremiah J. Costello
Miss Gertrude H. Nourse	Eugene B. Hayes	J. H. H. Hartshorn	Fred C. Peach
Mrs. Walter Hall	James F. Bisbee	Albert M. Creighton	Richard V. Murphy
Mrs. Frank H. Thompson	John A. Hayes	Harry W. Woodward	Walter A. Davis
Mrs. W. H. Selman	H. R. McGlue	E. H. Brann	C. N. P. Hunt
	Archibald T. Sampson	Elmer E. Boynton	C. Edward Allen
	Colin C. Lewis	C. I. Kelley	

Designated by an Orange Sash.

FIRST DIVISION.**Marshal**

CAPT. GEORGE C. HOUGHTON.

Dr. L. M. Baker, *Surgeon.* John A. Schier, *Bugler.* Capt. A. J. Hoitt, *Chief of Staff.*
 Elmer E. Bray, *Commissary.* S. H. Green, *Color Bearer.* Capt. Henry E. Comey, *Quartermaster.*

Aids

Lieut. W. H. Perry	J. H. Cross, Jr.	M. B. Mank	Charles Cross
George B. Hill	W. H. Eldredge	E. S. Pevear	J. W. Darcy
James T. Farwell	W. F. Roberts	Harry K. Mayo	Joseph Perry
Dr. E. H. Brock	E. V. Hyde	Edward D. Dearborn	W. E. Libbey
Charles T. Venini	D. H. Shillaber	Charles H. Bergengren	Frank W. Patten
F. D. Mayo	J. M. Blaisdell	Charles Orrin Breed	E. M. Young
S. Parker Knowles	Charles B. Coddling	Owen Kennedy	Dr. N. R. Miller
William Ham	W. W. Smith	Wallace Bates	H. A. Gay
James F. Seavey	N. Weber, Jr.	Joseph Dickinson	Everett H. Dunbar
George H. Graham	Henry T. Greene	Eben A. Mitchell	

Designated by a Red Sash.

Lynn Cadet Band.
 Military Escort under command of Col. Walter S. Peck.
 Company D, 8th Regiment Infantry.
 Second Corps Cadets.
 Company E, Naval Brigade.
 Battery C, 1st Battalion Light Artillery.
 Carriages containing His Excellency the Governor and Staff, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor the Mayor and Mayors of the cities of the Commonwealth, officials of the City Government of 1850 and other guests, the members of the City Council and Reception Committee.

Salem Brass Band.
 General Lander Post 5, G. A. R.

Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Mudge Camp, No. 1, Sons of Veterans.
 Lynn Veteran Light Infantry.
 Carter's Band of Boston.
 English High School Battalion.
 Classical High School Battalion.
 Drum Corps.
 Lynn Letter Carriers' Relief Association.
 Carriages containing the U. S. Collector and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, the Collector and Deputy Collector of Customs, Postmasters, etc.
 Post Office Clerks.

SECOND DIVISION.**Marshal**

HENRY W. EASTHAM.

Frank C. Hooper, *Color Bearer.* Eric Aklund, *Bugler.* Arthur B. Corrin, *Chief of Staff.*

Aids

Elmer E. French	Howard M. Call	O. F. Sherrin	A. W. Dick
Joseph G. Fadden	J. W. Wentworth	Levi Hudson	L. W. Hanson
N. J. McLeod	Elmer E. Humphrey	William K. McClelland	Elmer E. Neal
Charles H. Baxter	Herman Watson	H. K. Wheeler	Charles F. Cotter
Albert E. Mansfield	Dayton Stackpole	William Olcut	William Hosker
C. H. Sullivan	Joseph N. Kelley	Matthew Higgins	George Mansfield
O. J. Markee	William Miller	Clarence Estes	John J. Murphy
E. G. Bean	George W. Perry	John Muckian	Fred A. McKennon
Charles McElman	J. J. Sullivan	C. H. Hill	William F. Talbut
Martin J. Condon	Edward P. Groesbeck	John G. Woodbury	Thomas Griffin

Designated by a White Sash.

Waltham Watch Factory Band.
Canton City of Lynn, I. O. O. F., and guests.

Cambridge Cadet Band.
Bay State Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Alpha Drum and Fife Corps of Boston.
Richard W. Drown Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Teel's Band of Boston.
East Lynn Lodge, I. O. O. F.

American Band of Peabody.

West Lynn Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Kearsarge Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Salem Cadet Band.
Palestine Encampment, I. O. O. F.

Excelsior Drum Corps of Marblehead.
Winnepurkit Tribe, I. O. R. M.

First Regiment Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.
Nanapashemet Tribe, I. O. R. M.

Poquanum Tribe, I. O. R. M.	Working Boys' Home Band of Boston.
Globe Cadet Band of Boston.	George Washington Court, M. C. O. F.
Emmet Guards.	Lafayette Court, M. C. O. F.
Division 7, A. O. H.	National Band.
Division 10, A. O. H.	St. Jean Baptiste Society.
Division 16, A. O. H.	Carpenters' Union.
Martland Fifth Regiment Band of Brockton.	Salem Drum Corps.
Knights of Pythias (consolidated),	Iron Molders' Union, No. 103.
Louis A. Downey, <i>Marshal</i> .	Float, Lynn Retail Clerks' Association.
Reeves' American Band of Providence.	Drum Corps.
Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.	Uncle Sam's True Blues of Ward 3.
Reed's Band of Chelsea.	Malta Band of Beverly.
Mystic Lodge, A. O. U. W.	Lynn Commandery, Knights of Malta.
Essex Commandery, and Essex Castle, K. G. E.	Pendragon Club.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal

CAPT. EDWARD H. SMITH.

J. Forrest Goldthwait, *Color Bearer*. George H. Middleton, *Bugler*. James C. Pool, *Chief of Staff*.

Aids

Frederick P. Root	Dr. M. H. Couture	Richard J. White
Clement T. Dame	Elmer B. Newhall	Albion Bartlett
Hernan A. Watson	Frederick S. Murphy	Chauncey A. Sutherland
	Ernest G. Waldron	Horace W. Sawyer

Designated by a Blue Sash.

<p>8th Regiment Band. Boys of the Public Schools with Floats from the Grammar Schools. Master King's School Boys. Boys of St. Mary's Parochial School with Float. Float of St. Joseph's Parochial School. Haverhill City Band. Fire Department. Lynn Veteran Firemen's Association.</p>	<p>Eagle Veteran Fire Association. Woburn Brass Band. Highway Department. Poor Department. Engineer's Department. Water Department. Health Department. Street Sprinkling Department.</p>
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FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal

J. CLARENCE WILSON.

F. C. Conrad, *Color Bearer.* W. E. Schrieter, *Bugler.* Joseph R. Graves, *Chief of Staff.*

Aids

<p>G. H. Rhodes W. B. Laskey Ward Kimball W. S. Bowden R. S. Bessom F. L. Longley Chester A. Bates</p>	<p>H. I. Pierce F. H. Bassett J. S. L. Green Parker Fowler J. J. Martin A. W. Hibbs J. S. Bessom</p>	<p>J. J. Bresnahan F. J. Ward W. T. Parry J. O. Porter, Jr. John Ward T. D. Snow C. M. Fraser</p>	<p>A. W. McLaughlin P. Archer Mullin G. L. Gove H. O. Parry John F. Sisk C. H. Lovejoy</p>
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Designated by a Pink Sash.

Lynn Brass Band.

Representations of Trades and Business Interests of the City with features showing their progress and development.

Organizations not designated will be assigned positions on reporting to the Marshals of Divisions on the morning of the 15th.

Any organization not ready to move in the order assigned will take position in the rear of its Division.

The Headquarters of the Chief Marshal will be at the City Hall until 10.30 o'clock A. M., afterwards until the procession moves at City Hall Square. The General Staff will report at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

The Marshals of the several divisions will at 10 o'clock A. M. establish their headquarters as follows:
1st Division on Market Street, right at Essex Street.
2d Division on Essex Street, right at Central Avenue.
3d Division on Johnson Street, right at Essex Street.
4th Division on Franklin Street, right at City Hall Square.

They will report to the Chief Marshal at 10.05 o'clock A. M.

The several divisions will form as follows :

FIRST DIVISION.

Military escort on Market Street, rear of First Division staff.
General Lander Post 5, G. A. R., on Market Street, right at Andrew Street.
Sons of Veterans on Market Street, rear of Post 5.
Lynn Veteran Light Infantry, on Market Street, rear of Sons of Veterans.

High School Battalions on Andrew Street, right at Market Street.

Letter Carriers' Association and Post Office Clerks on Andrew Street, rear of High School Battalions.

SECOND DIVISION.

Canton City of Lynn I. O. O. F. on Essex Street, right at Johnson Street.

Bay State Lodge I. O. O. F. on Essex Street, right at Washington Street.

Richard W. Drown Lodge I. O. O. F. on Essex Street, right at No. 524 Essex Street.

East Lynn Lodge I. O. O. F. on Essex Street, right at James Street.

West Lynn Lodge I. O. O. F. on Essex Street, right at Grand Stand.

Kearsarge Lodge I. O. O. F. on Essex Street, right at Hutchinson Court.

Palestine Encampment I. O. O. F. on Essex Street, right at Rockaway Street.

Winnepurkit Tribe I. O. R. M., Highland Square, front of High Schoolhouse.

Nanapashemet Tribe I. O. R. M. on High Street, right at Liberty Street.

Poquannum Tribe, I. O. R. M. on High Street, rear of Nanapashemet Tribe.

Emmet Guards on High Street, right at Oxford Street.

Division 7 A. O. H. on High Street, rear of Emmet Guards.

THIRD DIVISION.

Division 10 A. O. H. on Pearl Street, right at High Street.

Division 16 A. O. H. on Pearl Street, rear of Division 10.

Knights of Pythias on South Common Street, right at Soldiers' Monument.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society on South Common Street, right at Pleasant Street.

Mystic Lodge A. O. U. W. on South Common Street, right at Blossom Street.

Essex Commandery and Castle K. G. E. on South Common Street, right opposite Baker Street.

George Washington Court M. C. O. F. on Blossom Street, right at South Common Street.

Lafayette Court M. C. O. F. on Blossom Street, right at St. Stephen's Court.

St. Jean Baptiste Society on Blossom Street, right at Crosby Street.

Trades Unions on Church Street, right at South Common Street.

Uncle Sam's True Blues on Church Street, rear of Trades Unions.

Lynn Commandery, Knights of Malta, on Pleasant Street, right at South Common Street.

Pendragon Club, on Pleasant Street, rear of Knights of Malta.

School Department on Johnson Street, right at City Hall Gate.

Master King's Boys on Johnson Street, rear of School Department.

St. Mary's Parochial School on Johnson Street, rear of Master King's Boys.

St. Joseph's Parochial School Float, on Johnson Street, rear of St. Mary's School.

Fire Department on Stewart Street, left prolonged through Liberty and Cambridge Streets.

Lynn and Eagle Veteran Firemen's Associations in rear of Fire Department.

Highway Department on Rogers Avenue, right at Essex Street.

Poor Department on Washington Street, right at Essex Street, line extended South.

Engineer's Department on Washington Street, rear of Poor Department.

Water Department on Washington Street, right at Essex Street, line extended North.

Health Department on Washington Street, rear of Water Department.

Street Sprinkling Department on Washington Street, rear of Health Department.

FOURTH DIVISION.

On Franklin Street, right at Library Building, left extended through Western Avenue East.

It is expected that the formation of the several divisions will be completed at 10.40 o'clock at which time will be given one stroke upon the Fire Alarm. A second stroke at 11 o'clock will be the signal for moving. Marshals of divisions will report by aid at 10.45 o'clock the condition of their respective divisions. Before taking up the march each Marshal will station an aid to notify the Marshal of the succeeding division when the rear of his division has passed. He will assign aids to the duty of keeping his division well closed up. They will immediately report to their chief concerning any obstacle to the advance of any portion of his division, and if the Marshal of any division finds that his division is losing distance he will at once communicate the fact to the Chief Marshal.

At 10.50 o'clock the Marshal of the First Division will move his division forward, halting with the centre of the military escort opposite the City Hall gate. The Commander of the escort will face his command in line towards the City Hall and at the proper moment give the customary salute, immediately after breaking to the left, when the march will be taken up. The position of the carriages in the procession being between Battery C and Post 5, an aid will be stationed at the right of the Post to halt it at the corner of Market and Essex Streets until after the carriages are in position when the march will be resumed.

Immediately after the carriages have taken position in the procession the Marshal of the Second Division will move his division forward, halting at corner of Market and Essex Streets until the First Division has passed.

The sub-division on South Common Street will also move forward, halting at East end of Grand Stand. The Fire Department will follow that portion of the Second Division passing through Essex Street, halting at corner of Essex and Johnson Streets.

Aids will be stationed at right and left of divisions and sub-divisions to observe that their proper places are taken in column.

Carriages will form two abreast and maintain that order during the march. The intervals between divisions will be twenty-five yards.

The procession will move through the following streets: North Common, Centre, Western Ave., Market Square, South Common, Commercial, Summer, Market, Munroe, Central Square, Union, Silsbee, Mt. Vernon, Exchange, Broad, Nahant, Ocean, Atlantic, Lewis, Breed, Ocean, Cherry, Fayette, Essex, Chestnut, Union, Ircson, Essex, Washington, Loughton, Johnson, Sutton, Liberty, Market, City Hall Square, where the procession will be reviewed by His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Marshal.

After the review it is imperatively necessary that North Common Street be left clear for the passage of organizations and under no circumstances will any halt be permitted upon the street, as the Common, South Common Street, and streets to the right and left will afford temporary relief. Organizations belonging in West Lynn can proceed directly to their headquarters; those in the centre of the City through South Common, Tremont, Market and Andrew Streets. Those from East Lynn can proceed in the same way with possibly a short delay on Union Street.

Marshals of divisions are charged with a strict execution of these instructions.

Should an alarm of fire be sounded during the parade, the several organizations will immediately close to the right of the street and halt to allow the Fire Apparatus to pass on the left, they to leave the street occupied by the procession at the first favorable opportunity.

Citizens are requested to decorate their residences and places of business in honor of His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, and as an evidence of their interest in this celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of our City which is our love and home.

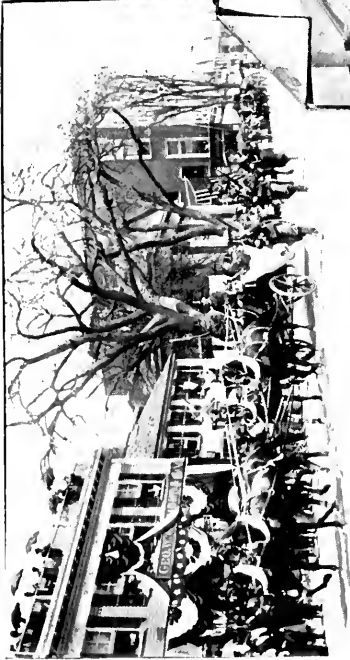
By order of

JOHN G. WARNER,

Chief of Staff.

CHARLES C. FRY,

Chief Marshal.



THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR.

GEN. LANDER POST, G. A. R.

ON THE MARCH.

At 10.40 o'clock a single stroke of the alarm bells and a hoarse cry from the big fire whistle on the lighting station at Axey's Point announced to the waiting City the near approach of the hour of the procession's start. Twenty minutes later the signal again sounded and the Chief Marshal, sitting on his horse in City Hall Square, raised his hand. A bugle sounded the order to march—the Chief Marshal moved off, followed by his numerous staff; another bugle call, and the Marshal of the First Division swung into line at the head of a squadron of officers and aids. Facing City Hall the military escort to the Governor was drawn up in line, and when the carriage in which His Excellency was seated rolled out through the gates the extended ranks presented arms and a bugler blew the "General." The escort then wheeled into column and took up the march. It was a matter of pride with the Chief Marshal, as well as an observance of the rule of punctuality, that the column should start at the precise moment announced in the orders, and so it did start—but the advance was brought to a halt soon afterward by a delay in placing the multitude of guests in the carriages, the pre-arranged plan of City Messenger Allen for doing this promptly having been obstructed by the arrival of unexpected guests. When finally the long string of vehicles filed two abreast into the gap left for them in the line, the column was again set in motion and thereafter proceeded without interruption and with only such halts as were required to give rest to the marchers. The intense heat so severely tried the endurance of the great force that many of these stops were advisable and were consequently ordered by the Chief Marshal.

Into North Common Street, passing the stately Public Library, which was adorned with flags and bunting in a manner not to detract from its dignity, the Chief Marshal led the way.

At the outset and thenceforward throughout the long ride he was recognized with hearty hand-clapping and cheers. The applause was renewed with mingled exclamations of admiration as the staff of honorary aids came in view—a cavalcade of fair equestriennes, decked in the official regalia and riding caparisoned steeds.¹ The novelty of their presence in the column and their attractive appearance made the ladies the cynosure of all eyes. On the way to Market Square, thence through Centre Street and a short portion of Western Avenue, returning via Market Square and South Common Street, decorated residences, blocks and stores were passed at frequent intervals.² In Market Square the procession encountered the first of the children's observation stands, situated between Elm and South Streets. Fifteen hundred boys and girls were seated upon it in a tremendous state of excitement and delight. The major portion of the stand was occupied by pupils of the Ward 6 schools, who were so dressed in colors and arranged on the seats as to represent an American flag, and an exceedingly vivacious and beautiful flag it was. The remaining space was taken up by the children of the Ward 7 schools who were grouped to form the letters "G" "E" and an electric arc lamp, the latter in the centre—a tribute to the electric industry.³ Each of the children was possessed of a miniature flag, the abundant supply whereof adding amazingly to the bright effect of the red, white and blue caps and capes in which the shouting multitude was clad. The scene was an in-

¹ Uniform hats and sashes, the latter of the colors of the respective Divisions, were worn by the staff officers and aids, and the horses' saddle-cloths were of one pattern, trimmed with the Division colors, with the word "Lynn" and the dates "1850-1900" added.

² Conspicuous among them were the residences of James Phelan, Thomas A. Kelley, Mrs. Edwin Johnson and Capt. George C. Houghton, on North Common Street; those of William LaCroix and Dr. C. D. S. Lovell, on South Common Street, and Frank B. Portland, in Market Square; the West Lynn Odd Fellows' Building, which displayed an elaborate decoration of bunting, including symbols of Odd Fellowship; St. Mary's C. T. A. S. rooms, Western Avenue, and Police Station 2, Centre Street, were handsomely arrayed. [NOTE.—The Editor regrets

that space does not permit the printing of all the names of those who decorated their premises, which would require the publication of practically a directory, at least of the streets through which the procession passed. Many householders and storekeepers who are not mentioned incurred large expense for decorations; many others hung out flags alone, and these were by no means confined to the vicinity of the parade. The entire City to the remotest suburbs wore a holiday dress for the occasion.]

³ Mrs. Alice D. Walker, teacher in the Burrill Primary Schoolhouse, arranged the design, and was assisted by General Manager Walter C. Fish of the General Electric Works. Principal Bernard W. Owen, of the Tracy School, placed the Ward 6 children in the flag formation.

spiring one and was repeated at each of the other stands which the procession passed in review.

Through Commercial and Summer Streets to Market Street, through a short section of the latter broad thoroughfare to Munroe Street and thence to Central Square the column moved, while still at City Hall Square divisions were waiting for the order to march. Along this part of the route decorations were multiplied until in the business district they almost concealed the buildings from view.¹ The crowds of spectators were thought to have increased in numbers also, if that were possible, and as the procession made its way through Central Square, up Union Street to cross the railroad by the Silsbee Street bridge, the masses of people assembled seemed packed together in solid blocks.²

From Silsbee Street, Mt. Vernon Street, yet destitute of buildings after the great fire,³ was traversed, and the line turned into Exchange Street, to proceed by way of Broad Street to the easterly residence section. Those who witnessed the procession at this point saw it at its best, for thereafter organizations and individuals, unable to endure the sun's torrid rays, dropped out

¹ The Second Universalist Church (Old Tunnel) was decorated; the residences of George H. Chadwell, Edgar Parsons, Mrs. Allen Blaney Breed, John W. Darcy, Frederic W. Usher and Charles J. H. Woodbury, Commercial Street, were examples of beautiful displays, as were those of Amory Heald, George H. Plummer, Dr. Zenas C. Kelley, Abner D. Towle and Joel V. Taylor, and the Father Mathew Society Building, the Lynn Theatre and Odd Fellows' Hall Building, on Summer Street. Market Street, from Summer to Munroe, had many artistic exhibitions, among which a noticeable display was made on the Pythian Hall (Savings Bank) Building, the decoration including numerous electric lamps and exhibiting the names of fraternal lodges domiciled in the building, viz: Everett and Abraham Lincoln Lodges, K. of P., Essex Castle, K. G. E., Lord Beaconsfield Lodge, Sons of St. George, and Pythian Sisterhood Assembly No. 10. Across the street hung banners on which the Sons of St. George proclaimed the fact that "King's Lynn Sends Greetings to the New Lynn." In Andrew Street, near by, the Grand Army of the Repub-

lic Building was dressed in patriotic regalia. Munroe Street was in red, white and blue from end to end, and Central Avenue and Square afforded many fine exhibitions. Among the latter the Press Club, displaying national flags, and the Boyce Block, on which, amid a profusion of bunting, appeared a banner with the device "Lynn Commandery, Knights of Malta." The Lynn Lodge of Elks made a display of banners and flags, with a painting of the battle of Manila Bay, on the front of the Fuller Block. The *Item* Building was arrayed in a dress of tri-color.

² The Union Street display was most abundant, embracing nearly every building, and the stores occupying the same, in the portion through which the procession first passed; the more noticeable being the Earl, Abbott, Bergengren, Fabens and Currier buildings.

³ Ground had been broken, March 12, for the construction of the new *Daily Evening Item* Building, the first to occupy the burned district of Mt. Vernon Street, and the foundation work was in progress at the time of the celebration.

of the line. They also saw some of the most effective decorations displayed in the City.¹

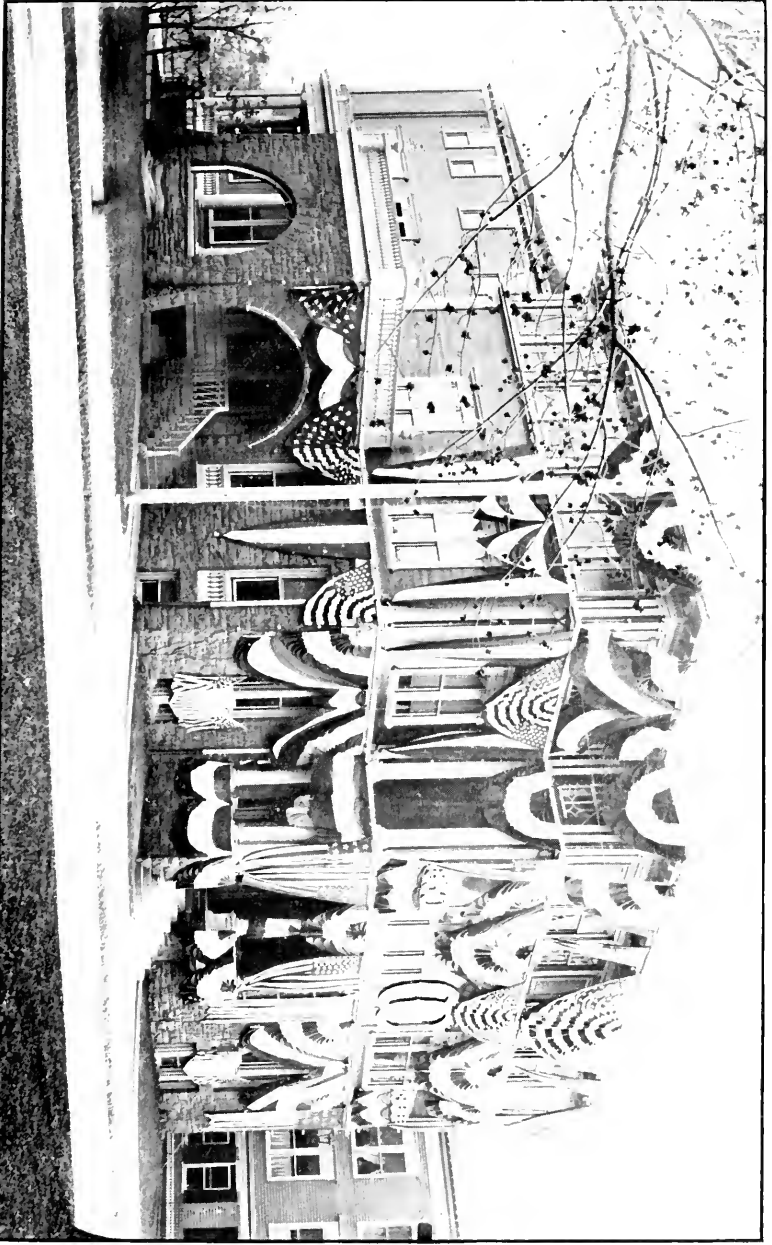
The route led on from Broad to Nahant Streets, to Ocean, to Atlantic, to Lewis, to Breed, thence doubling back to Ocean Street, then Cherry Street to Fayette Street and Goldfish Pond, the column passing many residences dressed for the occasion,² and finding yet numerous throngs of spectators to give cheers and applause. The marchers also found generous hospitality, practiced by householders who brought out iced drinks for their refreshment,—not only here but along the entire route,—to quaff which stampedes from the ranks took place at every halt. A children's stand faced the road at Goldfish Pond, with pupils of the neighboring schools gathered thereon, grouped to present to the eye the initial letters in the names of their schools, "I" being for Ingalls, "C" for Coburn street, "J" for Jackson Street, "E" for Eastern Avenue and "P" for Parrott Street. The Hood School classes arranged themselves to spell the name "Hood," in honor of the first Mayor, and to represent the figures "1850."³

¹ A decorative feature by High Rock Council, O. U. A. M., displayed on the Wright Building, Exchange Street, was the subject of much favorable comment. It consisted of a short platform springing from the upper story, with a black background wreathed with tri-color and surmounted by the arms of the United States. A Goddess of Liberty appeared on the platform, holding in her left hand a beautiful American flag and in her right a drawn sword. The young lady who personated the Goddess was Miss Louise Gowell. The Lynn Gas and Electric Building, Exchange Street, exhibited an admirable example of the decorator's art, and its illumination by electric lights gave it a brilliant appearance at night. The firm of Sampson & Allen contributed a unique feature, a zig-zag row of incandescents, which were made to flash in rotation, depicting strokes of lightning playing up and down the front of the building. The Seymour Hotel and the rooms of the Prospect Club were other Exchange Street premises to attract attention by their adornment.

² The Oxford Clubhouse, Washington Square, presented a most beautiful appearance, the whole front of the handsome edifice being covered with flags, bannerettes and bunting, artistically draped in graceful design. In the centre was a

monogram, composed of the letters "O" "C" about six feet long and marked by white incandescents, flanked on either side by the figures "1850" and "1900" also in incandescents; at the top of the building, the centre and the base, and over the approach, were lines of colored incandescents. On the points of the roof railing were large globes of pure white, with incandescents within. The hundreds of lights illuminated the entire square, when they were thrown on at night, giving an effect of remarkable beauty. The Pendragon Club, Broad Street, decorated its quarters with excellent taste and the Falls Block was radiant with bright colors. On Ocean Street the residences of P. B. Magrane, Joseph N. Smith, Charles H. Conway, A. Jus Johnson, John Macnair and Gen. Benj. F. Peach, Jr., were marked by fine displays. So were the homes of W. H. Pierce, on Breed Street; Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, on Cherry Street; Joel Southwick, on Lewis Street, and Hon. Jacob M. Lewis and Samuel H. Green, on Fayette Street.

³ Principal Clara L. Cutcheon, of the Hood School, assisted by other teachers of the District, designed and arranged the emblematic groups on the stand. As was the case with all the stands, the task was a severe one, calling for great exertions and unexampled patience on the part of the teachers.



THE OXFORD CLUBHOUSE.

The march continued through Fayette Street to Essex Street, turning into Chestnut Street and down Union,¹ up Ireson to Essex Street again, the route abounding in admiring lookers-on and displays of flags and bunting,² and proceeded to Highland Square, where the third observation stand, peopled with young folk, glowed with color and rang with enthusiasm as the host went by. On this stand the Whiting School children formed the letter "W" and those of the Highland School were arranged in a five-pointed star.³ The noble High School building stood opposite, its grounds, porticoes and windows filled with spectators, while from the grassy slope of the hill ascending to High Rock a great multitude enjoyed views of the passing procession.

Essex Street, Washington Street, Lighthouse Street, passing the Chief Marshal's residence, Johnson Street, Sutton Street, Liberty Street, Market Street to City Hall Square—so the last part of the long route ran.⁴ On the City Hall lawn, fronting Johnson Street, the last of the children's stands was situated, the groups forming a star and a lyre, the former representing the public schools of Wards 1, 2 and 5,⁵ and the latter composed of pupils of St. Mary's School, and though the waiting had been

¹ From an upper window of his residence on Union Street, Hon. Amos F. Breed, then an invalid, looked upon the procession. As a distinguished citizen of Lynn he was well known to all. Within a few days his illness terminated in death.

² The residences of Eugene A. Putnam, J. Herbert Bowen and John J. Cunningham, on Fayette Street, were dressed in flags. The Fayette Street Enginehouse was gay with flags and bunting and displayed a painted fire scene. The Clover Cycle Club, Chestnut Street, Dr. Henry P. Leonard, the Ward 3 Young Men's Republican Club and St. Joseph's Church, Union Street, showed decorations, the church displaying a streamer of blue with "Our City's Golden Jubilee" lettered upon it in gold. A lively crowd of children from St. Joseph's Institute (parochial school) were seated upon a stand in front of the church.

³ Principal Alice M. Donohue of the Highland School grouped the children.

⁴ Essex Street from Highland Square was marked by fine displays, notably those on the residences of Hon. Charles H. Baker and Lieut. William H. Hennessey. Washington Street

exhibited as examples the residences of James A. Anderson, Edward H. Pearson and Mrs. E. F. Lothrop. In Lighthouse Street attention was principally attracted to the decorations of Mrs. Lucy J. Bacheller, Edwin W. Ingalls and Gen. Chas. C. Fry, and in Johnson Street to those of Frank J. Faulkner, Fred W. Bent, William E. Baker, Charles S. Goodridge, Charles V. Stackpole, Frederick Abbott, Francis T. Moore, Mrs. Elizabeth Bubier and John F. Donohue. The Central Police Station, in Sutton Street, was festooned with bunting and exhibited an equestrian picture of Washington. Coming once more to Market Street the Y. M. C. A. and Cadet Hall Buildings were distinguished for elaborate decorations, the former showing insignia of the Masonic order, the local bodies of which have quarters in the building, and the latter displaying the names, amid a profusion of draped and festooned flags and bunting, of Calanthe, Peter Woodland and Abram C. Moody Lodges, Knights of Pythias.

⁵ The arrangement was under the direction of Principal Carrie L. Gordon of the Lighthouse Street School.

long for the impatient little ones, the juveniles of the Johnson Street stand gave the weary procession a rousing greeting.

City Hall Square,¹ again invaded by marching battalions, furnished the closing scene, when the Governor and Mayor, with other distinguished officials and guests, ascended the reviewing stand from the carriages, and the column marched past. The stand was erected on the southerly side of the square, facing the City Hall, with one end near the drinking fountain. Between the fountain and the Soldiers' Monument Chief Marshal Fry took up his station, his staff behind him, and reviewed his command, soon to be dissolved. The effect of the prevailing high temperature and the long tramp upon the procession was apparent in the depleted and dusty ranks, but it was nevertheless an imposing pageant which, passing into history as it passed the reviewing stand, left an impress on the memory of those who witnessed it which will last their lifetimes.

No accurate data seems to have been preserved to show the length of the procession as a whole. Its passage was timed at Central Square, a point where it had not been thinned by desertions due to the heat, the record being but five minutes less than three hours. It was estimated that three hours would be required to traverse the route, which was more than six miles in length, and a calculation based on this would give the length of the procession as only slightly less than the length of the route. The accompanying roster of the procession may enable some mathematical genius to figure out the exact length, as it is fortunately quite complete with respect to the numbers and variety of the bodies and features in the line. By inquiries and correspondence a revision of the list as it was prepared and published at the time has been secured, and it is a fairly accurate compendium of the entire column.

¹City Hall Square was adorned not only by the surpassing decoration of the municipal building but by displays on other structures, among which the Prescott Block shone resplendent by night and by day. The Park Club and Clover Club, each occupying an upper floor, caused the facade to be elaborately treated with

decorative material, and the Clover Club was specially designated by an electric light display, showing the letters "C" "C" in red, with a clover leaf between in green. The Rhodes Block, opposite the reviewing stand, was made to look very handsome by a liberal tri-color adornment.

ROSTER OF THE PROCESSION.

Skirmishers.—Policeman Frank A. Burrill and John A. Thompson.

Bugler.—John B. Wright.

Platoon of Mounted Police.—Deputy Marshal David G. Bartlet, commanding; Policeman James H. Carroll, George D. Clark, John P. Grady, Rufus F. Greene, Joseph M. Russell, Llewellyn C. Field, Edward E. Smith, Frank Moore, Martin H. Murphy, W. H. Thorne.

Chief Marshal.—GENERAL CHARLES C. FRY.

Chief of Staff.—Captain John G. Warner.

Chief Quartermaster.—Lieutenant William H. Hennessey.

Bugler.—W. F. Berry.

Honorary Staff.—Major L. N. Duchesney and Staff, First Battalion Light Artillery; First Lieutenant H. Bradford Lewis, Adjutant; Major John M. Harvey, Surgeon; First Lieutenant Frederick H. Osgood, Veterinary Surgeon; First Lieutenant Henry B. Clapp, Paymaster.

Honorary Aids.—Mrs. James Castle, Miss Estelle Whitcomb, Mrs. F. W. Putney, Miss Pearl Cady, Mrs. E. H. Brann, Miss Lena Hale, Miss Bessie M. Baker, Miss Isabelle D. O'Brien, Mrs. E. H. Newhall, Miss Ida Winspeare, Miss Gertrude H. Nourse, Mrs. Walter Hall, Mrs. Frank H. Thompson, Mrs. W. H. Selman.

Aids.—Capt. Charles H. Hare, Lieut. E. C. Stone, Edward F. Bacheller, George R. Beardsell, C. Frank Adams, R. E. Hilliard, Frank E. Holt, Matthew McCann, Wm. H. McFarlane, John Lancy, Jr., Eugene B. Hayes, James F. Bisbee, John A. Hayes, H. R. McGlue, Archibald T. Sampson, Richard Cunningham, Everett E. Bates, Capt. Charles W. Knapp, George E. Sprague, Henry B. Sprague, Frank P. Ham, S. Henry Kent, F. I. Pettingell, M. P. Haven, John F. Costello, J. H. H. Hartshorn, Albert M. Creighton, Harry W. Woodward, E. H. Brann, Elmer E. Boynton, C. I. Kelley, Capt. Winthrop M. Merrill, John R. Morrow, Col. Eben T. Brackett, Clifton Coburn, George

A. Gartside, Franklin H. Downs, Dr. H. P. Leonard, Dr. James Castle, Benjamin Scribner, Jeremiah J. Costello, Fred C. Peach, Richard V. Murphy, Walter A. Davis, C. N. P. Hunt, C. Edward Allen, Colin C. Lewis.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal.—CAPTAIN GEORGE C. HOUGHTON.

Chief of Staff.—Captain A. J. Hoitt.

Quartermaster.—Captain Henry E. Comey.

Commissary.—Elmer E. Bray.

Surgeon.—Dr. L. M. Baker.

Color Bearer.—S. H. Green.

Bugler.—John A. Schier.

Aids.—Lieut. W. H. Perry, George B. Hill, James T. Farwell, Dr. E. H. Brock, Charles T. Venini, F. D. Mayo, S. Parker Knowles, William Ham, James F. Seavey, J. H. Cross, Jr., W. H. Eldridge, W. F. Roberts, E. V. Hyde, D. H. Shillaber, J. M. Blaisdell, Charles B. Coddling, W. W. Smith, N. Weber, Jr., M. B. Mank, E. S. Pevear, Harry K. Mayo, Edward D. Dearborn, Charles H. Bergengren, Charles Orrin Breed, Owen Kennedy, Wallace Bates, Joseph Dickinson, Charles Cross, J. W. Darcy, Joseph Perry, W. E. Libbey, Frank W. Patten, E. M. Young, Dr. N. R. Miller, H. A. Gay, Everett H. Dunbar, George H. Graham, Henry T. Greene, Eben A. Mitchell.

Lynn Cadet Band, S. S. Lurvey, Leader; thirty pieces.

Military Escort to His Excellency the Governor.

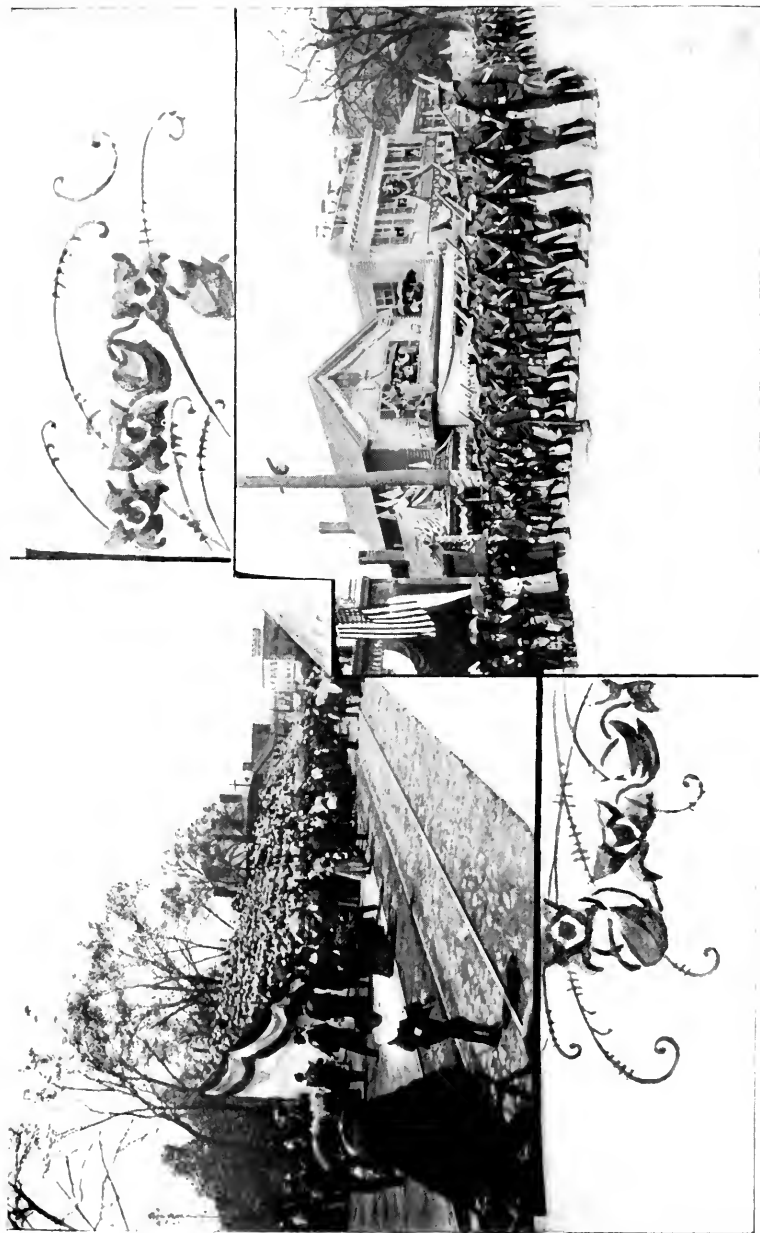
Colonel Walter S. Peck, Second Corps Cadets, Commander.

Staff.—First Lieutenant H. A. Titus, Adjutant; Major J. W. Voss, Surgeon; First Lieutenant G. C. Littlefield, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieutenant E. A. Maloon, Paymaster; First Lieutenant Robert Robertson, Inspector Rifle Practice; E. J. Prescott, Chaplain; Sergeant Alex. Robertson, Sergeant-Major; J. Clark Brown, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Sergeant F. L. Decker, Hospital Steward; Sergeant A. D. Coule, Drum Major; Sergeants H. P. Nourse and F. H. Cook, Color Sergeants.

Company D, Sth Regiment, M. V. M.—Captain Charles T. Hilliker, commanding; First Lieutenant Thomas J. Cobey, Second Lieutenant William F. Young; fifty men.



CAPT. GEORGE C. HOUGHTON
MARSHAL FIRST DIVISION OF PROCESSION.



STAND IN MARKET SQUARE

COMPANY D, 8TH REGIMENT, M. V. M.

Second Corps Cadets, M. V. M.—Major Andrew Fitz, commanding.
 Company A.—Captain Philip Little, First Lieutenant G. E. Symonds, Second Lieutenant J. H. Dyer; forty-one men.
 Company B.—Captain A. N. Webb, First Lieutenant E. T. Graham, Second Lieutenant F. S. Perkins; fifty-two men.
 Company C.—Captain J. E. Spencer, First Lieutenant C. F. Ropes, Second Lieutenant H. R. Peach; thirty-seven men.
 Company D.—Captain P. F. Packard, First Lieutenant F. E. Clark, Second Lieutenant J. N. Clark; fifty-three men.
 Company E, Naval Brigade, M. V. M.—Lieutenant H. L. Smith, commanding; Lieutenant (J. G.) M. L. Kimball, Ensign F. H. Turnbull; fifty-six men and guns.
 Battery C, First Battalion Light Artillery, M. V. M.—Captain William L. Steadman, commanding; First Lieutenant Charles F. Sargent, First Lieutenant George H. Goldsmith, Second Lieutenant John F. Powell; four guns.

Carriages occupied by Guests and Officials, as follows:—

1

His Excellency Winthrop Murray Crane, Governor of Massachusetts.
His Honor William Shepherd, Mayor of Lynn.
Adjutant-General Samuel Dalton, Governor's Staff.

His Honor John L. Bates, Lieutenant-Governor.
Hon. James J. Myers, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.
J. B. Smith, Governor's Private Secretary.
Lieut.-Col. Edward J. Gihon, Governor's Staff.

Hon. George F. Harwood, Executive Council.
Col. H. L. Williams,
Major J. D. Colt,
Major John E. Lancaster, All of the Governor's Staff.

¹ The Governor's carriage was drawn by four black horses, in white harness, and was flanked by a body-guard of six men detailed from the militia companies, under command of Lieutenant F. Ernest Clark, of the Cadets, and followed

by S. Henry Kent and C. Frank Adams, Aids on Gen. Fry's staff. The white flag of the Commonwealth was draped on one side of the vehicle, and the national flag on the other side.

Carriages occupied by Guests and Officials. — *Continued.*SURVIVING OFFICIALS OF
1850.

Joseph M. Rowell,
Councilman.
Harrison Newhall,
Assessor.
William H. Lewis,
City Messenger.
John A. Thurston,
Constable.

SURVIVING OFFICIALS OF
1850.

Albert Needham,
School Committee.
S. Oliver Breed,
Surveyor of Lumber.
Warwick Palfrey,
Field Driver.

Benjamin N. Johnson, Esq.,
Orator.
Hon. John W. Berry,
Judge of Lynn Police Court.
Hon. Henry C. Attwill,
State Senator.
C. Neal Barney, Esq.,
Councilman, Member of Celebration Committee.

Hon. Howard K. Sanderson,
State Senator.
George H. Stackpole,
Representative.
John A. Woodman,
Eugene Marlor,
Councilmen, Members of Celebration Committee.

Joseph G. Brown,
Alderman.
Henry F. Tapley,
Reception Committee.
Col. Allen G. Shepherd,
Dr. Root White,
Guests.

H. Cushing Bulfinch,
Representative.
Benjamin A. Goodwin,
Alderman.
William R. Salter,
Representative.
Edward W. Pinkham,
Reception Committee.

James E. Odlin,
Representative.
George H. Jackson,
Alderman.
Thomas F. Porter,
Representative.
Stephen S. Marsh,
Reception Committee.

Charles E. Haywood, Esq.,
Representative.
Fred W. Allen,
Alderman.
James Burns,
Representative.
Samuel G. Gunn,
Reception Committee.

Carriages occupied by Guests and Officials.—*Continued.*

Frank P. Bennett,
Representative.

Charles H. Tucker,
Alderman.

George H. Batchelder,

Charles S. Goodridge,
Councilmen.

Hon. Peter M. Neal,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

Rufus Kimball,
Alderman.

Hon. Jacob M. Lewis,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

Howard Mudge Newhall,
Reception Committee.

Hon. Elihu B. Hayes,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

Hon. Charles E. Harwood,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

W. H. Symonds,

Henry R. Jacobs,
Councilmen.

Charles F. Penney,
Councilman.

Hon. George C. Higgins,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

Hon. Asa T. Newhall,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

William H. Treen,
Reception Committee.

Hon. Eugene A. Bessom,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

Hon. Walter L. Ramsdell,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

George F. Andrews,

Edward T. Bubler,
Councilmen.

Harry R. Corbett,

George W. Coffin,

S. Walter McDonough,

Albert H. Alexander,
Councilmen.

James E. Rich,

Walter Penney,
Councilmen.

D. Gage Hunt,
Secretary of School Board.

Charles H. Chase,
Chairman 3d District
(School) Committee.

Herbert H. Richardson,

Willard B. Cone,

Charles W. Huse,

Roland L. Cunningham,
Councilmen.

Carriages occupied by Guests and Officials.—*Continued.*

Joseph W. Attwill,
City Clerk.

Charles H. Spear,
Clerk of Committees.

Charles E. Parsons,
Common Council Messenger.

Hon. Thomas N. Hart,
Mayor of Boston.

Hon. D. M. Little,
Mayor of Salem.

Edwin W. Ingalls,

Charles H. Hastings,
Reception Committee.

Hon. John H. Abbot,
Mayor of Fall River.

Hon. Charles H. Baker,
Reception Committee.

A. Jus Johnson,
Reception Committee.

Hon. Charles C. Nichols,
Mayor of Everett.

Hon. John O. Hall,
Mayor of Quincy.

E. W. Lacroix,
Reception Committee.

A. R. Merrill,
Reception Committee.

Hon. William F. Davis,
Mayor of Woburn.

Hon. Charles L. Dean,
Mayor of Malden.

Walter O. Faulkner,
Reception Committee.

W. E. Downing,
Reception Committee.

Peter A. Breen, Esq.,
Reception Committee.

Hon. George O. Proctor,
Mayor of Somerville.

Hon. Edward D. Wilson,
Mayor of Newton.

William E. Neal,
Reception Committee.

Hon. George F. Merchant,
Mayor of Gloucester.

James N. Pike,
Reception Committee.

John F. McCarty,
Reception Committee.

Hon. Benjamin D. Webber,
Mayor of Beverly.

Eugene B. Frazier,
Reception Committee.

Thomas B. Knight,
Reception Committee.

Carriages occupied by Guests and Officials.—*Continued.*

Hon. John C. Chase,
Mayor of Haverhill.

Hon. James F. Leonard,
Mayor of Lawrence.

Dr. A. B. Mudge,
Reception Committee.

Maurice A. Stevens,
Reception Committee.

Hon. George D. Hart,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

Hon. Henry B. Lovering,
Ex-Mayor of Lynn.

James Hill,

Allen G. Shepherd,
Reception Committee.

J. T. Wilson,

J. Colby Wilson,

C. D. Vary,
Selectmen of Nahant.

C. H. Wilson,
Of Nahant.

E. A. Maxfield,
Selectman of Swampscott.

George J. Leonard,
Councilman.

P. J. Webber,

H. P. Hood,
Reception Committee.

W. B. Abbott,
Reception Committee.

John H. Nelson,
Chairman 1st District
(School) Committee.

Everett E. Condon,

Charles W. Bellows,
Reception Committee.

O. B. Bruce,
Superintendent of Schools.

Louis A. Wyman,
Chairman of School Board.

M. A. Fenton,

Wellman Osborne,
Reception Committee.

I. Walton Titus,
President of Lynn
Merchants' Association.

James B. Jackson,
Guest.

John J. Heys,

T. W. Gardiner,
Reception Committee.

W. D. H. Jones,
City Clerk of Melrose.

M. F. Donovan,
Reception Committee.

Salem Brass Band, J. H. Boyle, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Gen. Lander Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic.

Charles T. Jackson, Commander.

George H. Cary, Adjutant; Thomas M. Burckes, Senior Vice Commander; Josiah R. Lee, Junior Vice Commander; Dr. William H. Baker, Surgeon; Charles A. Chapman, Chaplain; Clarence M. Sprague, Quartermaster; John S. Mann, Officer of the Day; Owen Kenney, Officer of the Guard; William H. Goodwin, Sergeant-Major; Eben K. Storer, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Staff.—Past Commander Cyrus A. Chadwell, Chief; Past Commanders Joseph E. Shaw, Theodore A. Manchester; Captains (unattached) Michael Scannell, Joseph W. Colcord, John C. Metcalf.

Companies of Veterans, under command of Captains James W. Hoitt, Alonzo Hollis, Edwin Bates, William A. Frazier, Thomas F. Rowley, Horace Parker, Eugene M. Libbey, Henry E. Hay (Color Company), and George W. Seeley.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Mudge Camp, No. 1, Sons of Veterans.

Fred C. Deming, Commander.

Arthur W. Ames, First Lieutenant; Henrie J. Perry, Second Lieutenant; Clarence A. Cutler, First Sergeant; Arthur S. Stone, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Julian H. English, Chaplain; Herbert W. Seeley, Color-Sergeant; Carl J. Berry, Principal Musician; Clayton S. Irish, Corporal; Ernest A. Cross, Inside Guard; Arthur R. Arline, Outside Guard; Nathan H. Holmes, P. C., Walter Penney, P. C., Benjamin E. Thompson, Jr., Camp Council.

Lynn Veteran Light Infantry.

Major Freeman Murray, Commander.

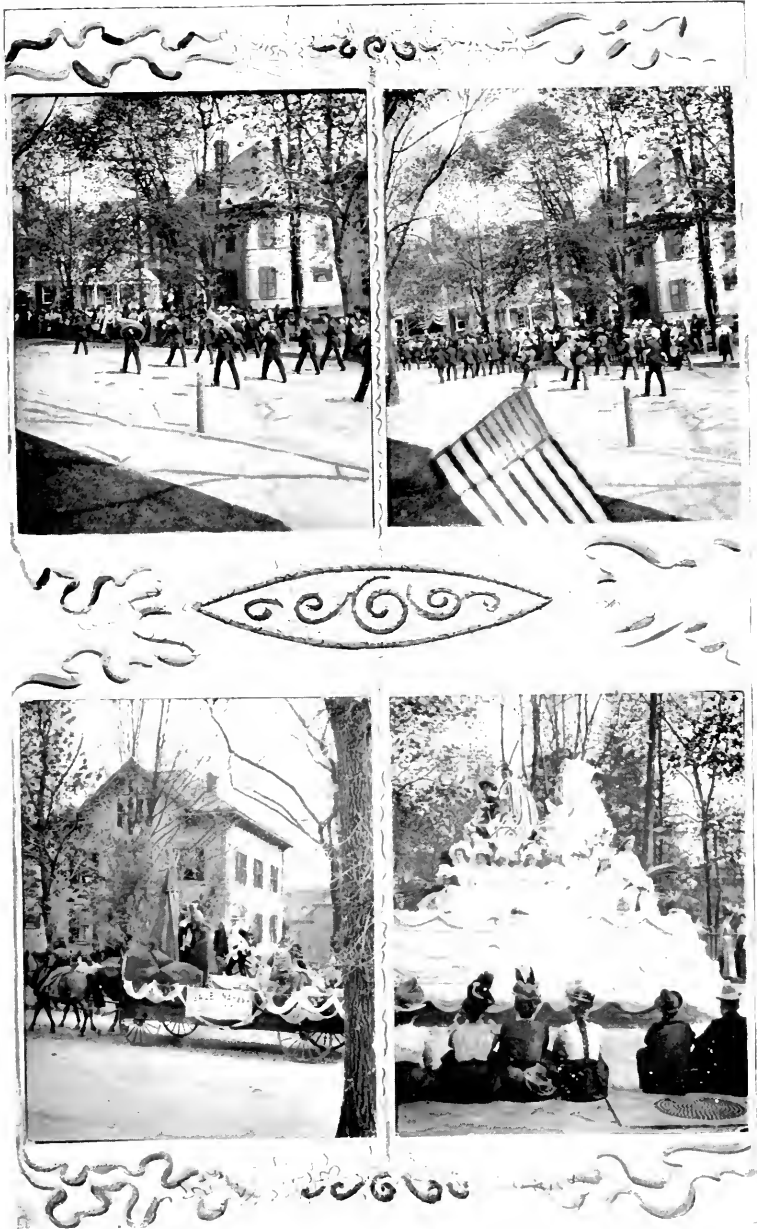
Lieutenant I. Warren Chase, Adjutant; C. W. Palmer, Quartermaster; Dr. Warren Tapley,¹ Surgeon; James D. Alley, Assistant Surgeon; fifty men.

Carter's Band of Boston, Thomas M. Carter, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Lynn English High School Battalion, 150 men.

Major John M. Harney, Commander.

¹ Dr. Tapley appeared in the uniform he wore as Surgeon of the 8th Regiment, M. V. M., in the Civil War. James D. Alley also wore the old uniform, showing how the Lynn Light Infantry of forty years ago looked when on parade. A number of other "minute-men of '61" were in the line.



GLIMPSES OF THE PROCESSION.

Right and Left of Grand Army Veterans.

Float of Poquannum Tribe, I. O. R. M.

Float of St. Mary's Parochial School.

"Sale of Nahant."

Lynn English High School Battalion.—*Continued.*

C. H. Vaughen, Adjutant; C. H. Porter, Quartermaster; Lieutenant C. D. Crowell, Ex-Major J. F. Morse, Aids; E. W. Grover, Sergeant-Major; B. E. Ames, Quartermaster-Sergeant; S. H. Parker, Ex-Signal Officer.

Signal Corps. — First Sergeant C. W. Merrill.

Company C. — Captain J. F. Peterson, First Lieutenant R. W. Leach, Second Lieutenant A. J. Somers.

Company B. — Captain J. J. Thomson, First Lieutenant L. P. McGovern, Second Lieutenant J. H. Sullivan.

Company A. — Captain F. J. Barry, First Lieutenant H. L. Payrow, Second Lieutenant C. R. Palmer.

Ambulance Corps. — First Sergeant J. H. Madden.

Lynn Classical High School Battalion, seventy-four men.

Major Joseph L. Barry, Commander.

E. A. Barry, Adjutant; C. F. Lovejoy, Quartermaster; H. K. Richardson, Sergeant-Major.

Company A. — Captain A. W. Ingalls, First Lieutenant M. A. Poole, Second Lieutenant F. M. Hill.

Company B — Captain T. A. Welch, First Lieutenant H. B. Baird, Second Lieutenant W. H. Newhall.

Letter Carriers' Drum Corps, W. R. Felter, Leader; ten pieces.

Lynn Letter Carriers' Relief Association, Branch No. 7, National Association of Letter Carriers.

Frank A. E. Marsh, Marshal; fifty men.

Carriages, containing United States Officials.—

George A. Hibbard,
Postmaster of Boston.

W. Harvey Merrill,
Postmaster of Salem.

Fred H. Nichols,
Acting Postmaster of Lynn.

William G. Earp,
Assistant Postmaster, Swamp-
scott.

James D. Gill,
Internal Revenue Collector.

Arthur F. Moody,
Deputy Collector.

Stuart F. McClearn,
Collector of Customs.

John L. Parker,
Deputy Collector.

Lynn Letter Carriers' Relief Association.—*Continued.*

WAGONETTE

*Containing Clerks of
Lynn Post-Office.*

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal.—HENRY W. EASTHAM.

Chief of Staff.—Arthur B. Corrin.

Bugler.—Eric Aklund.

Color Bearer.—Frank C. Hooper.

Aids.—Elmer E. French, Joseph G. Fadden, N. J. McLeod, Charles H. Baxter, F. H. Bates, Elbert A. Mansfield, C. H. Sullivan, O. J. Markee, E. G. Bean, Charles McElman, Martin J. Condon, Howard M. Call, J. W. Wentworth, Elmer E. Humphrey, Herman Watson, Dayton Stackpole, Joseph N. Kelley, William Miller, George W. Perry, J. J. Sullivan, Edward P. Groesbeck, O. F. Sherrin, Levi Hudson, William K. McClennan, H. K. Wheeler, William Olcut, Matthew Higgins, Clarence Estes, John Muckian, C. H. Hill, John G. Woodbury, A. W. Dick, L. W. Hanson, Elmer E. Neal, Charles F. Cotter, William Hosker, George Mansfield, John J. Murphy, Fred A. McKennon, William F. Talbut, Thomas Griffin.

Waltham Watch Factory Band, John A. Flockton, Leader; H. A. Browning, Drum Major; twenty-five pieces.

Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.

Brigadier-General Edgar H. Emerson, Department Commander of Massachusetts, and Staff; fifteen Chevaliers (mounted).

2d Regiment, Dept. of Mass.

Colonel Alvin E. Bliss, Commander, and Staff; ten Chevaliers (mounted).



HENRY W. EASTHAM
MARSHAL SECOND DIVISION OF PROCESSION.

Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.—*Continued.*

1st Battalion. — Major George P. Hutchinson.

Canton City of Lynn, No. 63; eighty-five Chevaliers.

Canton Malden, No. 55; eighty Chevaliers.

2d Battalion. — Major James A. Jones.

Canton Fells, No. 26, of Stoneham; twenty-five Chevaliers.

Canton City of Beverly, No. 67; thirty-one Chevaliers.

Canton Mascot, No. 12, of Boston; twenty-three Chevaliers.

Grand Canton Shawmut, No. 1, of Boston; Major Oscar C. Emerson, Lieut. DeWolfe, Ensign William Welch; thirty Chevaliers.

Canton Harmony, No. 47, of Newburyport; Captain S. J. Ford; twenty-eight Chevaliers.

Canton Hudson, No. 19, of Hudson; Captain L. C. Jeffs; twenty-four Chevaliers.

Guests from Lowell, Brockton, Lawrence, Haverhill and Chelsea.

Cambridge Cadet Band, Paul Hurfurth, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Bay State Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F.¹

Richard McBrien, P. G., Marshal.

Aids. — John Davis, P. G., John A. Holmes, P. G.; 150 men.

Alpha Drum and Fife Corps of Boston, Herbert Tyler, Leader.

Richard W. Drown Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F.

William A. Weston, P. G., Marshal.

J. N. Cromie, Color-Bearer.

Aids. — E. H. Glasure, P. G., C. E. Todd, N. G., Laforest Weston, V. G., W. D. Sprague, P. G., O. R. Dushuttle, P. G., Frank Gay, P. G., J. W. Winchester, P. G.; 100 men.

Teel's Military Band of Boston, Benj. F. Teel, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

East Lynn Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F.²

Chas. H. Annis, P. G., Marshal.

Aids. — Anson L. Woods, P. G., John B. Pearson; 125 men.

¹A humorous feature of this Lodge's parade was a goat, upon whose blanket covering was displayed the "three links" of Odd Fellowship and the designation "Mother of them All." Whether the latter was intended to convey an idea of the maternal achievements of the goat or detailed the fact that Bay State Lodge was the parent of all the other Odd Fellows' Lodges

in the City was left open to question, but it was doubtless the latter.

²East Lynn Lodge displayed a handsome new silk flag, fringed with deep gold lace, which was presented to the lodge that morning by the family of the late Postmaster E. Knowlton Fogg, a member of the lodge before his death.

American Band of Peabody, P. Ingraham, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

West Lynn Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F.
Charles H. Day, Marshal; seventy-five men.

Kearsarge Lodge, No. 217, I. O. O. F.
Albert S. Carleton, Marshal.

Aids.—Frank T. Philbrick, James W. Webber; 125 men.

Salem Cadet Band, Jean M. Mussud, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Palestine Encampment, No. 37, I. O. O. F.
George A. Beal, Chief Captain.

Fred L. Norris, Adjutant; John Ingram, First Captain; William J. Lewis, Second Captain; Fred I. Peabody, Third Captain; ninety-five men.

Excelsior Drum Corps of Marblehead, A. M. Stone, Leader; fifteen pieces.

Winnepurkit Tribe, No. 55, Improved Order of Red Men.¹
Benjamin S. Courtis, P. G. S., Marshal.
Staff of Past Sachems, G. F. Conner, Captain.

Aids.—William F. Embree, Albert W. Ellison, Fred E. Richardson, George B. Eaton, William E. Pike; 100 men.

Guests.—Members of Manataug, Wamscott, Powhatan, Winnepoykin and other Tribes.

1st Regiment Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, Boston, J. Clark, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Nanapashemet Tribe, No. 82, Improved Order of Red Men.²
George M. Cormack, P. S., Marshal.
J. Arthur Wheeler, P. S., Assistant Marshal; 100 men.

Poquanum Tribe, No. 105, Improved Order of Red Men.
Wesley H. Sharp, Medicine Man; forty men.

¹ With the Red Men were Dr. J. Mitchell and Fred W. Tufts, mounted and dressed in complete Indian costumes (see cut).

² In the line of the Nanapashemet Tribe M. Henry McDermott rode on a saddle that was

used by Col. Gillespie, in Banks' raid, and in Sherman's march to the sea during the Civil War, and which had three horses shot from under it.



TRACY SCHOOL COACH.



THE RED MEN.

Poquannum Tribe, I. O. R. M.—*Continued.*

Float.—

“The Sale of Nahant.”

(*Representing an Incident in
Lynn History.*)

CHARACTERS:

Poquannum, otherwise known in history as
“Black Will,” John F. Curry.

William Witter, Otis L. Paige.

Lynn Settler, Fred Durgin.

Indians, E. A. Cann, William Wolcott,
Charles Stevens, C. W. Bragden.

Globe Cadet Band of Boston, James Sullivan, Leader; Patrick McManus, Drum Major; twenty-five pieces.

Emmet Guards.

Captain Daniel J. Donovan, Commander.

First Lieutenant John J. Griffin, Second Lieutenant Daniel T. Looney, First Sergeant John Looney, Second Sergeant Patrick Cryan, Third Sergeant Dennis Donohue, Fourth Sergeant John Walsh, Fifth Sergeant John Cavanaugh, Corporals Matthew Downing, Patrick Joyce, Richard Cooney, Michael Connaughton; fifty men.

Division No. 7, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Felix J. Dolan, Marshal; fifty-five men.

Division 10, A. O. H., Drum Corps, Patrick Sweeney, Leader.

Division No. 10, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

James Hayes, President.

Aids.—Thomas F. Mahoney, Thomas Matthews, Dennis Foote, Martin J. Hogan; 100 men.

Wolfe Tone Guards.

Captain John J. Kelley, Commander; fifty men.

Division No. 16, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Daniel J. O'Keefe, President.

Aids. — John J. Kelley, John J. Cuddy, Michael J. Sheehan, William J. Finnelly; 125 men.

Knights of Pythias.

Mounted Knights in armor.

Edward Russell, Commander; fifteen men.

Martland Fifth Regiment Band of Brockton, Mace Gay, Leader;
Andrew Grant, Drum Major; thirty pieces.

Louis A. Downey, Marshal.

Aids. — George F. Barbour, W. G. Coffin.

Honorary Staff. — Chancellor Commanders Ernest A. Sawyer, No. 17; Thomas Needham, No. 20; Edward H. Field, No. 72; Eben Rounseville, No. 95; L. M. Oliver, No. 99; Dr. Frederick W. McPherson, No. 120.

United Knights of Pythias Lodges. — Calanthe, No. 17; Everett, No. 20; Peter Woodland, No. 72; Stillman S. Davis, No. 95; Abram C. Moody, No. 99; Abraham Lincoln, No. 120; 300 men.

Float.—

"The Lesson of Friendship."

*(Illustrating the Story of
Damon and Pythias.)*

CHARACTERS:

<i>Damon</i>	. . .	U. I. Grant
<i>Pythias</i>	. . .	Sewall T. Watts
<i>Calanthe</i>	. . .	Miss May Clark
<i>Dionysius</i>	. . .	Samuel B. Carroll
<i>Phintias, a Senator</i>	.	F. S. Worcester
<i>Phocius, a Senator</i>	.	Chas. E. Newman
<i>Captain of the Guard</i>	.	F. W. Birmingham
<i>Headsmen</i>	. . .	Fred Wardman
<i>Guards</i>	Abner Carter, H. E. Dyson, E. A. Griffin, E. P. Taylor.	

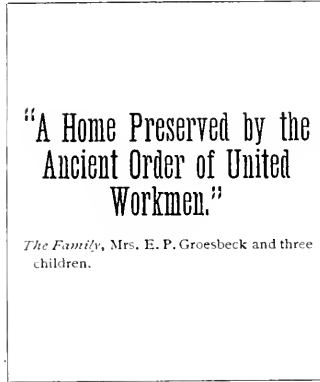
Reed's Brass Band of Chelsea, F. Percy Reed, Leader; P. H. Murray,
Drum Major; twenty-five pieces.

Mystic Lodge, No. 19, Ancient Order of United Workmen.
John Symonds, Marshal.

Mystic Lodge, A. O. U. W.—*Continued.*

Aids.—John Z. Weber, John S. Lang, George A. Coombs, W. H. Vose, Jr., E. W. Wilson.

Float.—



Reeves' American Band of Providence, B. R. Church, Leader; thirty-five pieces.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.

James J. Muckian, President.

Aid.—John Muckian; 200 men.

St. Francis Cadets Drum Corps, Albert Sutton, Chief Drummer.

St. Francis Cadets, Charlestown.

Major Thomas E. Spain.

Staff.—William F. Kane, Adjutant; William J. Dooley, Quartermaster; Thomas J. Stevens, Sergeant-Major; Thomas Kiley, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Company A.—Captain Timothy J. Reardon; First Lieutenant William J. Crimmens; Second Lieutenant Edward Costello.

Company C.—Captain Joseph S. Derrick; First Lieutenant William Breen; Second Lieutenant Eugene L. McCarthy; eighty men.

Essex Commandery, No. 5, Knights of the Golden Eagle, escorting Essex Castle, No 13, K. G. E.

Ellery C. Libbey, Captain; 100 men.

Guests.—John B. Roberts, Supreme Chief, K. G. E.; Colonel Henry F. Logan, Massachusetts Regiment, K. G. E.

Working Boys' Home Band of Boston, Vincent A. Keroyd, Leader;
Master George Hardy, Drum Major; forty pieces.

Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

Lafayette Court, No. 14; George Washington Court, No. 85.

Michael F. Keenan, P. C. R., John H. Walsh, V. C. R., Marshals.
Aids.—Daniel L. McEntee, C. G. O., John W. Walsh, C. G. O.,
John B. McCarthy, P. C. R., Joseph W. Driscoll, P. C. G.
O., Timothy J. Kiley, P. C. G. O., Frank A. Hennessey, M.,
William A. Kelley, P. C. R., James P. Burns, C. G. O.; 240
men.

Carriages, with Officials and Guests.—

R. B. Doody, H. C. R.

Dr C. A. Ahearne, C. R.

Rev. Patrick Colman,
Chaplain.

Rev. Francis Hannawln.

Rev. Denis F. Sullivan.

Rev. William J. McCarthy.

Rev. T. J. Farrell.

William Culliton.

National (French) Band of Lynn, J. O. D. DeBondy, Leader;
twenty-five pieces.

St. Jean Baptiste Society.

Napoleon Bergeron, Commander; Antoine Joyal, Sergeant-at-Arms.
“George Washington” (mounted), Gilbert Lauzon; “Gen. Lafay-
ette,” Joseph Beauchamp.

Float.—

“St. Jean Baptiste and His
Lamb.”

*Representing the Saint, Master Edward St.
John.*

St. Jean Baptiste Society.— *Continued.*

Guard of Honor (in French military uniforms), T. Gaudette, F. X. Soucy, Charles Parent, Fred Turgeon.

Carriages containing Officials and Guests.—

Rev. J. B. Parent,
Chaplain.

Rev. F. Leveque,
Salem.

Gaspard L. Dion,
President.

J. H. Doucette,
Vice-President.

Louis Martin,
Sec'y of Committee.

J. M. Carrecabe.

Zotique Beaudry.

Placide Hebert.

A. Dugas,
Recording Secretary.

Napoleon Drouin,
Financial Secretary.

Antoine Lapointe,
Cor. Secretary.

W. Langevin,
Treasurer.

Lud. Beliveau.

Henry Bourque.

Joseph Metivier.

Joseph Grandmaison.

Lynn Carpenters' Union.¹

George H. Murray, Marshal.

Aids.— Richard H. Stevens, Oscar A. Healey; 150 men.

Salem Drum Corps, H. B. Morrill, Leader; twelve pieces.

Iron Molders' Union, No. 103.

E. J. Morrow, President.

H. Sullivan, Vice-President.

Aids.— R. J. McCartney, William Albohm, William Giffen, A. E. Soule, E. A. Joyce, Henry Nelson; 150 men.

¹“We are out on the square,” “Just tell them that U saw us,” and other mottoes were displayed by the Carpenters' Union.

Iron Molders' Union.—*Continued.*

Carriage, conveying Guests.—

Patrick J. Scully.

William Lindsey.

Adolph May.

John Deloughrey.

Float.—

Button of the Lynn Retail
Clerks' Association.*Displaying the advice —
"Trade with the Man who
Wears the Button."*Uncle Sam's True Blues Drum Corps, Thomas Anderson, Drum
Major; fourteen pieces.Uncle Sam's True Blues.¹Major Rinaldo A. L. Colby, Captain F. A. Mowatt, First Lieutenant
Lawrence R. Colby, Second Lieutenant H. E. A. Travis, First
Sergeant John F. Bessom.

Naval Brigade, escorting Miniature Battleship.

Lieutenant Edwin Hodgdon, Commander.

¹ An organization of youths of East Lynn, uniformed and drilled in military style; a model of a battleship (on wheels) was drawn by the

naval division clad in sailor dress; passing the reviewing stand the boys presented bouquets to the Governor and Mayor.

Malta Band of Beverly, Charles H. Gruch, Leader ; twenty-five pieces.

Lynn Commandery No. 196, Knights of Malta.

Sir Knight Commander O. L. Spencer.

Captain-General C. H. Haskell ; Past Commander Allen F. West, Marshal ; Past Commander H. M. Jacobs, Chief of Staff.

Staff.—Past Commanders H. W. Reynolds, E. M. Dolloff, M. D., C. B. Smith, W. E. Leach, John S. Crowley, J. S. Backman, T. R. Grow, M. D., A. E. Rukie, D. Presley, J. C. Macdonald, C. E. Holman, F. O. Morse, W. H. Knox, G. J. W., George S. Jones, S. O., J. J. Herne, John D. Smith, D. G. C. ; 300 men.

Carriage, containing Guests.—

<p>John W. Hicks, Supreme Commander.</p> <p>Walter W. Savage, Grand Commander.</p> <p>David I. Robinson, Imperial Representative.</p> <p>L. M. Campbell, Grand Generalissimo.</p>

Pendragon Club.

Frank G. Vaughen, President ; Clarence B. Humphrey, Vice-President ; Herbert H. Brown, Secretary ; Waldo L. Hart, Treasurer.

<p>PENDRAGON CLUB TALLY-HO.</p> <p><i>Twenty-four Members.</i></p>
--

<p>PENDRAGON CLUB DRAG.</p> <p><i>Sixteen Members.</i></p>
--

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal.—CAPTAIN EDWARD H. SMITH.

Chief of Staff.—James C. Pool.

Bugler.—George H. Middleton.

Color Bearer.—J. Forrest Goldthwait.

Division Color Bearer.—Clement T. Dame.

Aids.—Frederick P. Root, Frank D. Hodges, Herman A. Watson, Elmer B. Newhall, Ralph E. Marston, Frederick S. Murphy, Dr. M. H. Couture, Chauncey A. Sutherland, Richard J. White, Albion Bartlett, Horace W. Sawyer, Ernest G. Waldron.

Eighth Regiment Band, Herbert F. Putnam, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Floats and Companies of Boys from Lynn Schools.¹

Float.—

“Manual Training and Its
Results.”

English High School.

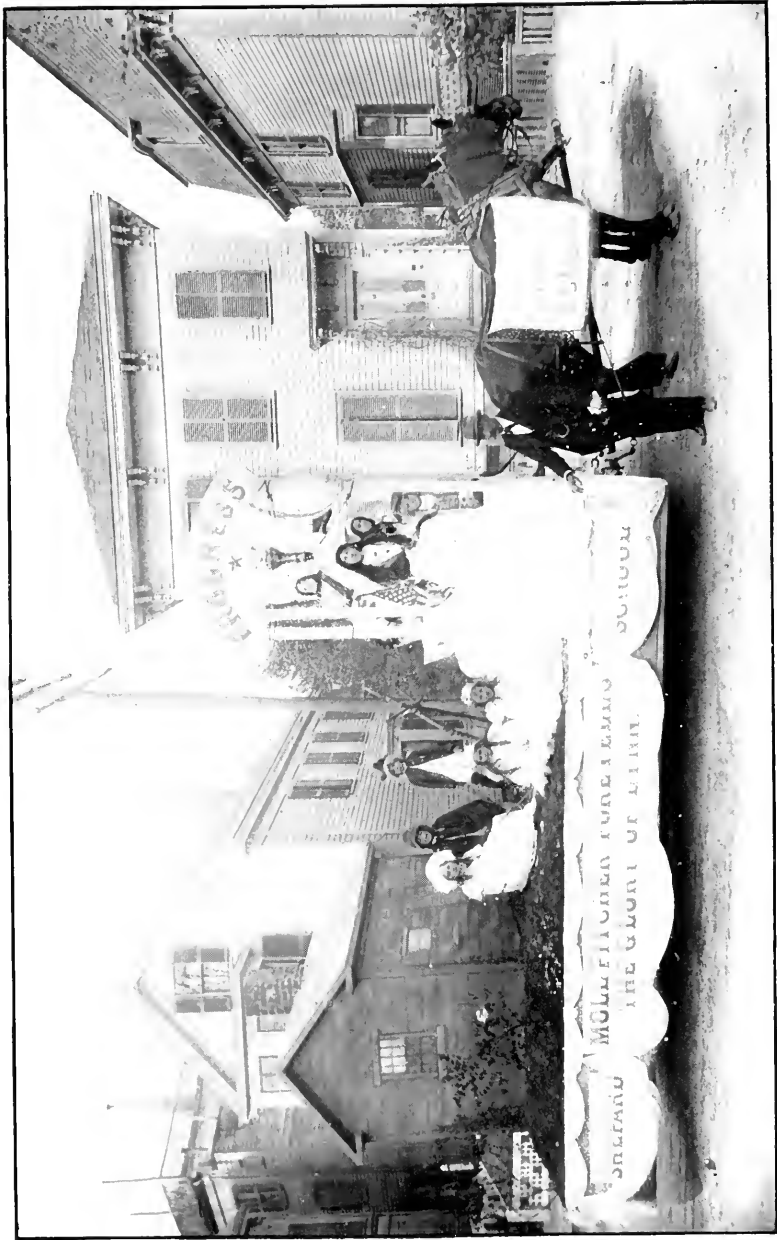
A. B. Newhall, G. H. Dickinson, R. W. Prentiss, F. P. Bryant, R. Bruce and W. L. Coggin were students on the float, and they were at work at a forge, an anvil, lathe and bench. In the centre of the float was a model of a full-rigged sloop, which was built at the school.

¹ As may be observed in the roster of the First Division the High Schools were represented in the procession by their Battalions, which were appropriately placed with the other military organizations. The float of the Manual Training department of the English High School was therefore without an escort from the school. The positions of the Grammar Schools in the line were determined by lot and the floats preceded

the companies of boys. The latter were the lads of the 7th, 8th and 9th grades, officered by their own schoolfellows. Each school was designated by a banner carried in the procession and the boys were decorated by colored sashes. The proportion of the youthful paraders who tramped the whole route of march was greater than of the adults in the column, which spoke volumes for their courage and endurance.



CAPT. EDWARD H. SMITH
MARSHAL THIRD DIVISION OF PROCESSION.



THE SHEPARD SCHOOL FLOAT.

Float.—

“Moll Pitcher Foretelling
the Glory of Lynn.”¹

Shepard Grammar School.

CHARACTERS:

Moll Pitcher . . . Edna Farwell
Telling fortune to Madeline Mudge.
Goddess of Liberty . . . Bessie Ballard
Goddess of Industry . . . Grace Woodard
Goddess of Progress . . . Ada Brannon
Sprites, Katie Wilson and Edna W. Newhall.
Boys of '76, Ernest Phillips and Aaron Harris.

Shepard School Drum Corps, Harold Morse, Drum Sergeant.

Company of Boys of Shepard School.

Captain George McAlevy, Commander; Banner Bearer, Edward Lummus; Color Bearers, William Webber, Carl Haskins, Charles Ardrie; 125 boys.

Company A.—John Linsenmeyer, Commander.

Company B.—Captain Thos. Burke, Lieutenant Harry Jacobs.

Float.—

Lynn's Flora.

Tracy Grammar School.

Carrie Preston personated *Flora*, and Bessie Akeroyd, Bertha Maxwell, Stella Gardiner, Stella Pilling, Winifred Rowell, Amy Venn, Mary Lecolst, Edith Moses, Lillian Reynolds, Aroline Jacques, Mildred Tapley, Zoe Smith, Alice Cashman and Statia Scott represented flowers.

¹ The cottage of the celebrated old lady appeared with little brownies peeping from the window, and in front, on the green, Moll herself was seated, stirring her witch-pot, surrounded by sprites and fairies, with several staid Puritans gravely observing the proceed-

ing by which Miss Pitcher created a cloud from which arose a vision of Lynn's greatness, typified by a beautiful goddess on a lofty throne and two graces beside her, standing for "Liberty," "Industry" and "Progress."

Tracy Grammar School.— *Continued.*

Tracy School Drum Corps, Chester Reynolds, Drum Sergeant.
 Drummers.—John McAuliffe, John Hill, James Shanahan, Leo Kelley,
 Peter Brennan, Arthur Raymond, William Shields, Frank Mudge.
 Company of Boys of Tracy School.
 Captain Herbert Waterhouse, First Lieutenant Frank E. Crowell,
 Second Lieutenant Fred Rippon, First Sergeant George Tyler,
 Second Sergeant Herbert Tyler; eighty boys.

Float.—

"Colonial Life and Homes."

Ingalls Grammar School.

Representing a home of the Colonial days, with dames and sires in the garb of the olden times.

CHARACTERS:

Bessie Travis, Marjory Graves, Lillian Smith, Catherine Carroll, Lizzie Newhall, Margery Frost, Miriam Carleton, Harold Hyde, Robert Nelson, Charles Townsend, Elmer Lasselle, Hubert Leonard, Charles Sprague.

Ingalls School Drum Corps, William Dullea, Drum Major.
 Drummers.—Herbert Keith, Carl Bacheller, Walter Oliver, Willie Dennison, Samuel Blakeley, Fred Travers, Earl Phillips, Harold Brown, Leslie Herrick, Albert Graves, Ralph Bean, Charlie Dullea, Everett Sawyer, Perry Richards, Fred Graves, Fred Tuson, Harry Silsbee, Willie Sargent, Charles Hayter.
 Outriders (Continental) escorting Float.—Irving Youland, Walter Glover, Clinton Lowe; Bugler, Seth Wood.
 First Company, Ingalls School.—Captain Wm. Potter, First Sergeant Talmage McKenzie, First Lieutenant Leonard Grow, Second Lieutenant Clarence Johnson, Second Sergeant Sumner Armstrong; 100 boys.
 Second Company, Ingalls School.—Captain Robert Coffee, First Sergeant Herbert Perry, First Lieutenant Wyer Green, Second Lieutenant Herman Story, Second Sergeant Nelson Edwards; Color Bearer, Benjamin Grandison; 100 boys.

Float.—

"Our Fair City and Her
Daughters."

Lewis Grammar School.

LYNN, *Greek Costume*, Beatrice A. Delany

NAHANT, *Mermaid*, Adela M. Balch

SWAMPSCOTT, *Fisher*

Girl Agnes S. Fisher

LYNNFIELD, *Country*

Maiden Alice M. Bowley

SAUGUS, *Indian Maid*, Mildred G. Howard

Lewis School Drum Corps, Drummers Everett Stone and Harold
Ames.

Company of Boys of Lewis School.

Captain Bert Howard; Banner Bearer, Ralph S. Armour; sixty-five
boys.

Float.—

"Lynn's Best Product"

Whiting Grammar School.

The float exhibited a low cut shoe,
typical of Lynn's chief industry,
formed by sixty-five girls, costumed
in white and arranged in such a
manner that the outlines of a shoe
were complete. A canopy erected
at the rear of the float served to
build up the heel and instep.

Whiting School Drum Corps, Harry Estes, Leader.

Company of Boys of Whiting School.

Chief Officer James Greenwood; Captains John Conway, James
Kennedy, Walter Brown, William Fitzgerald, Daniel Cuthbert,
William Baldwin; 125 boys.

Float.—

"Lynn in Four Wars."

Burrill Grammar School.

CHARACTERS:

Victory Grace McGilvray
Sailors, Edward Lomasney, Ralph Hill,
 Frank Crowley,
Soldiers, John Walsh, Herbert Linnell,
 Joseph Rogers.
Attendants upon Victory, Viola McMahan,
 Helen Cunningham.

Saugus Drum Corps, Dan. Mansfield, Leader.

Company of Boys of Burrill School.

Company A.—Captain Everett E. Bickford, First Lieutenant John McCarthy, Second Lieutenant Everett Ferris.

Company B.—Captain Frederick Williamson, First Lieutenant Wm. McGarvey, Second Lieutenant Frank Van Blarcom; Mounted Color Bearer, John O'Brien; Banner Bearer, Horace Cropley; seventy eight boys.

Float.—

**"Jewels of the Third Plan-
tation."**

Pickering Grammar School.

CHARACTERS:

Nellie Campbell, Nettie Chamberlain,
 Florence Davis, Edith Farwell, Ella Kelley,
 Almira Lawrence, Mollie McRobbie, Bertha
 Mellon, Mildred Morrill, Clara Newhall,
 Pearl Ranger, Gertrude Simpson, Alice Stone,
 Etta White, Edna Gordon, Mae Nelson.

Company of Boys of Pickering School.
 Captain Karl McRobbie; thirty-two boys.

Float.—

“Lynn Enlightening the World” ¹	
<i>Cobbet Grammar School.</i>	
CHARACTERS:	
<i>Columbia</i>	• • • Vivian Hall
<i>Lynn</i>	• • • Lullie Raddin
<i>U. S. Sailor</i>	• • • Wallace Billings
<i>U. S. Soldier</i>	• • • Edward Linnehan
<i>Philippines</i>	• • • Ruth Williams
<i>Porto Rico</i>	• • • Zabel Tofunkjian
<i>Hawaii</i>	• • • Ida Greenberg
<i>Cuba</i>	• • • Lillie Lemp
<i>General Electric Co.</i>	• • • Frederic Baker
<i>Britannia</i>	• • • Marion Squire
<i>Turkey</i>	• • • Marie Gunn
<i>India</i>	• • • Grace Goldman
<i>China</i>	• • • Ruth Brockway
<i>Russia</i>	• • • Albert Byers
<i>France</i>	• • • Leta Tiving
<i>Uncle Sam</i>	• • • C. W. Hodgson

Cobbet School Drum Corps, Arthur Wilsey, Drum Major; Roy Wentworth, Leader.

Company of Boys from Cobbet School.

Captain Otis Lyons; Lieutenants Wallace Wright, Frank Leach, Robert Fulton, Frank Bessom, Arthur Morse, Frank O'Meara, Walter Sheaff, Louis Manning.

Master King's Schoolboys.

William Stone, Edward S. Newhall, Marshals; Frank O. Niles, Bugler.

¹ Description of Cobbet School Float, prepared by Principal Philip Emerson:

“On a dais, beneath a canopy, was seated Columbia, in Grecian costume, an arc light by her side, and a light trolley pole and wheel as her wand, this being exclusively a Lynn invention. By her side stood Lynn, as her handmaid, a fair woman, with the City Seal in white on her steel shield, a crown of colored incandescent lights, and tiny incandescents as jewels on her drapery. At their feet was a large dynamo, representative of the power of electricity, which at Lynn's bidding, Master Baker, son of the Superintendent of the General Electric plant, extended to the electrical gifts in the hands of the nations and colonies by ribboned wires. On Columbia's left were representatives of Lynn's soldier and sailor boys, who prepared the way for granting light to our present dependencies. The sailor boy led forward unwilling and unruly Philippine, while the maid denoting Porto Rico

was asking that no tariff should forbid her freely receiving promised blessings. Cuba and Hawaii appeared beyond, happy in learning to use their new opportunities. Above Columbia a fan motor was placed, run by a hidden storage battery, and floating forth over the colonies were the national colors. A group of palms and tropical plants divided the float, and to the right were representatives of the nations. Behind the driver, Uncle Sam, was seated China, just within the “open door” of the flowery kingdom. Russia, in military costume, was pushed aside by the wide swinging doors, and listening at the telephone to what Columbia might say. Against the palms Britannia stood resplendent in mailed armor, with a little Hindoo from India and an Arab from Egypt at either hand. Before all was seated France, with the flags of all the countries gathered to her exposition, which also received light from our hands.”

Master King's Schoolboys.— *Continued.*

TALLY-HO.

*With Thirty Master
King's Schoolboys.*

FOUR-HORSE BRAKE.

*With Sixteen Master
King's Schoolboys.*

Float.—

**"Religion and Liberty Guard-
ing the Children of
Lynn."**

St. Mary's Parochial School.

On a dais Liberty was seated holding in her right hand the Stars and Stripes. By her side were sailor and soldier boys, while behind was Religion bearing in one hand a cross, with the other guarding Liberty and her children. Religion was attended by angels. Around the dais were grouped the children. At one corner stood Justice with her golden scales; at the other Peace bearing her olive branch.

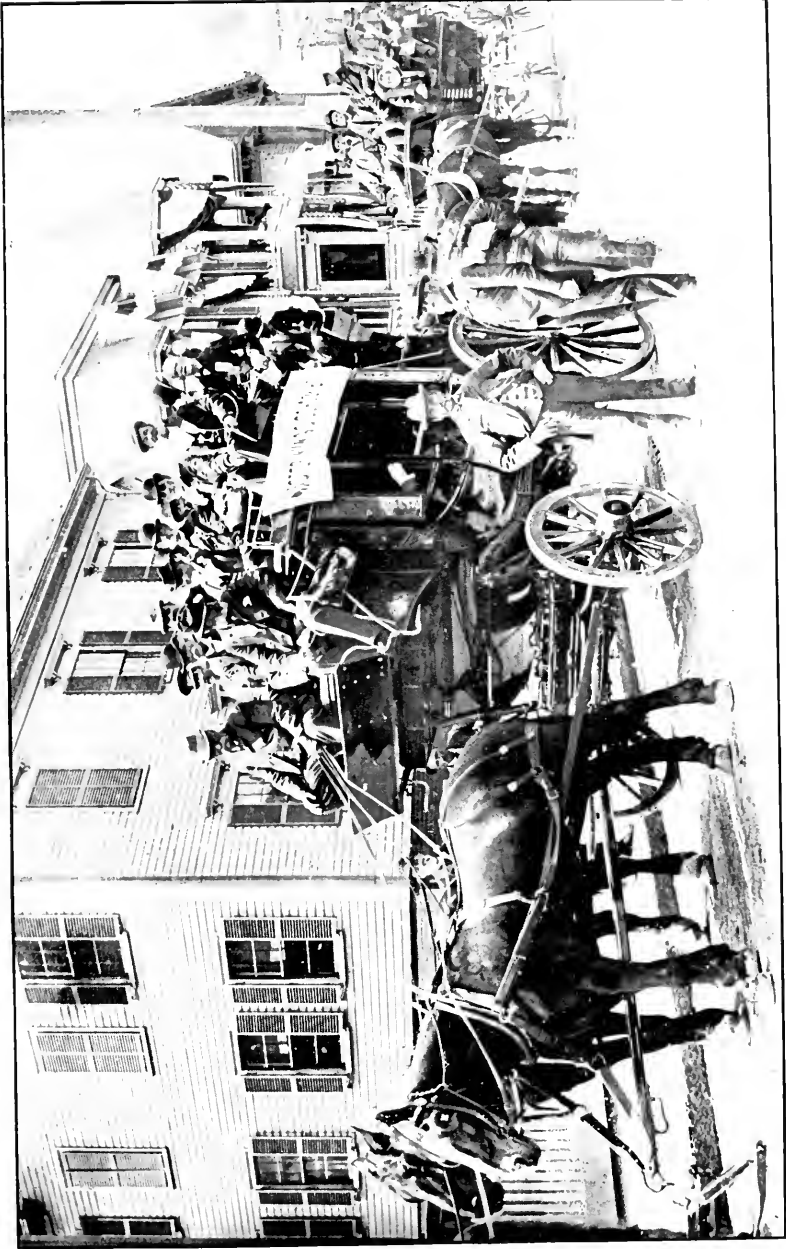
Rev. A. J. Teeling, Pastor St. Mary's Parish (mounted).

Aid.— Rev. J. J. McCafferty (mounted).

Knights of the Sacred Heart Drum Corps, Somerville, Christopher Cullen, Leader; ten pieces.

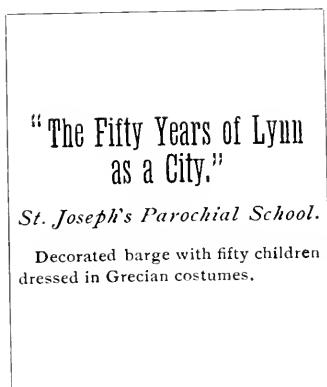
Company of Boys of St. Mary's School, under direction of the Christian Brothers.

Captain Joseph Haven, Lieutenants Daniel Donohue, Frank Duffy, Hugh Cunningham, Joseph Coughlin; 130 boys.



MASTER KING'S SCHOOLBOYS.
As they appeared waiting to start in the procession; both vehicles filled with the "boys," and Schoolmates Edward S. Newhall and William Stone, chiefs of the expedition, standing in the foreground.

Float.—



Lynn Fire Department.

Charles H. Downing, Chief Engineer.
Driver Chief's Carriage, E. O. Churchill.

Haverhill City Band, Haverhill, William Belfield, Drum Major; C. J. Quinn, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Battalion, Permanent and Call Men.

First Assistant Engineer Thomas Ray, Commanding.

Staff.—Second Assistant Engineer, W. H. Honors; Third Assistant Engineer, Walter A. Steward; Fourth Assistant Engineer, John H. Roberts.

Captains of Companies.—George F. Skidmore, Engine 1; Edward E. Chase, Engine 2; George P. Newhall, Engine 3; Ernest Bellatty, Engine 4; William H. Gowell, Engine 5; George A. Woodman, Engine 6; Joseph B. Wade, Engine 7; William B. Bessom, Truck 1; W. S. Northrup, Truck 2; Horace B. Smith, Truck 3; R. M. Hamson, Truck 4.

Lieutenants of Companies.—N. E. Wright, Engine 1; George M. Chase, Engine 2; W. E. Bowden, Engine 3; Richard F. Zeigler, Engine 4; Fred L. Clark, Engine 5; Samuel A. Parker, Engine 6; James Reed, Engine 7; George E. Hayward, Truck 1; G. W. Hill, Truck 2; Thomas H. Alley, Truck 3; C. E. Willey, Truck 4.

115 Men of the Department.

Lynn Fire Department.— *Continued.**First Division of Fire Apparatus.*

- Hose Wagon 1, Commercial Street; J. D. Dennis make, built 1897;
E. E. Barnicoat, Driver.
- Steam Fire Engine 1, Commercial Street; Amoskeag make, built
1873; C. O. Lovering, Driver; T. A. Harris, Engineer.
- Chemical Engine 3, Tower Hill; Holloway make, built 1891; W. H.
Kelley, Driver.
- Hose Wagon 3, Federal Street; Abbott-Downing make, built 1889;
O. A. Prime, Driver.
- Steam Fire Engine 3, Federal Street; Amoskeag make, built 1881;
S. G. Burt, Driver; C. S. Jordan, Engineer.
- Ladder Truck 2, Federal Street; Seagrave make, built 1895; Fred W.
Baldwin, Driver.
- Steam Fire Engine 7, Relief, Tower Hill; Amoskeag make, built
1866; John H. Wade, Driver; H. F. Wiffen, Engineer.
- Hose Wagon 7, Commercial Street; Sawyer & Chase make, built
1886; F. A. Smith, Driver.
- Hose Reel; F. C. Chamberlain, Driver.
- Coal Wagon; Joseph P. Southwick, Driver.
- Coal Wagon; G. W. Hutchinson, Driver.

Second Division of Fire Apparatus.

- Chemical Engine 2, Hollingsworth Street; Babcock make, built 1888;
Henry S. Avery, Driver; E. N. Tarbox, Engineer.
- Combination Wagon 1, Wyoma; Holloway make, built 1898; C. E.
Phillips, Driver; S. H. Reed, Engineer.
- Steam Fire Engine 2, Glenmere; Button make, built 1890; A. G.
Preble, Driver; C. H. Chaffee, Engineer.
- Hose Wagon 2, Glenmere; Abbott-Downing make, built 1890; Alonzo
Alley, Driver.
- Ladder Truck 4, Glenmere; Hummaman make, built 1875; John Clark,
Driver.
- Hose Reel; C. S. Parrott, Driver.
- Coal Wagon; S. H. Johnson, Driver.
- Coal Wagon; W. C. Durkee, Driver.
- Coal Wagon; C. O. B. Young, Driver.

Lynn Fire Department.— *Continued.*

Third Division of Fire Apparatus.

- Chemical Engine 4, Lewis Street; Holloway make, built 1891; S. B. Peach, Driver; George M. Wilson, Engineer; W. I. Hiller, Relief Driver.
- Hose Wagon 5, Fayette Street; Abbott-Downing make, built 1886; S. H. Williams, Driver.
- Steam Fire Engine 5, Fayette Street; Amoskeag make, built 1892; J. F. Poland, Driver; A. G. Weldon, Engineer.
- Ladder Truck 1, Fayette Street; Seagrave make, built 1900; Herbert E. Lougee, Driver.
- Hose Reel; W. C. Blossom, Driver.
- Coal Wagon; C. A. Harraden, Driver.
- Coal Wagon; J. E. Tarbox, Driver.

Fourth Division of Fire Apparatus.

- Chemical Engine 1, Broad Street; New England Fire Extinguisher Co. make, built 1879; Fred Bacheller, Driver; Walter E. Ray, Engineer.
- Hose Wagon 4, Broad Street; J. D. Dennis make, built 1897; Otis Partridge, Driver.
- Steam Fire Engine 4, Broad Street; Amoskeag make, built 1869, rebuilt 1897; A. A. Richardson, Driver; Edward M. Roberts, Engineer.
- Hose Wagon 6, Lewis Street; Sawyer & Chase make, built 1886; George H. Childs, Driver.
- Steam Fire Engine 6, Broad Street; LaFrance make, built 1890; Daniel Hill, Driver; Robert Mee, Engineer.
- Ladder Truck 3, Broad Street; Hayes Aerial, built 1886; Fred Robinson, Driver; H. A. Brennan, Tillerman.
- Hose Reel; Willis O. Stone, Driver.
- Coal Wagon; E. B. Dyer, Driver.
- Hydrant Wagon; C. G. Sterling, Driver.
- Swampscott Steam Fire Engine 1; Silsbee make, rebuilt 1898; Clarence Kendrick, Captain of Swampscott Company; J. G. Owens, Driver; James Warnock, Engineer.

Lynn Veteran Firemen's Association.

B. Frank Moody, President; James Reed, Foreman; N. W. Pitts, Assistant Foreman; Josiah Wilson, Treasurer; William H. Baldwin, Financial Secretary; S. W. Dalton, Secretary; William P. Emory, William Churchill, Aids; C. S. Caswell, Bugler; fifty men, drawing Hand Engine "City of Lynn."¹

Eagle Veteran Fire Association.

C. W. Lawrie, President; George N. Nichols, Clerk; David Cunningham, Foreman; H. D'Orsay, Assistant Foreman; sixty men, drawing Hand Engine "Eagle."²

Woburn Brass Band, Thomas H. Marrinan, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Highway Department.

James M. Tarbox, Superintendent; Carlos A. Pitkin, Assistant Superintendent; Foremen, Charles H. Ingalls, Edwin Blaisdell, Robert B. Stott, James A. Blaisdell; 115 men in line.

Division of Teams.—George H. McPhetres, Master Mechanic; Charles E. Harriman, Engineer; eight double teams, ten single teams, road machinery.

Poor Department.

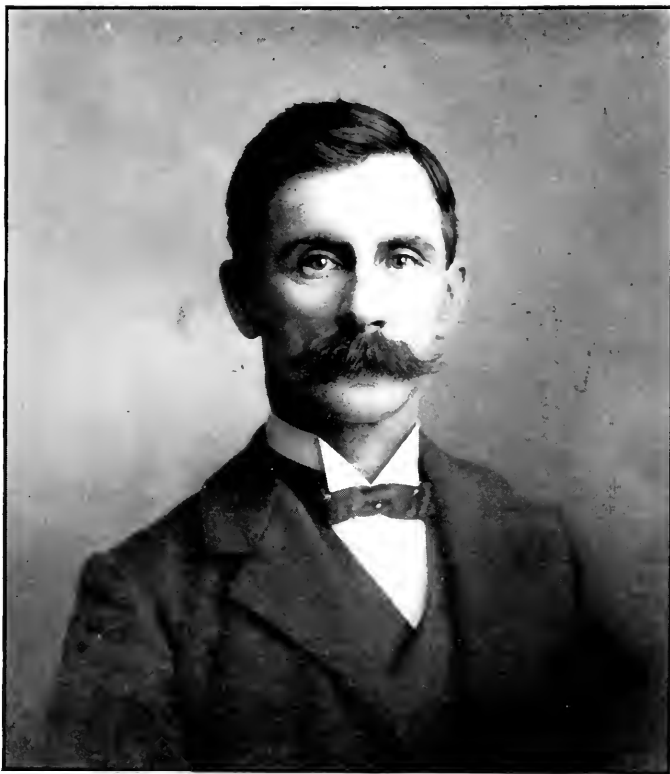
Carriage containing Board of Overseers of the Poor.—Henry Grover, Robert S. Sisson, Secretary William A. Attwill, Visitor Eben Beckford.

Carriage containing Isaiah Pinkham, Superintendent of City Home, and William Chamberlain.

Wagons and Farm Implements from City Home.—Two-horse heavy farm wagon, tip-carts, mowing machines, hay rake, hay tedder, plow, express wagon, with gypsy moth sprayer.

¹ Built by William Jeffers, Pawtucket, R. I., 1856; formerly in the possession of the town of South Royalston, Mass.; Association organized 1887, and had participated in twenty-six firemen's musters up to date of celebration, winning twenty prizes; the greatest distance played by the engine was 215 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, at Pepperell, Mass., 1899.

² Built by William Bradley, 1859; formerly owned in St. John, N. B.; Association organized 1896, took part in twenty-six musters previous to 1900, winning ten prizes; record of engine, 211 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, played in Cambridge, Mass., 1898.



J. CLARENCE WILSON
MARSHAL FOURTH DIVISION OF PROCESSION.

Health Department.

Landau containing William LaCroix, President, Dr. William B. Little and Dr. William H. Woodfall of the Board of Health.

Henry Farrell, Superintendent of Department, mounted.

Carriages containing Henry E. Palmer and Merritt S. Foye, Sanitary Inspectors, Gustavus A. Badger, Clerk of Board, Charles Chamberlain, Plumbing Inspector, and William E. Welts and Alexander S. Wright, Milk Inspectors.

Fumigating Wagon with John A. Ellis, Foreman. Thirteen double teams and nine single teams.

Street Sprinkling Department.

J. B. Kennison, Superintendent. One new style Sprinkling Cart, one old style Sprinkling Cart.

City Engineer's and Drainage Department.

Landau containing the following persons: Walter H. Spear, George I. Leland, William L. Vennard, Frederick F. Furbush, Assistants in City Engineer's office.

Sewer Division Wagon containing the following persons: Arthur C. Townsend (in charge), Joseph Y. Patterson, John Miller, Fred E. Willis, Owen Kevill, John P. Heffernan.

Catch Basin Cleaning Cart, Julius F. Merrifield, Driver, and David J. Lomasney.

Catch Basin Cleaning Cart, George F. Wallace, Driver, and John Keefe.

Water Department.

Landau containing Thomas P. Nichols, D. A. Sutherland and W. B. Littlefield, of the Water Board, and L. A. Taylor, of Boston.

Landau containing H. G. Littlefield, S. W. Dearborn, W. J. Rowell, Wallace O. Mudge.

Landau containing J. F. Pool, W. B. Moulton, John Chamberlain.
Five wagons, loaded with hydrants, meters, service pipe, repair kit, 20 and 16-inch water pipe.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal.—J. CLARENCE WILSON.

Chief of Staff.—Joseph R. Graves.

Bugler.—W. E. Schrieter.

Color Bearer.—F. C. Conrad.

Aids.—G. H. Rhodes, W. B. Laskey, Ward Kimball, W. S. Bowden, R. S. Bessom, F. L. Longley, Chester A. Bates, H. I. Pierce, F. H. Bassett, J. S. L. Green, Parker Fowler, J. J. Martin, A. W. Hibbs, J. S. Bessom, J. J. Bresnahan, F. J. Ward, W. T. Parry, J. O. Porter, Jr., John Ward, T. D. Snow, C. M. Fraser, A. W. McLaughlin, P. Archer Mullin, G. L. Gove, H. O. Parry, John F. Sisk, C. H. Lovejoy.

Lynn Brass Band, Albin Knuepfer, Leader; twenty-five pieces.

Mercantile and Manufacturing Displays.

J. B. Blood & Co., Grocers.

Company of 100 men in marching column, fifty uniformed in white frocks and fifty in brown suits, bearing red and white pennants each displaying the name of the firm; two-horse wagonette containing six ladies; six-horse float representing the North, East, South and West contributing to Lynn.

The National Biscuit Company, Kennedy Branch, Josiah Wilson,
Manager.

Electric automobile delivery wagon; two four-horse wagons, loaded with crackers and biscuit in many varieties.

Quinlan Bros., Florists.

Two-horse float, displaying a group of young ladies in white, fraternal society emblems made up in floral pieces, and a national flag in immortelles; wagon, exhibiting a floral ship, the "City of Lynn."

Mrs. E. F. McKeon, Millinery.

Carriage and pair, displaying millinery.

Andrew Lord, Florist.

Wagon, with floral exhibit in rustic boxes beneath an arch of flowers.

Elmer E. Bray, Carriages and Harness.

Boulevard carriage and pair, Mrs. Bray driving, accompanied by Mrs. Mabel Frederick, of Dorchester.

E. B. Greenleaf, Funeral Director.

Stanhope buggy and pair.

Felt Bros., Dry Goods.

Four-horse tally-ho coach, conveying twelve young girls clad in white.

R. E. Hilliard & Co., Cut Soles.

Six-horse dray, loaded with factory products.

Anton B. Hoffmann, Morocco Manufacturer.

Four-horse decorated wagon, exhibiting "Crown" kid and other leathers.

Para Rubber Cement Company.

Four wagons, loaded with goods.

The Old Robert Ramsdell Shoe Shop.

Float, conveying the identical shop, removed from the premises of A. H. Wyer, Maple Street, where it had stood in recent years. The shop was formerly located on Boston Street, near Strawberry Brook, and later on the Western Avenue estate where the Warren Mansfield house stands. The old cordwainer's bench of Robert Ramsdell, and other articles of the early epoch of shoe-making, were exhibited in the interior.

Gardiner, Beardsell & Co., Stiffening, Taps, etc.

Four-horse dray and wagon, showing a complete set of counter-moulding machinery, made by Stewart Bros.

Thomas W. Gardiner, Last Manufacturer.

Four-horse float, with last-turning lathe, and exhibit of Lynn Boiler Co., of boiler in full operation.

Tripp Giant Leveller Co.

Four-horse dray, showing Tripp duplex levellers.

William H. Treen, Shoe Machinery.

Two-horse dray, with exhibit of Reece buttonhole machines, sewing machines, skivers, etc.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., J. M. Dame, Manager.

Three-horse dray, exhibiting sewing machines in full operation.

J. B. Renton Heel Co., Heels, Soles, etc.

Two-horse wagon, loaded with factory products.

Q. A. Towns Leather Co., Heels, Soles, etc.

Wagon, with display of goods.

Littlefield & Plummer, Box Manufacturers.

Five wagons, loaded with wood and paper boxes and stock.

Frank E. Vincent, Box Manufacturer.

Two wagons, displaying goods.

John M. Carrecabe, Leather and Straw Board.

Wagon, showing gigantic moulded counter.

Albert G. Potter, Box Manufacturer.

Two wagons, with exhibit of boxes, one of them advertising Wellman Osborne and "Mizpah" shoe.

Everett H. Dunbar, Retail Shoe Dealer.

Car, exhibiting large shoe of russet leather; float, displaying paintings, one of Mr. Dunbar's store in 1860, another of his store in 1900, and another of a shoemaker's shop of the olden time.

Joseph H. Cochey, Leather.

Wagon, exhibiting shipping cases.

The United Shoe Machinery Company.

Two eight-horse floats, exhibiting machinery.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Department Store.

Four-horse float, advertising "Serosis" shoe.

Luddy & Currier, Shoe Manufacturers.

Two-horse float, with factory products.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company.

Open barouche and pair; twenty-one wagons loaded with the Pinkham proprietary medicines.

Williams Bros., Fish Market.

Two covered wagons, one open wagon and one democrat wagon, driven by men in duck suits and escorted by two mounted riders.

Will F. Roberts, Fish Dealer.

Advertising wagon.

Caswell, Livermore & Co., S. W. Dalton, Manager, Salt Fish.

Two-horse wagon.

Martin Durgin, Swampscott, Fisherman.

Four-horse float, displaying fishing dory, manned and equipped for work.

Pine Hill Exhibit.

A float, setting forth illustrations of Lover's Leap Avenue before and after a contemplated improvement there.

Charles Crompton & Sons, Liniment and Extracts.

Two covered wagons, decorated with flags, flowers and fir branches.

Albert H. Alexander, Carpenter and Builder.

Wagon, with model of summer cottage.

Electric Spring Water Company, L. C. Dearborn, Manager.

Two advertising wagons.

Lover's Leap Spring Water Company.

Two delivery wagons and two market wagons, loaded with bottled water.

Elbridge Blaney, Swampscott, Florist.

Wagon, with floral display.

Professor Asa J. Kenerson, Dancing Instructor.

Light wagon with canopy top.

Alfred Cross & Co., Clothiers.

Carriage, with coachman in livery.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Department Store.

Electric automobile, advertising "Sorosis" shoes.

General Electric Company.

Extensive exhibit of electrical apparatus; wagon, with display of fan motors, arranged in a pyramid and operated by concealed storage batteries; eight-horse dray, loaded with a great arc light generator of the Brush type, transformer, potential regulators, etc., and exhibiting a collection of ornamental arc lamps of the new patterns; six-horse wagon, conveying motors of the railway, automobile and other types. The exhibit of the Company was valued at \$40,000.

W. C. Quinby, Plumbing and Heating.

One Wagon.

Garfield Tea Co., George H. Eaton, Agent.

Decorated wagon.

The Soapine Company.

Wagon, displaying trade-mark on a large globe.

The Union Creamery Company.

Decorated wagon.

The Turner Centre Creamery Company.

Wagon, with dairy products.

Ruby Milk Farm, Clifton.

Two-horse float, carrying a Jersey cow; several wagons, with exhibit of milk cans and dairy products.

Swampscott Gelatine Company.

Wagon.

Cornelius Keefe, Boston, Wine Merchant.
Wagon.

The Lynn Carpet Cleaning Company.
Two wagons, exhibiting carpets and advertisements

Francis Leake, Cigar Manufacturer.
Advertising wagon.

T. J. Ready Company, Furniture.
Two-horse wagon, loaded with "Glenwood" ranges; wagon, exhibiting "White Mountain Grand" refrigerator.

William H. Hay.
Wagon, with exhibit of "Knock-'em-all" box gum.

Warren O. Kelley, Butter, Cheese and Eggs.
Wagon.

D. B. H. Power & Co., Furniture.
Three wagons, carrying "Magee" ranges, carpets and furniture.

M. E. Kellam, Cutting Boards and Die Blocks.
Wagon, with exhibit.

Frank H. Hearan, House Furnishings.
Wagon, conveying six small boys and displaying kitchen utensils.

Hiram Hook, Concrete Paving.
Two-horse wagon, with employees.

Osborne & Co., Groceries and Provisions.
Two-horse wagon, displaying immense canvas advertising sign.

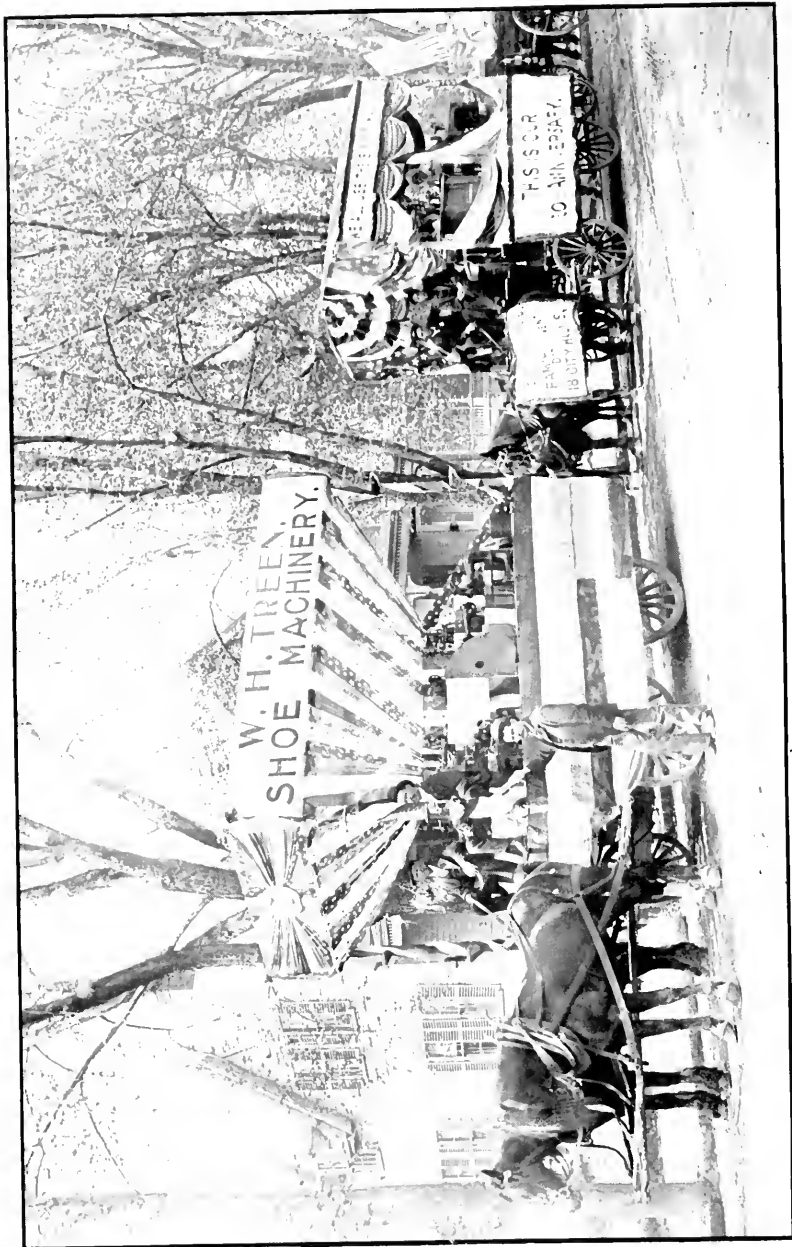
Michael C. Murray, Cash Registers.
Carriage, with exhibit of "Hallwood" cash register.

Anderson's Soups, Boston.
Four-horse decorated drag, conveying party of twelve persons.

Chase & Sanborn, Boston, Coffees.
Wagon, with huge coffee-pot.

William E. Alley, Medicines.
Decorated wagon, displaying goods.

Seaside Laundry, Joseph A. Callahan, Manager.
Three decorated wagons, from which samples were distributed to spectators.



DISPLAYS IN THE TRADES DIVISION.

Frank R. Benner & Co., Tents and Awnings.
Decorated wagon.

E. W. Pinkham & Son, Groceries and Provisions.
Three decorated wagons.

John W. Blaney & Co., Lime, Cement, etc.
Two-horse wagon, with masons' supplies.

Stevens & Newhall, Coal.
Seven coal wagons, with varieties of coal.

The Standard Crayon Company.
Two-horse wagon, displaying crayons and chalk.

Fred A. Reed, Oils.
Decorated oil wagon, with illuminating oil and gasoline.

George P. Brooks, Groceries and Provisions.
Six wagons, exhibiting goods.

Whittredge & Ryan, Masons' Supplies.
Two-horse wagon, exhibit of lime, cement, drain pipe, etc.

The Hutchinson Lumber Company.
Two four-horse wagons, two two-horse wagons, and five one-horse wagons, exhibiting varieties of lumber and building materials.

William Henry Hutchinson, Hardware.
Four-horse float, exhibiting hardware and tools; two-horse wagon, with paints, oils, etc.; two two-horse wagons, with doors, sashes and blinds.

Ira P. Nador, Ice Cream and Confectionery.
Five ice cream wagons; one confectionery wagon.

Stevenson & Moulton Co., New York and Boston, Wholesale Grocers.
Four-horse wagon, exhibiting "Bee Hive" brand of molasses and syrup.

C. W. Hudson Oil Co., Harness Oils and Soap.
Wagon, with exhibit of goods.

Shapleigh Coffee Co., Boston.
Four-in-hand chariot, with exhibit of coffees.

C. A. Buzzell, Saugus.
Wagon, with exhibit of home-tried lard.

Clapp's Cigar Store.

Wagon, with "Sagamore" cigars, preceded by a mounted "Indian."

George O. Grimston, Confectionery and Corncakes.

Two-horse wagon, with exhibit of goods.

James S. Barker, Confectionery and Corncakes.

Two-horse wagon, displaying goods.

Elliott S. Blakeley, Manager, Fleischmann's Yeast.

Two-horse float, exhibiting yeast.

P. B. Magrane, Department Store.

Three decorated wagons, displaying advertisements.

H. P. Hood & Sons, Milk Contractors.

Five wagons and an automobile.

Edgar J. Johnson, Provisions.

Two wagons, with exhibit of goods; wagon displaying market baskets.

William A. Fay, Lumber.

Four-horse wagon, two-horse wagon, two one-horse wagons, showing finished lumber of all descriptions.

Enterprise Laundry, Durkee & White.

Two wagons, from which a large quantity of fans was dispensed to the crowds.

Sprague & Breed, Coal.

Three-horse coal wagon, two one-horse coal wagons, loaded with coal.

Trinity Bicycle Club.

Captain A. F. Stevens, commanding; sixty wheelmen.

Nelson R. Stiles & Co., Wood and Coal.

Three wagons, carrying wood, coal and charcoal.

George E. Marsh & Co., Soap Manufacturers.

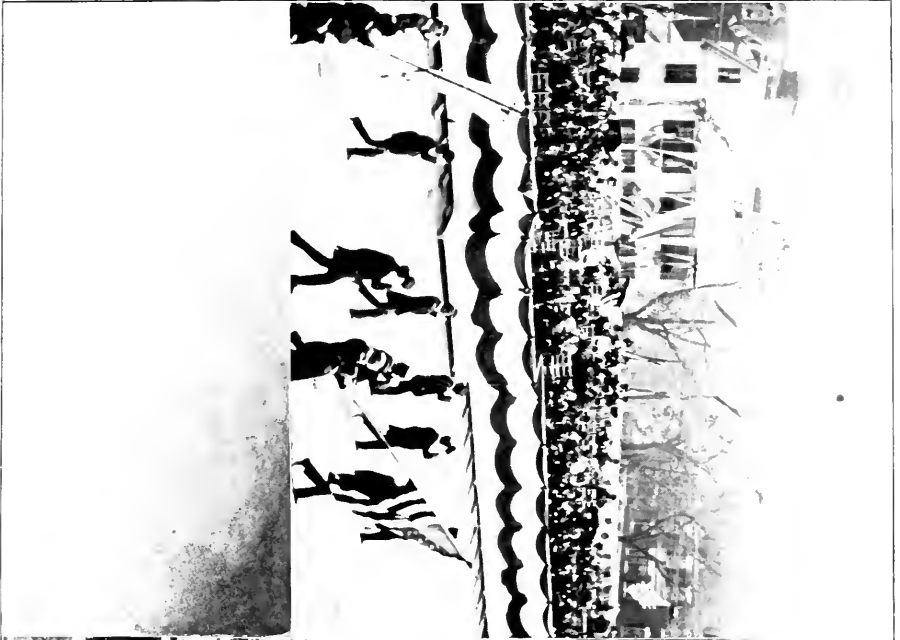
Three wagons, loaded with soap; two two-horse wagons, one of which displayed a representation of a fort with cannon, built up of boxes of "Naphthol" soap.

S. H. Dane & Co., Carriages and Harness.

Five vehicles, representing types of carriages sold by the firm.

L. A. May & Co., Tinsmiths and Plumbers.

Advertising wagon.



REVIEWING STAND, CITY HALL SQUARE.



CHILDREN'S STAND, JOHNSON STREET.

HOSPITALITY.

The afternoon was well advanced toward evening when the rear of the procession passed through City Hall Square, and the great demonstration was at an end. The one thought of all, the paraders and spectators included, was of food and refreshment, and there was a unanimous departure in search thereof. Re-entering the carriages, the officials and guests of the City were conveyed to the Oxford Clubhouse, where a generous luncheon awaited them, with Lynn as the host. Governor Crane, being obliged to take an early leave, could not be present at the feast; but a large company remained, to whom Mayor Shepherd extended a hospitable invitation to partake of the following menu:

Oysters on half shell.	
SOUP.	
Cold Bouillon, in cups.	
FISH.	
Boiled Salmon.	Sauce with Peas.
REMOVES.	
Hot Roast Turkey.	Cranberry Sauce.
Sliced Tomatoes.	French Dressing.
Mashed Potatoes.	
Radishes.	Olives.
Fillet of Beef.	Mushroom Sauce.
ENTREES.	
Lobster Salad.	Roman Punch.
Cigarettes.	
DESSERT.	
Frozen Pudding,	Harlequin Cream.
Rolls and Butter.	Cake. Coffee.
Apollinaris.	
Caterer, Andrew Schlehuber.	

The Marshals of the procession and their staff officers and aids were entertained with a similar luncheon in the old Library reading-room in the City Hall. Battery C, of the military escort, went to the Grand Central Hotel for dinner, while a spread was enjoyed by the other militia companies of the escort, including the Cadet Corps, in the South Common Street Armory. The schoolboys, who so bravely performed their part in the day's work, were invited to lunch in the old Franklin Street Armory— an invitation which resulted in the building being carried by storm. The older boys of the High School Battalions were entertained in the High Schoolhouse. Other guests of the City were the policemen from Boston, who were invited to the Earl & Martin restaurant.

In many club-rooms and social halls hospitable attentions were shown to the City's visitors. A notable example was the Lynn Press Club, which played the host to a numerous embassy of newspaper representatives, some seventy-five of whom signed the visitors' book during Tuesday. The club-rooms were placed at the convenience of the reporters the previous day and remained open continuously, with means at hand to assist the news-gatherers as well as refresh them in the course of their arduous tasks. In no quarter was praise of the City and the celebration more lavish than among these observant couriers of the press.



EVENING.

Belfield's Broad Street Battery, whose alliterative title was not borne on any militia roll, but which was, nevertheless, capable of great execution with its one vigorous little cannon, fired a sunset salute of twenty-one guns, and shortly afterward, though no connection could be traced between the two events, the clouds of an approaching thunder-shower gathered in the sky. Welcome as the cooling rain was after the scorching heat of the day, it proved a disaster to the concluding features of the celebration, the reception at the City Hall and the fireworks on the Common and at Goldfish Pond. The former suffered in the fact that the attendance of citizens was limited to a few hundreds when thousands had been expected, and the latter was obviously doomed to utter extinguishment, at least for the time being. The Goldfish Pond display of pyrotechnics took place despite the shower; but it was due to the fact that the materials could not be removed to shelter in time to save them from a wetting, and were accordingly set off indiscriminately in one general explosion, the mines, rockets and set pieces bursting and blazing at the same time. It was a grand spectacle during the few minutes it continued, and the neighborhood was thoroughly searched by the erratic and fiery projectiles, creating alarm as well as enthusiasm among the residents. The exhibition arranged for the Common was protected from the rain and was put off till another evening.

Brilliantly illuminated was the City Hall interior when, at 7 o'clock, His Honor the Mayor welcomed the aged survivors of the 1850 government in the executive chamber and joined with them in the reception to citizens, as set down in the programme. Putnam's 8th Regiment Orchestra was stationed in the adjacent rotunda to play throughout the evening. The music, the lights and the abundant and beautiful decorations combined to make

the scene exceedingly interesting and attractive, and the visitors who arrived before the rain descended, as well as those who afterward came in defiance of the storm, were amply rewarded.

Assisting in the reception in the Mayor's office were Charles H. Spear, Mayor's Clerk and Clerk of Committees, and Miss Mary A. Warren, Department Stenographer. In the other offices on the main floor receptions were held and visitors entertained by Joseph W. Attwill, City Clerk; Hartwell S. French, City Treasurer; William F. Brackett, City Auditor; Starr Parsons, City Solicitor; Capt. Edward H. Smith, City Engineer, and William R. Melden, John R. Story and Philip A. Newhall, Assessors. In the School Committee room, on the upper gallery, Orsamus B. Bruce, Superintendent of Schools, and D. Gage Hunt, Secretary of the School Committee, welcomed many citizens. The members of the Board of Health, Chairman William LaCroix, Dr. William B. Little and Dr. William B. Woodfall, assisted by Capt. Henry E. Palmer and Merritt Foye, Health Inspectors, gave hospitable greeting to guests in the office on the ground floor; while in the Water Board office, on the same floor, callers were received and entertained by Inspectors John Chamberlain, Winslow J. Rowell and William B. Moulton and Registrar Wallace O. Mudge. City Messenger Allen was active attending to the general direction of affairs.

During the evening Mayor Shepherd received a telephonic message from the town of Maynard, as follows :

The Commissioners of the Industrial Exposition and merchants of Maynard send this greeting on their opening night to the 50th Anniversary of Lynn as a City: The Town of Shuttles and Bobbins sends greetings to the City of Shoes.

To this the Mayor sent the following reply :

The City of Lynn fully appreciates the kind wishes and congratulations of the Town of Maynard, and in return, through the Mayor, wishes that the Exposition will be as satisfactory to the citizens of Maynard as the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the City of Lynn has been to Lynn and its people.

A POSTPONED EVENT.

The exhibition of fireworks which was to take place on the Common, Tuesday evening, was postponed to Friday evening, May 18, but rain again prevented the display. Postponed to Monday evening, May 21, another disappointment due to wet weather was experienced, and the next evening, Tuesday, was selected. There was no diminution of interest because of the delay and a great gathering of people assembled on the Common to see the show, which began at 8 o'clock. The Pain Pyrotechnic Company provided the display, the character of which may be judged from the following programme :

1. Salute of five ærial guns, 15 inches, fired from a mortar to the height of 500 feet and exploding with a loud report.
2. Illumination of grounds with 25 powerful colored lights.
3. Same as above, finishing with streamers 100 feet long.
4. Display of two magnificent shells, 30 inches in diameter (the first occasion when shells of this size have been used in New England). The effect is very beautiful.
5. Special device, actual size of frame 25 by 25 feet, representing the Seal of the City of Lynn.
6. Four balloons of saucissons, with thousands of serpents twisting and gyrating through the air.
7. Salvo of four 15-inch bombs.
8. Special set piece, appropriate to the occasion, giving a representation of a trolley car, 20 by 10 feet.
9. Twelve Rayonet tourbillions, with wonders of fire.
10. Special device, grove of jeweled palms, extending 300 feet across the ground, thousands of beautiful stars and a golden shower.
11. Five large mines of stars and serpents.
12. Salvo of four 15-inch shells, variegated colors.
13. Six shells fired from mortar at once.
14. Exhibition of six fountains.
15. Special set piece, representing a shoemaker at the bench, sew-

ing a shoe, showing the old method, 10 by 20 feet, with motto, "The Old Method, 1850."

16. Four large "devils among the tailors."
17. Salvo of seven 24-inch shells.
18. Special set piece, representing a McKay machine, with motto, "New Method, 1900," a companion piece to No. 15.
19. Salvo of six 15-inch shells.
20. Discharge of two 30-inch shells, four colors.
21. Salvo of two repeating shells, red, white and blue.
22. Set piece, portrait of Mayor Hood, Lynn's first Mayor.
23. Explosion of four large cracker mines.
24. Four 15-inch bombs, liquid fire.
- 25 to 31. Fifteen-inch shells, different colors.
32. Acrobatic monkey in fire, representing monkey on trapeze.
33. Balloon of three large colored saucissons.
34. Second illumination of grounds.
35. Salvo of 24-inch Manhattan Beach bombs, with moonlight produced by electricity never before applied to fireworks.
36. Flight of six 15-inch shells.
37. Star of Columbia, various colors.
38. Golden cloud, studded with jewels, produced by simultaneous discharge of nine 9-inch shells.
- 39 to 42. Fifteen-inch shells.
43. Salvo of 15-inch bombs, shooting stars.
44. Thirty-inch Manhattan Beach shells.
45. Starry flag produced by discharges of 9-inch shells.
46. Whirlwinds.
47. Design representing pearls, jewels, etc.
48. "Mother of Thousands" bomb.
49. Field of the Cloth of Gold, produced by the discharge of shells, exhibiting gold stars and glittering spangles.
50. Portrait of Mayor Shepherd.
51. Old-fashioned stagecoach.
52. Motto, "Good Night," flanked on each side with columns of red, white and blue, surmounted by stars, 20 by 50 feet.

A special piece, consisting of a Pain shell giving at the height of 300 feet six distinct explosions, changing colors and finishing with electrical effect. This was used for the first time on the occasion of the Dewey Day celebration in New York, September, 1899.

EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

The newspapers published in other cities and towns of the Commonwealth not only made their readers acquainted with the progress of the celebration but had pleasant things to say of the City in their editorial columns, as witness the subjoined extracts :

Lynn is "right in it" with its 50th birthday celebration. Its pride is justifiable.—Milford *Daily Journal*.

Our congratulations to the City of Lynn, as it celebrates the completion of the first half-century of its corporate existence. May it in the future enjoy even greater prosperity than has been its good fortune during the past fifty years.—Newburyport *Daily Herald*.

Here's hoping that Lynn will have a red-hot celebration and not wake up the next morning with a bad headache.—Newburyport *Daily News*.

Lynn should be proud of two young ladies so skillful in the handling of rhyme and meter as the authors of her Anniversary poem and Anniversary ode. Happy indeed is the occasion unmarred by ruthless plungers up the scarred and abused hill.—Boston *Journal*.

Lynn as a city is fifty years old, and is celebrating the event with proper parades, sports and enthusiasm. Lynn has had more than its share of troubles, its fire a decade ago having been as severe a blow as most cities can stand, but it is but a memory now and in reality was a blessing to Lynn, the burned district has blossomed into the finest commercial district of the City, and Lynn ranks as one of the leading, if not the leading boot and shoe making city of the nation.—Worcester *Telegram*.

Lynn's jubilee begins to-day and the City is in holiday attire for the event. The sports take place to-day. To-morrow the big parade will be held and many Wakefield people will enjoy the hospitality of the City and her citizens. Lynn has made wonderful progress in the past

half-century and the Shoe City has a bright future before it.—Wakefield *Item*.

Were you ever in Lynn? If not, now is a good time to go. The great Shoe City looks beautifully on this 50th Anniversary.—Malden *News*.

The City of Lynn is celebrating to-day and to-morrow its semi-centennial. Lynn is one of the most progressive cities in the Commonwealth and she never does things by halves, hence, her natal day is likely to be observed in a manner commensurate with her importance.—Lawrence *Telegram*.

Lynn is having a happy time this week, celebrating her 50th Anniversary as a city. Fortunately, it comes just when everybody is prosperous down there. The factories and mills are running full. Lynn is a lively town, but it makes a great difference with its appearance how the wages are coming out daily.—Boston *Record*.

Lynn had a fine day for its all-day demonstration, and hundreds of Malden people were there to see the parade.—Malden *News*.

Many happy returns to our sister City of Lynn. May the centennial anniversary find her just twice as prosperous and populous as she is to-day.—Taunton *Gazette*.

Lynn is showing its appreciation of the distinction of half a century of municipal life. It takes a shoe city to rise to the full stature of an occasion of that kind and why shouldn't this be the case? It has all the other places under its feet, in a figurative sense, as a usual thing.—Brockton *Times*.

Lynn is doing herself proud to-day, on the occasion of her 50th Anniversary, and Battery C, of Lawrence, is aiding in making the show a grand success.—Lawrence *Telegram*.

Half a century is a long span in the life of an American city. It covers a period of growth in which small things have become great. More especially is this true in the case of our manufacturing towns. The great advance in the methods of production has been made in the last half of the nineteenth century, and those communities whose development has followed along this line show even greater progress than those devoted to commerce and general trade. Lynn is one of these municipalities, and the fifty years of corporate existence which its

people are now celebrating represent an aggregate of accomplished facts of which any community might be proud.

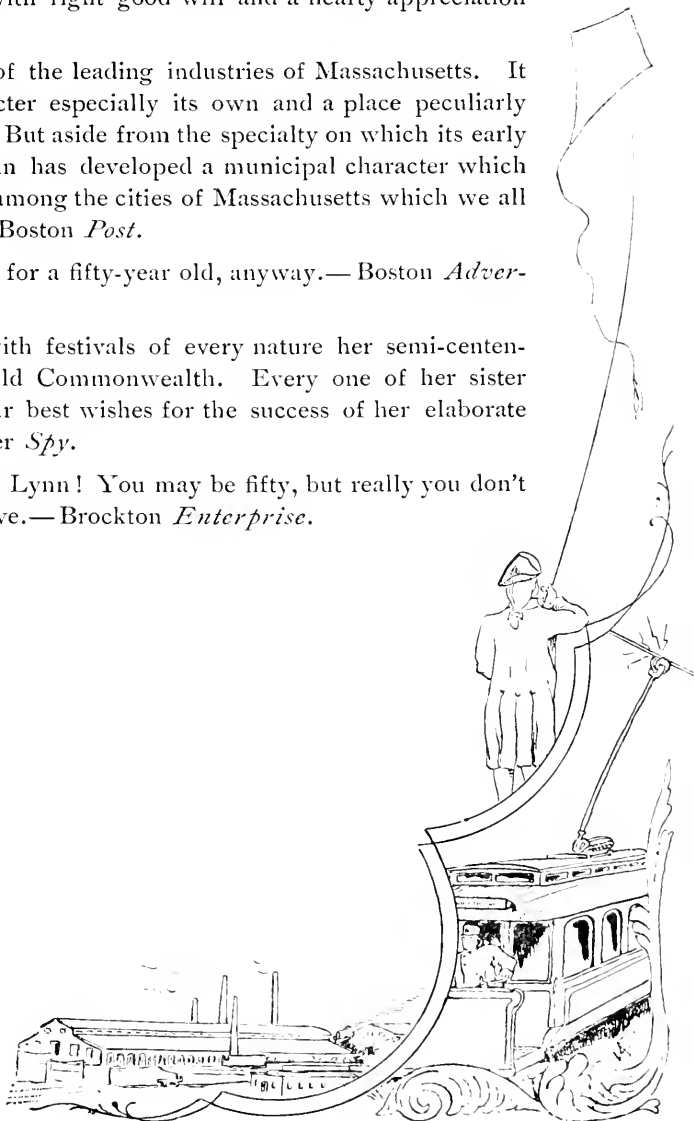
Lynn to-day has a population five times as great as in 1850. Its industries have grown even in a greater ratio. Its resources for public comfort, advantage, education, instruction, have grown apace. There is much to celebrate in this jubilee year of the municipality, and the people are celebrating with right good will and a hearty appreciation of the meaning of it all.

Lynn represents one of the leading industries of Massachusetts. It is a city having a character especially its own and a place peculiarly its own in our system. But aside from the specialty on which its early prosperity is based, Lynn has developed a municipal character which gives it a worthy place among the cities of Massachusetts which we all recognize and honor.—*Boston Post.*

Lynn is mighty lively for a fifty-year old, anyway.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Lynn is celebrating with festivals of every nature her semi-centennial as a city in the old Commonwealth. Every one of her sister cities will send her their best wishes for the success of her elaborate observances.—*Worcester Spy.*

Congratulations, Miss Lynn! You may be fifty, but really you don't look a day over thirty-five.—*Brockton Enterprise.*



City of Lynn, 1850-1900.

GEORGE BRICKETT.

'Tis the nature of man, whatsoe'er he may feign,
To exult over triumphs of muscle or brain,
And the haughty, the humble, the proud and the meek
Are but children of nature when praises they seek.

It was God who made heavens and ocean and land;
He created supply, then created demand,
The wild beast of the forest, the songster that flies,
To enjoy the magnificent earth and the skies.

And a man was brought forth by mysterious birth
To adorn with inventions the unimproved earth,
To obey the inherent command, "Push ahead,
And unveil the mysterious, living or dead."

O Mohammedans, Infidels, Christians and Jews,—
Theological athletes of different views!
Cease your passionate war, for an armistice pray,
Join the army of peace on this glorious day.

Let us cease to discuss the creation of man,
Let us cease to discuss when creation began,
Let us skip from the Garden of Eden and sin
To the woods, to the hills, to the beaches of Lynn.

All these forests and cliffs, all these lakelets we own,
For, by search of the records, our title is shown,
Not as gift from our God, but a quit-claim by law,
Signed by David and Abigail Kunkshamooshaw.

Then, the Newhalls, the Burrills, the Ingalls, the Breeds,
And the Johnsons, the Browns, by illustrious deeds,
Were preparing the town for its ultimate fate,
To expand and emerge from the chrysalis state.

As the angels were singing sweet carols one night,
In a vision the town saw a beautiful sight;
'Twas the end of a life, a new life to begin,
She awoke in the dawn as the City of Lynn.

To the heart of a mother, when fifty years old,
The affection of children is dearer than gold;
So, as children of Lynn, in communion to-day,
We salute our dear mother and homage we pay.

Mother City of Lynn, in our home by the sea,
May we ever remember our duty to thee!
We caress thee, we love thee, thy name we adore,
On thy breast, where we nestled, our blessings we pour.

We are proud of our forefathers' wisdom, as shown
In selecting the spot where our City has grown;
We are proud of our beaches, our woods and our vales,
We are proud of our lakes, of our hills and our dales.

We are proud of our beautiful churches of Lynn,
We are proud of our people who worship therein,
We are proud of our fact'ries, where industry rules,
We are proud of our safeguards, our free public schools.

We are proud of our City and proud of our State,
Massachusetts, may love for thee never abate!
We are proud of our country, and patriots true,
We are proud of Old Glory, the Red, White and Blue.

CITY OF LYNN SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

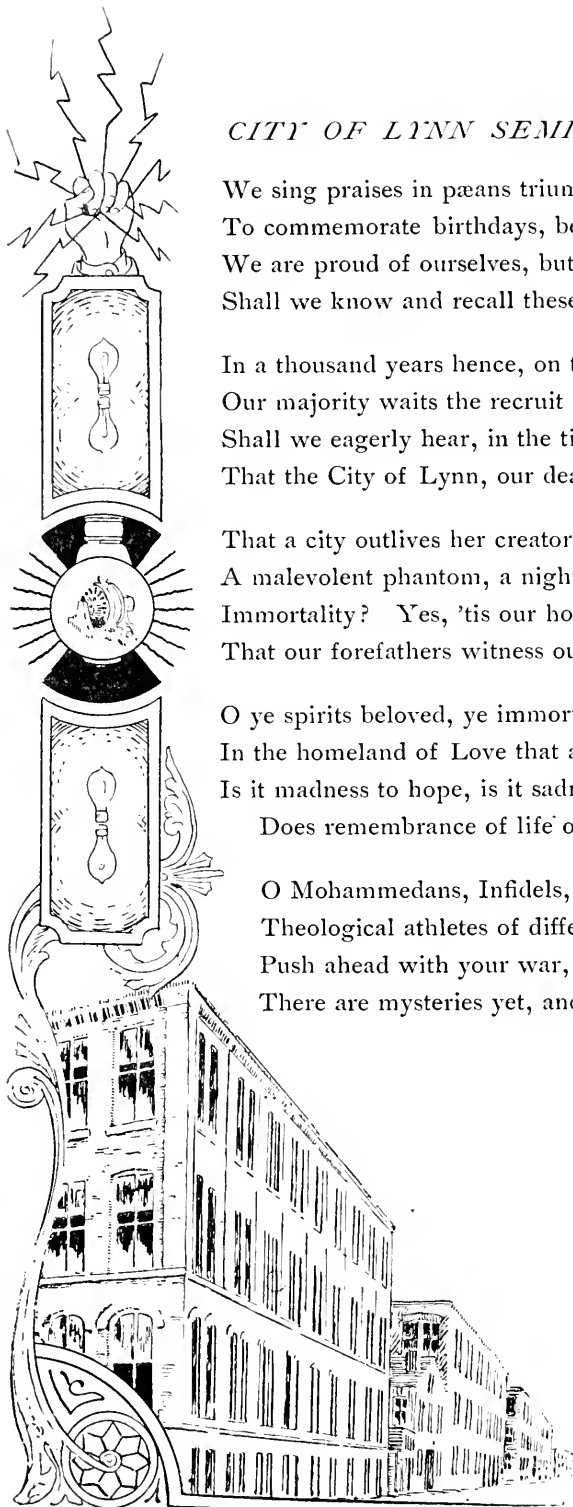
We sing praises in pæans triumphant and loud
To commemorate birthdays, because we are proud ;
We are proud of ourselves, but, a thousand years hence,
Shall we know and recall these impressive events ?

In a thousand years hence, on the opposite shore,
Our majority waits the recruit coming o'er ;
Shall we eagerly hear, in the tidings he gives,
That the City of Lynn, our dear mother, still lives ?

That a city outlives her creators should seem
A malevolent phantom, a nightmare, a dream ;
Immortality ? Yes, 'tis our hope, and we pray
That our forefathers witness our service to-day.

O ye spirits beloved, ye immortalized throng,
In the homeland of Love that awakens our song !
Is it madness to hope, is it sadness to pray,
Does remembrance of life on the earth pass away ?

O Mohammedans, Infidels, Christians and Jews,—
Theological athletes of different views !
Push ahead with your war, bid your armistice cease,
There are mysteries yet, and we cannot have peace.



THE CITY COUNCIL OF 1900.

MAYOR.

Hon. William Shepherd.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Joseph C. Randlett, *President*.

Charles H. Tucker,	Joseph G. Brown,
George H. Jackson,	Rufus Kimball,
Benjamin A. Goodwin,	Charles C. Fry,
Fred W. Allen,	George C. Houghton.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Henry W. Eastham, *President*.

Ward 1. —

Herbert H. Richardson.

Ward 2. —

Eugene Marlor,
George W. Coffin.

Ward 3. —

Charles W. Huse,
John Ingram,
George H. Batchelder,
Harry R. Corbett,
S. Walter McDonough.

Ward 4. —

Henry R. Jacobs,
Matthew McCann,
C. Neal Barney,
Willard B. Cone,
George J. Leonard.

Ward 5. —

Edward T. Bubier,
Albert H. Alexander,
Charles S. Goodridge,
George F. Andrews,
John A. Woodman.

Ward 6. —

Henry W. Eastham,
Roland L. Cunningham,
Henry W. Maxwell,
Charles F. Penney,
William H. Simonds.

Ward 7. —

Walter Penney,
James E. Rich.

Joseph W. Attwill, *City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.*

S. Henry Kent, *Clerk of the Common Council.*

Charles H. Spear, *Clerk of Committees and Mayor's Clerk.*

Clarence I. Allen, *City Messenger.*

Charles E. Parsons, *Common Council Messenger.*

CITY OFFICERS.

City Marshal	Thomas M. Burckes.
Deputy Marshal	David G. Bartlet.
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes,	Hartwell S. French.
Auditor of Accounts	William F. Brackett.
City Solicitor	Starr Parsons.
Investigator of Accidents	Fred A. Broad.
Superintendent of Streets	James M. Tarbox.
City Engineer	Edward H. Smith.
Assistant City Engineer	Walter H. Spear.
Inspector of Buildings	Herbert C. Bayrd.
Sealer of Weights and Measures	John B. McCarthy.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

William R. Melden, John R. Story, Philip A. Newhall.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

William LaCroix, Chairman; William B. Little, M. D., William H. Woodfall, M. D.; Superintendent of Health Department, Henry Farrell.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Henry Grover, Chairman; Charles E. Harwood, George C. Higgins, Robert S. Sisson, Ebenezer Beckford, Visitor; William A. Attwill, Secretary; Keeper of City Home, Isaiah Pinkham.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

James E. Jenkins, Chairman; Nathan M. Hawkes, Charles H. Pinkham,¹ Charles S. Hilton, P. B. Magrane.

¹ Died November 10, 1900.

PUBLIC WATER BOARD.

William B. Littlefield, President; Thomas P. Nichols, James Burns, Charles E. Sprague,¹ Stephen W. Dearborn.

BOARD OF PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

Henry A. Pevear, President; William Shepherd, Henry W. Eastham, Elihu B. Hayes, Nathan Clark, Charles H. Chase, Joseph N. Smith, John W. Berry, Walter O. Faulkner, Rollin E. Harmon, Stephen S. Marsh.

COMMISSIONERS OF PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

B. F. Spinney, Chairman; Alfred Cross, Henry H. Green, James F. Seavey, William A. Willey, Charles R. Smith, Henry F. Tapley, Rufus Kimball, Charles H. Newhall, George F. Harwood.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

Fred W. Herrick, Chairman; Peter A. Breen, Esq., Allen G. Shepherd.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS.

Joseph W. Haines. Chairman: Philip Smith, Stephen M. Walsh, Joseph W. Attwill.

REVISED CITY CHARTER.

An act of the Legislature of 1900, revising the Lynn City Charter, was adopted by a majority vote of the citizens in the election of Nov. 6, to go into effect at the beginning of the next municipal year. It provides in the main for an increase of two members in the Board of Aldermen, a Board of Public Works elected by the people, and a reduction of the School Committee to twelve members, elected to serve three-year terms each.

¹ Elected to succeed Daniel A. Sutherland, appointed Superintendent of Water Works, *vice* John C. Haskell, deceased.

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